



JAN. 1, 1890.

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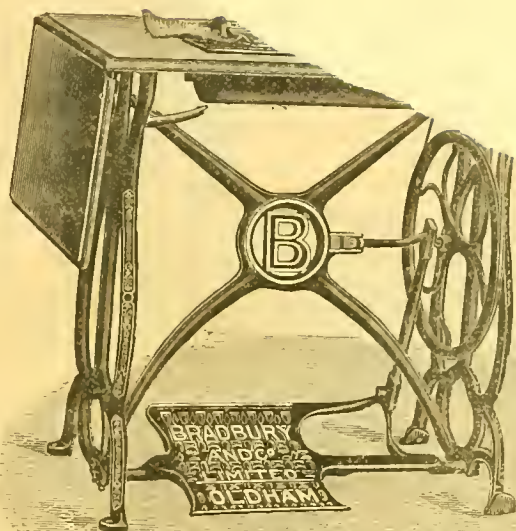
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THE SHUTTLE MOTION
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ALL WEARING PARTS
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No. 2.—Step Feed, £7.

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Price £7 10s.



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which we still more highly value,
the most flattering Testimonials
from our customers, speaking in the
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the superiority of the Machines we
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The Rotary is made in two sizes,
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WHEEL or
STEP FEEDS.

to suit the taste of customers. They
will now execute the best work on
leather with the same ease as on
cloth or fustian.

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By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S No. 8.



Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

BRADBURY'S No. 15.



Elegant circular wood body, walnut French polished, upholstered in best woollen carriage cloth, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with china handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass jointed hood, oil caps, &c. A richly ornamented, well finished and durable carriage.

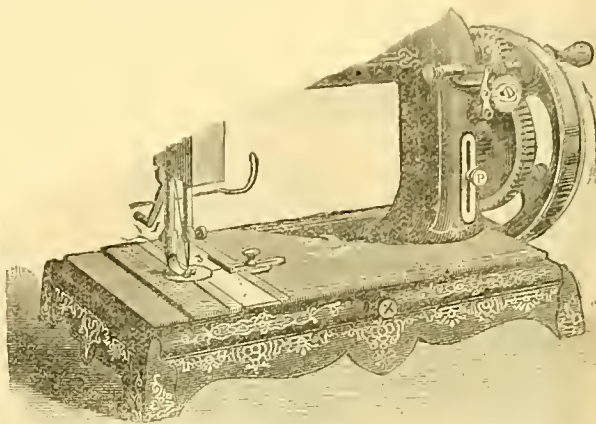
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Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

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THE WORLD**SEWING MACHINES***Imitated upon by Imitators.*

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able. They make the
Double Thread Lock-
Stitch, and have all
the Improvements
known to the sewing
machine art.



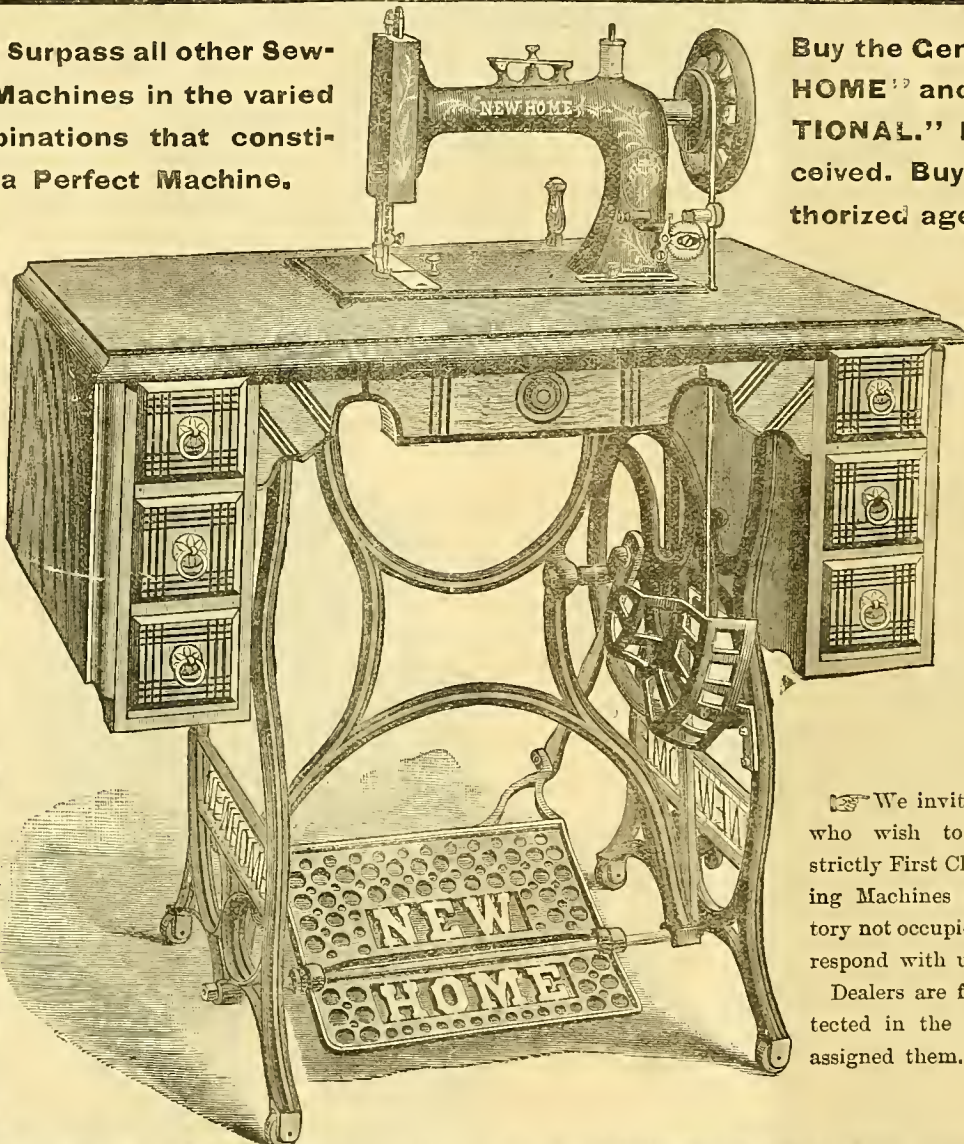
They have the Auto-
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inder Shuttle, Oscil-
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Double Direct Acting
Feed, Straight Self-
Setting Needle, and
Loose Balance Wheel
whereby the Bobbin
can be wound with-
out running the ma-
chine.

THEY ARE MARVELS of INVENTIVE TALENT and CONSTRUCTIVE INGENUITY

They Surpass all other Sew-
ing Machines in the varied
combinations that consti-
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Buy the Genuine "NEW
HOME" and "NEW NA-
TIONAL." Do not be de-
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We invite parties
who wish to handle
strictly First Class Sew-
ing Machines in terri-
tory not occupied to cor-
respond with us.

Dealers are fully pro-
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assigned them.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
EXPORT OFFICE: 28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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HENRY WEBSTER,

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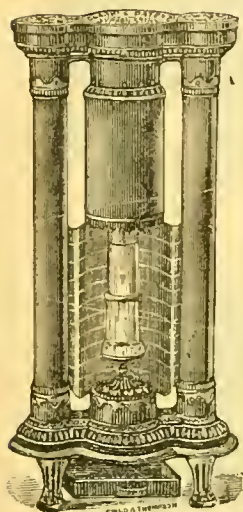
JAN. 1, 1890.

**TO VEND OF
AN INVALUABLE**

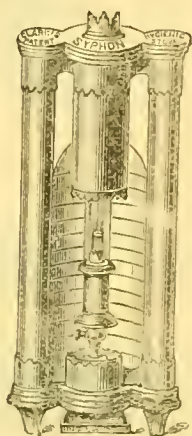
THE

GAS-HEAT

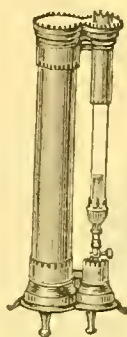
NO FLUE REQUIRED.
NO SMOKE. NO SMELL. NO DIRT.
NO DANGER.



No. 5.



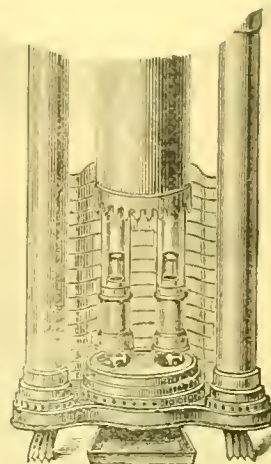
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No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 10.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, TERMS, AND PARTICULARS OF

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees and Makers,
SYPHON WORKS:

PARK STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

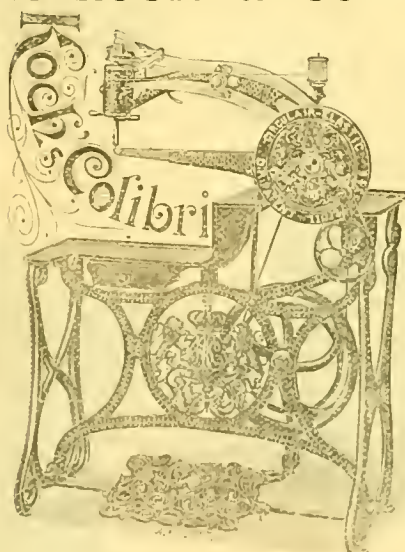
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

**Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.,
H. KOCH & CO.**

*No Shuttle
Carrier.*

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.,

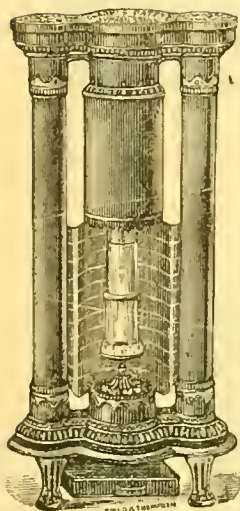
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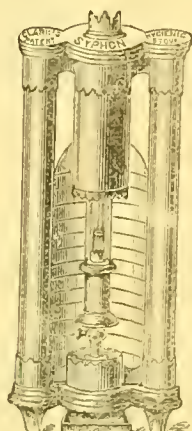
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GAS-HEAT.

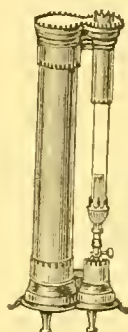
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NO SMOKE. NO SMELL. NO DIRT.
NO DANGER.



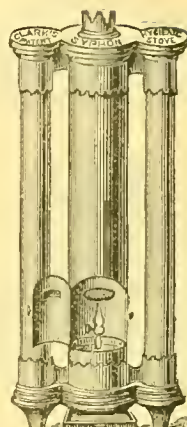
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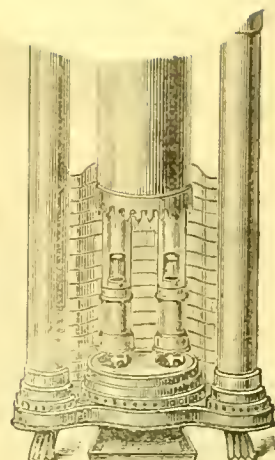
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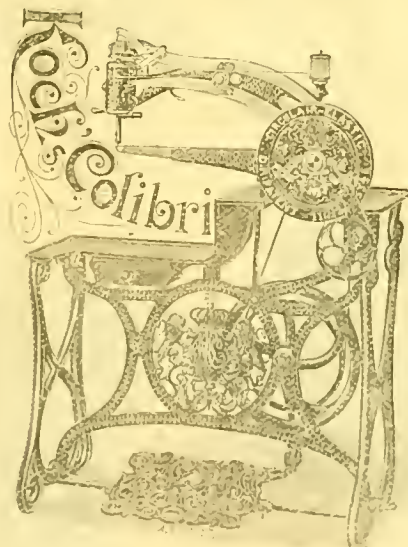
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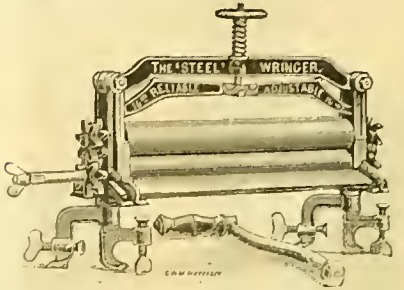
Limited.

ERS,
LASGOW.

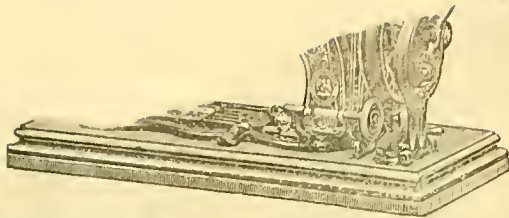
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**STEEL
WRINGER.**

14 inch \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
15 inch \times 2 inch.
16 inch \times 2 inch.



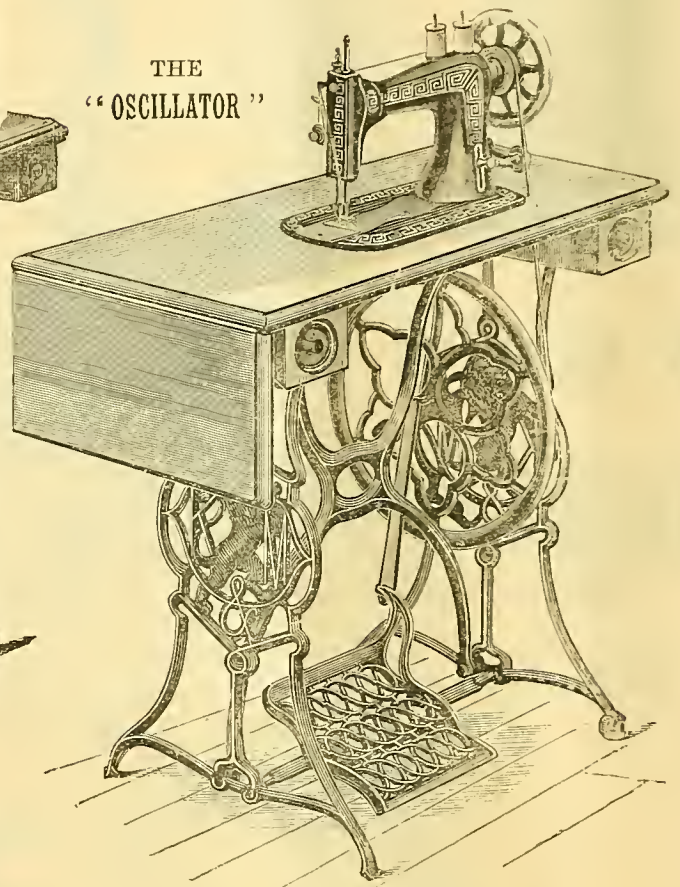
Hand
Machine.



THE
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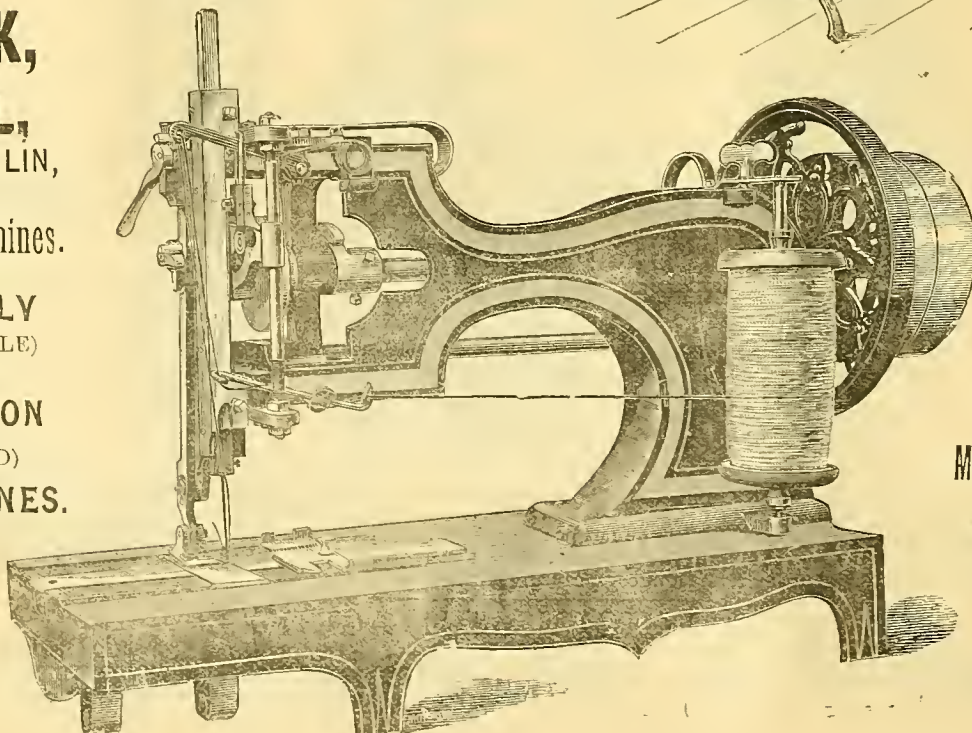


THE
"OSCILLATOR"



**SACK,
SAIL,
TARPAULIN,**
AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.



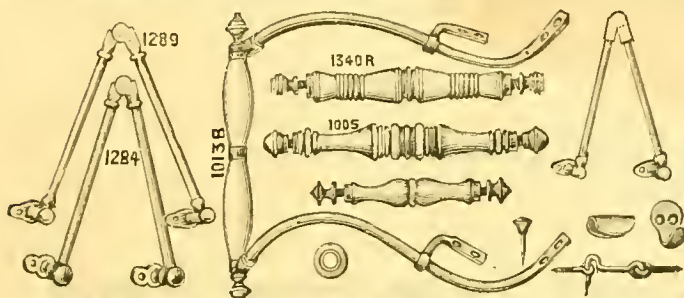
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Machines.

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Manufacturing
Machines
IN
FOUR
VARIETIES

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Manufacturers Description of Perambulator Fittings, Hood Joints, Handles in Brass, China, and Wood. Brass Handle Rods, &c. Toy Fittings.



Bassinettes from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
MANUFACTURER,
151 & 153,
BISHOP ST. SOUTH,
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

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In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

WOOD & PALMER,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
23 & 24, IVY LANE LONDON, E.C.

AD. RIES & CO.,

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Manufacturers and Importers of
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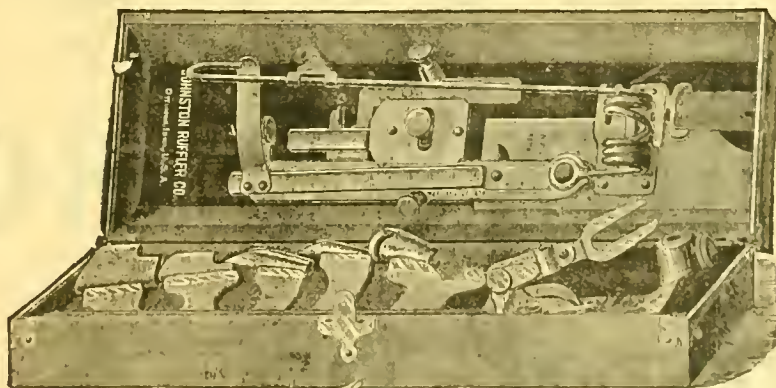
Ladies' and Gent's sizes in GOLD, SILVER, and METAL.

IMPORTERS OF IMITATION MARBLE CLOCKS.

WOODEN AND NICKEL CLOCKS AT ALL PRICES.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies of
JUNKER & RUH'S well-known Sewing Machines.
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THE JOHNSTON SET OF ATTACHMENTS



HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws to independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY
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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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MANUFACTURING CO.

Having removed to

MUCH LARGER PREMISES,

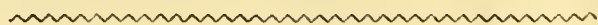
THEIR ADDRESS IS NOW

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GOODINGE ROAD,

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PRICE LIST FOR NEW SEASON
READY SHORTLY.

SINGER'S New Vibrating Shu

(HAND OR TREADLE)

Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered.
They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST
MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE P.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet

EASY TO BUY.

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FOR CASH 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.).

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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A BELGIAN, 10 years in the trade, active, good director, having a splendid connection and experienced staff of canvassers, wishes to introduce or represent Manufacturer. References exceptional, guarantee. Write to initials, "V. O. M.,"
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WANTED, Manufacturers of Sewing Machine Fittings, Needles, Shuttles, Loopers, &c., to send lowest cash prices to the Premier Sewing Machine Company,
16, Stirling Street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W.

WANTED, Illustrated Price Lists of Bedsteads, Furniture, Watches, and other Household Goods; also best. Cash, trade terms. Dealer, 10, Conduit Street, Chelmsford.

NEEDLES for Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. extra for postage. S. COX & CO., Manufacturers, Alcester.

NOVELTIES.—Advertiser, dealing in domestic machinery, and an expert with the sewing machine, having a fine shop in one of the best parts of Manchester, is open to take up the sale of novelties and useful appliances for the home.—"Novelties," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

COMMISSION offered to Traveller calling on ironmongers, sewing-machine dealers, and others. Please state ground covered and what line to "Special," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TRAVELLER working West of England in Sewing Machines and Oils is open for commission to work with same.—"Push," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

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The Journal of Domestic Appliances.

JAN. 1st, 1890.

Hire-Purchase System.

TOOLS OF TRADE.

ON the 20th December, in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew, the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. Johnson was decided. It will be remembered that in the September *Gazette* there appeared a report of proceedings in the Wigan County Court, before Judge Ffoulkes, when a decision totally

at variance with what seems just and fair was given against the Singer Manufacturing Company. That company forthwith entered an appeal, and the following is a verbatim report of the same.

Mr. Hextall, instructed by Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bankes for the defendant.

Mr. Hextall: My Lord, this is the plaintiff's appeal from a judgment of nonsuit given against him by the County Court Judge, on the action, the particulars of which are somewhat lengthy, but the gist of which was that it was an action for an illegal distress. What happened before the County Court Judge was this: no evidence was gone into at all; the plaintiff's solicitor opened his case, and, as I see from the copy of shorthand notes which were taken, and which I do not know whether I shall have my friend's leave to use or not—

Mr. Bankes: Yes.

Mr. Hextall: A considerable amount of discussion took place between the plaintiff's solicitor and the County Court Judge, the defendant's solicitor taking little or apparently no part in the matter at all. What the County Court Judge did was this: There seems to have been some misapprehension at the moment as to what the course should be. The case was adjourned, and the County Court Judge gave leave to appeal, the plaintiff being for a sum under £20. Afterwards it was represented to the County Court Judge that there was an irregularity, and he gave judgement of nonsuit, so that the matter might be disposed of.

Lord Coleridge: Are you for the appellant?

Mr. Hextall: Yes.

Mr. Bankes: Here is the note:—

"Mr. Wansbrough opens plaintiff's case, and submits that the sewing machine was used by the wife as servant of the plaintiff (her husband), and that the trade done by the wife in sewing with the machine is really the trade of the plaintiff, her husband, and if so, the machine was an implement of his trade within section 147 of the County Court Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vic., chapter 43), and if in use is exempt from distress under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, and also at common law. I am of opinion on the face of the particulars, as well as upon the facts as opened, there is nothing to show that the trade carried on by the wife in sewing with the machine is the trade of the husband, and therefore the machine, if in use when the distress was levied, was not an implement of trade of the plaintiff (the husband) within the meaning of the above Acts, or at common law, but I offer to amend the particulars so as to show that the machine was an implement of trade of the plaintiff (the husband), but it is admitted that the amendment could not be supported by any facts other than those opened for plaintiff, namely, that the wife worked the machine, that she did so for the plaintiff as his servant in the trade done with it, that plaintiff hired the machine, and that the wife devoted her earnings towards the maintenance of the household and family. I therefore give judgment of nonsuit."

Mr. Hextall: I submit on the notes of the County Court Judge it is clear beyond argument.

Lord Coleridge: He seems to have found that she was a seamstress working for herself.

Mr. Hextall: I submit not, my Lord, that she was working for her husband.

Lord Coleridge: What she learnt was applied to the general household purposes.

Mr. Hextall: Yes. The husband was a gas stoker by trade.

Lord Coleridge: Then he did not make shirts.

Mr. Hextall: He did not, my Lord, but he was the hirer; the machine was in the husband's hands under the usual hiring agreement with the Singer Manufacturing Company. The agreement was not between the wife and the company, but between the husband and the company. The Judge finds that the plaintiff hired the machine, and the wife devoted her earnings towards the maintenance of the household and family.

Lord Coleridge: This was an action by the husband.

Mr. Hextall: An action by the husband against the landlord and the landlord's bailiff. I submit to your Lordship that two independent points arise. In the first place, if it is to be taken upon the County Court Judge's notes, that the machine was in use, then I apprehend it as too clear for argument that the machine was absolutely privileged, quite apart from the question of tool or implement of trade at all, assuming it is not found that the machine was in use at the time the execution was levied. Then I submit this was a tool or implement of the husband's trade.

Lord Coleridge: That you have more difficulty about.

Mr. Hextall: That is not so conclusive at the present moment, I suppose?

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seamstress for his benefit

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that comes within the description
of his implements or

Mr. Hextall: Yes, I submit that is so.

Lord Coleridge: Why should it not, Mr. Banks?

Mr. Banks: That is not what occurred at the trial, and that is not the fact. Your Lordship will please allow me to refer to the particulars, first of all, to show the way in which the plaintiff put his case. These are the particulars in the statement of claim, and they begin in this way:—"The plaintiff, Thomas Churchward, was a weekly tenant of the defendant, John Johnson, of a cottage, 1, Johnson's Place, Wood Street, Chapel Lane, Wigan, which was used for the purpose of business and as a residence. On the 4th June, 1889, the plaintiff, Thomas Churchward, was in arrear with his rent to the sum of £1 11s. 8d. or thereabouts, and on the same day the defendant, John Johnson, by his bailiff, Samuel Maddock, distrained on a sewing machine, the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, of which the said Thomas Churchward was bailee for hire, under an agreement duly signed. The wife of the said Thomas Churchward either wholly or in part obtained a living by the use of the said sewing machine, and consequently it was a tool of trade, and privileged according to the statute." Then he goes on to say at the time the distress was levied the machine was in actual use. Then he says the plaintiff had suffered damage by reason of his wife being deprived of means of livelihood, and then he claims a return of the machine, or in the alternative its value, £8 10s.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Suppose, Mr. Banks, the husband had been disabled by illness, and he provided his wife with a sewing machine to enable her to earn something, and she does so, to maintain him and herself; do you say the section does not protect it?

Mr. Banks: I say the business was the business of the wife.

Lord Coleridge: The County Court Judge says so.

Mr. Banks: Allow me to refer to this. There is one portion of this note which is obviously a mistake.

Lord Coleridge: He says: "But it is admitted that the amendment could not be supported by any facts other than those opened for the plaintiff, namely, that the wife worked the machine; that she did so for the plaintiff, as his servant, in the trade done with it; that the plaintiff hired the machine, and that the wife devoted her earnings towards the maintenance of the household and family."

Mr. Banks: I think there must be a mistake in the note, and that is the reason I took the objection. I think it will have to go back, subject to what your Lordships think. I can show, with reference to that statement of the learned judge there, I think, that the word "not" is left out, because, if you read from the beginning of that passage, he says: "I am of opinion that on the face of the particulars, as well as upon the facts as opened, there is nothing to show that the trade carried on by the wife in sewing with the machine is the trade of the husband." Now may I refer to the shorthand note?

Lord Coleridge: Trade of the husband.

Mr. Justice Mathew: He was a gas stoker.

Lord Coleridge: Not an implement of trade of the plaintiff.

Mr. Banks: There is a shorthand note, and, I think, that shows this clearly, that the solicitor who appeared for the plaintiff opened the case in this way. He referred to the words of the section, and he said:—"Wearing apparel and bedding of a person and his family are protected, and, therefore, the tools and implements of his trade and his family's trade were protected."

Lord Coleridge: He may have put it wrong—I do not say he did, but the substance is, surely, if a man buys or hires, it signifies not an implement, and tells his wife—"Now you use that implement for me, and I will take any earnings that you make"—is he not carrying on a trade with his wife?

Mr. Banks: I think he is, and the County Court Judge offered the plaintiff to amend so as to raise that point. His view was: "No, I cannot raise that; I admit the earnings of this woman were her own—her separate property under the Act."

Mr. Justice Mathew: No; a poor woman may have to support the family.

Lord Coleridge: It is not for her own support, but for the support of the family.

Mr. Banks: I think in justice to the County Court Judge I should like to call your Lordships' attention to what occurred, because I am certain if this point had been put to the County Court Judge his view, as expressed in what he states in the shorthand notes, is in accordance with your Lordships', but he understood the solicitor to say that those were not the facts. The case is opened in this way: The solicitor says: "The wife of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part, obtained living by the use of the sewing machine, and consequently it was a tool of trade, and privileged according to the statute." Then the Judge says: "What is the language of the statute you are proceeding upon?"

Mr. Wansbrough: "The Law of Distress Amendment Act."—His Honour: "That refers to the County Court Act."—Mr. Wansbrough: "It does."—His Honour: "What is the language of that Act?" Then the Act is read. Then the Judge says:—"How is this machine an implement of his trade?"—Mr. Wansbrough: "You see the words first of all except the wearing apparel and bedding of such person or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, that is to say, of himself and his family."—His Honour: "Oh, dear no; it is clear the language is different. It must be an implement of his trade. Your particulars set it out that it is an implement of her trade."—Mr. Wansbrough: "Suppose you hold that it is so; at law a man and his wife are, to all intents and purposes, one."—His Honour: "You cannot argue that in a matter of this kind. You must go by the language of the statute."—Mr. Wansbrough: "This is what I was going to say. If you take it that they are one at law, a man can carry on more businesses than one. A man has a right to carry on twenty busi-

nesses. This man is in the employ of some gas works; he earns there about £1 a week, his wife could earn quite £1 a week by the machine, and altogether they are one business as in name, just the same as one firm. A man, I contend, would have a perfect right to carry on twenty different businesses. There is no bar, no law to bar a man from engaging in any number of businesses. This is the plaintiff's business. He hires a machine. He takes the machine for his wife, who is, to all intents and purposes, his servant. Could it be contended that, supposing he had twenty servants all engaged in the sewing machine and tailoring business, he should have no other position, say as manager of the gas works? I contend he is the manager, and his wife is his servant. The wife's powers in pledging the credit of her husband are only those of a servant. It has been so laid down."—His Honour: "Not so—agent." Then there is some discussion. The learned Judge says:—"If you like to amend, I will amend." He says, "Unless the particulars are amended I do not think your point can avail you, because under the present law the earnings of the wife are her own."

Mr. Justice Mathew: Surely not, if she is carrying on business on the understanding that earnings would belong to the family.

Mr. Banks: Then the Judge goes on:—"Unless you show that this business was the business of her husband, that he is conducting the tailoring or sewing business, or something of that kind, and that his wife worked for him in that particular trade. Quite true a man may carry on one hundred trades, but he must be the trader, and unless it is shown by the particulars that he carried on some particular trade, and that his wife was his servant, I am afraid your point cannot avail you, because now the earnings of the wife are her own, and therefore I cannot infer from the fact of she being the wife, and being under the old law one with her husband, that what she earned was her husband's. On the contrary, the Act of Parliament makes it hers."

Mr. Justice Mathew: Would the husband be liable for the materials which she bought in order to enable her to make those shirts?

Mr. Banks: It is all a question of fact whether it was the husband's or hers.

Mr. Justice Mathew: I want to test it.

Mr. Banks: The solicitor says:—"Suppose I show that this money was spent by her for the benefit of her husband and his household, would that be sufficient to show that it was his tool of trade?"

"His Honour: No.

"Mr. Wansbrough: May I go further to show that he hired the sewing machine, and that he was bailee of the sewing machine, that his wife is his agent to carry on business, which he permitted?"

"His Honour: I don't think that will make any difference, because he hired the machine to carry on a business of her own. That will perhaps raise another point, but under the County Court a bailiff cannot seize any but the man's own goods, and it is a question whether goods of hers are seizable at all. The landlord has power to seize certain goods, and there are things which are protected. The County Court Act empowers the bailiff to seize under the execution the goods of the debtor, and of no one else. If these are to be the class of goods which are exempt, I should say they are exempt on the ground that they are not the tenant's goods.

"Mr. Wansbrough: It is an excessive distress. I have a number of these cases for certain clients—the Singer Manufacturing Company. These actions are brought to protect poor people who hire machines, and who will be deprived of the means of their existence by landlords taking things which they know are not the property of the poor tenant. May I ask you for such powers of amendment of the summons as will meet the justice of the case?"

"His Honour: You can amend your summons in any way you think proper, but it must be amended to show that the trade of the plaintiff was the trade in which this sewing machine was used. It must be his trade; it must not be anything his wife does, although she may choose to devote her earnings to keep the household."

Lord Coleridge: With great respect, that is a mistake. It is no anything the wife does. As my learned brother says, if by agreement between the husband and wife it is agreed—"I will be a gas stoker, and I will get you a Singer machine, and you shall make shirts and so on, and we will live together, and our earnings shall go together"—it is as much one's as the other's.

Mr. Banks: Then the solicitor says:—"That would be impossible for me to do"—that is, to amend in the way in which the learned Judge says, to show that this was the wife's business. Then he goes on:—"I can amend this plaint with your permission in favour of the ultimate owners." It seems to me that the solicitor and the learned Judge were at cross purposes really, and that the point in issue has never been determined at all. I should submit, subject to a point I will mention to your Lordship in a moment, that really the right way is to send it back to the County Court Judge, because the solicitor assented to what the County Court Judge said in this sense—

Mr. Justice Mathew: The learned Judge demanded too much.

Mr. Banks: Possibly that may be so, but still the question has never been ascertained as to what the relationship of these parties the one to the other was.

Mr. Justice Mathew: That is all a question of fact.

Mr. Banks: There has been no evidence given at all.

Lord Coleridge: It is taken to be true.

Mr. Banks: The defendant was no party to what took place between the learned County Court Judge and the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Mathew: He was there to speak to anything if necessary. How is all this done?

Mr. Banks: It is not very easy to prevent it, as your Lordship knows.

Lord Coleridge: And I am very glad it is not. Of course there is no such thing as natural justice in law, but it always has seemed to me, and I shall go to my grave with the feeling, that natural justice is against making A pay the debt of B. I know it is not so in England, but that is another matter.

Mr. Justice Mathew: What do you suggest is wanting?

Mr. Banks: What is wanting is an investigation of the real position that this woman occupied.

Mr. Justice Mathew: You are told what it is—a very commonplace and everyday position.

Mr. Banks: With submission, no, because the particulars state one

thing, and then when the solicitor finds that that does not suit him—

Lord Coleridge: Do you not suppose, Mr. Banks, that this is the commonest thing possible in a manufacturing town? Where did this come from?

Mr. Banks: Wigan.

Lord Coleridge: Do you not suppose that there are hundreds of such cases there?

Mr. Banks: I should think there were. There may be one hundred cases where a man provides all the material, and the woman in her spare time works it up for the benefit of the household—that would be one case—but there may be cases where the man and the woman are not on good terms, and she buys the material for herself, and jealously keeps all her earnings from her husband, so that he may not drink them.

Lord Coleridge: That is not this case.

Mr. Banks: I cannot say that.

Lord Coleridge: She devotes her earnings for the maintenance of the household and family. No doubt there were children.

Mr. Banks: Yes, no doubt. I say it would be a hardship on the defendants, my clients.

Lord Coleridge: Do not talk of hardship. If I had any valuable property seized to pay a debt I did not owe, I know where I should think the hardship lies—not on the man who takes it, but on the man who loses it.

Mr. Banks: But if the law allows me—

Lord Coleridge: There may be a law—you said "hardship."

Mr. Banks: I think it is hard to mulct a man in damages if he does what the law says he may do. I am bound to say I think the solicitor and the County Court Judge were at cross purposes, and when the Judge was told by the solicitor that he could not amend his particulars, so that he could not show it was the husband's business, then the Judge says, "I must give judgment against you." I ask your Lordships here not to give judgment for the plaintiff. I do not know at all what has become of this machine, or whether we are in a position to give it back, or whether damages are asked. Your Lordships see the whole thing is open on that point. I only ask your Lordships to allow the whole thing to be gone into.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Do you know what has become of this sewing machine?

Mr. Hextall: So far as I know it is in the hands of the defendants, the landlord and the bailiff. This is an action of damages.

Mr. Justice Mathew: What evidence is there of value?

Mr. Hextall: I was going to mention that. The only thing the Judge has not done is, not to find the damages. Unquestionably that was slipped. There should have been a finding as to damages, but so far as my client is concerned, we are fully prepared to leave it to your Lordships to say what the judgment should be for. I say not a word about the amount of damages. We have come here to fight the principle of the thing.

(Their Lordships consulted.)

Lord Coleridge: My learned brother and I agree that we should enter judgment for the amount claimed, to be reduced to nominal damages on the return of the article.

Mr. Hextall: If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Banks: I submit your Lordships have no power to enter judgment for any amount. There is no evidence before you at all as to what the value is, and your Lordships now are really trying a matter sitting in banco without evidence, which really ought to be tried by the County Court Judge.

Lord Coleridge: You can easily get it reduced to nominal damages on the return of that machine.

Mr. Banks: Still your Lordships are fixing the amount of damage without evidence. Your Lordships are saying that the judgment should be entered for the amount.

Lord Coleridge: You will not give back the article?

Mr. Banks: There is no evidence before your Lordships to say that is a proper amount.

Lord Coleridge: It is claimed, and you allowed all this to take place. But that is not practically the difficulty.

Mr. Banks: I am perfectly willing to go down to the County Court Judge or any tribunal your Lordships think fit, to have the facts investigated. It is not to be assumed that the tribunal below will not properly investigate the facts.

Mr. Justice Mathew: You can apply to us in case you cannot return and desire to have an inquiry as to the exact amount of damages. You see, we have the same power as the Court of Appeal have in dealing with cases of this sort. It would be wrong to send the case back to have the damages assessed by the County Court Judge, if we can get it decided here. You ought to be able to agree between yourselves.

Mr. Hextall: The particulars in the County Court were made up £8 10s. for value of the machine, and the item of £6 10s. for damages. I am perfectly willing to forego the item of £6 10s.

Mr. Banks: If your Lordship thinks there is nothing in my suggestion, and it is not reasonable that the thing should go down again, then I submit my friend is in this dilemma: If he takes the value of this machine at £8 10s., for the purpose of asking your Lordships to deal with the case in this way, he is not within the exception, because, *prima facie*, this sewing machine is distrainable upon unless he comes within the exception.

Lord Coleridge: Then give him £5 for the machine and £3 10s. for damages, to be reduced to a shilling.

Mr. Banks: That is not the question. Either the value of the machine is £8 10s., or it is not.

Lord Coleridge: The whole matter is small. Where the justice lies is plain, where the law lies is also plain, from the finding of the County Court Judge. If you will not consent to what is reasonable, you drive us to do something which may pinch you more hardly than if you were reasonable.

Mr. Banks: My Lord, I submit under the circumstances of this case, it being obvious, as I submit, from the shorthand notes, looked at as a whole, that really the County Court Judge and this solicitor, who argued for the plaintiff—

Lord Coleridge: No. We see how it is plainly, Mr. Banks. The finding that he put there upon the particulars is plain.

Mr. Banks: I have certain instructions, and if I thought the matter was not really open to argument, and there was nothing to decide, I would not ask your Lordships to send it back again for a mere empty form.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Mr. Banks, what is the point?

Mr. Banks: My instructions are these: First of all, the machine was not in use at all, that the woman was not in the house or near the house, and had not been near the house for some hours, and had not been using the machine at all that day.

Lord Coleridge: That day!

Mr. Banks: It means that the machine was not in actual use with regard to the point they took.

Lord Coleridge: Has it ever been held that you must go on using the thing night and day?

Mr. Banks: It must be actually used.

Mr. Justice Mathew: That means reasonably used—not in use morning, noon, and night.

Mr. Banks: It must be in use at the time it is seized.

Lord Coleridge: Then it can be seized at night?

Mr. Banks: Of course, *prima facie*, you cannot get into a house at night.

Lord Coleridge: Really that is too far.

Mr. Banks: Your Lordship asked what my instructions are, and I am telling you. Then I say this is not used for the husband in any way, except that his wife did use it, and buy the materials for it, and spent the money partly, as the Judge says, upon the household and family.

Lord Coleridge: "Devoted her earnings?"

Mr. Banks: Yes, from the machine. I submit that that does not bring it within the husband's trade. I have said all I can say to your Lordships.

Lord Coleridge: We have given a strong opinion already upon that.

Mr. Banks: I cannot say anything more than that I ask your Lordships to send it back to be tried on these facts. I submit to your Lordships you have no jurisdiction here to assess the damages, and if they are assessed at the amount in the particulars, which are the only particulars, it takes the case out of the statute.

Mr. Justice Mathew: What do you say to §5?

Mr. Banks: I say your Lordship have no more jurisdiction to give £5 than £100.

Mr. Justice Mathew: The Act of Parliament indicates what the extent of the protection is—§5.

Mr. Banks: If your Lordships, in order to bring this man within the protection, assesses goods at a value which they will not bear, in order to give him a protection which the Act of Parliament says has not entitled to. Supposing a man had a clock worth £1,000 in his house, and your Lordships thought the justice of the case would be met by £5, and you call it £5 in order to bring it within the statute—

Lord Coleridge: Supposing it was £5 when it was new.

Mr. Banks: I do not know whether it was new or old.

Mr. Hextall: The hiring agreement was in 1887 and the distress in 1889.

Lord Coleridge: Two years.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Coleridge: I think myself, upon the statement of the County Court Judge, supported by the particulars, that this case was abundantly clear, both in fact and law. That is the footing upon which I give my judgment. It was not the wife's trade in any real sense. The wife carried it on with her own hands, no doubt, but the County Court Judge has found the article was hired by the husband for the use of the wife, that the wife used it, and devoted her earnings to the sustentation of the household and the family. I suppose there must be hundreds of cases in which, in order to assist a poor household, the wife rightly undertakes to carry on something, not for herself, and put the earnings into her own pocket, but to contribute what she can contribute to the general sustentation of the family and the home. Under those circumstances there is no inconsistency in the gas stoker being in that sense a carrier on of a trade. He carries it on by the hands of his wife. In that trade his implement is used. That makes it right that judgment should go against the defendants. Mr. Banks says we do not know—possibly, we do not—exactly all the circumstances; but we do know that we cannot be wrong. I should say we have offered to Mr. Banks the whole damages claimed in the declaration, to be reduced to 1s. or a nominal sum if the goods are returned. Mr. Banks is not instructed to assent to that; he does not choose to assent to that, and all we can do in order to do justice is to give judgment for the plaintiff for £5 and all the costs, here and below.

Mr. Justice Mathew: I am of the same opinion.

The Art of Darning.

THE French art of making invisible darts in cloth is almost unknown in England. The following directions are supplied by a French lady:—Use the finest possible needle, and thread it with a hair instead of silk. Pare the edges of the rent with a razor, overcast them, and place exactly together. Then slip in the needle, and darn backwards and forwards with slightly slanting stitches. The needle and stitches must be quite lost in the thickness of the cloth. Always put in the needle exactly where it came out, and do not draw too tightly. The darn being finished, lay the article on a bare table, cover with a damp cloth, and iron. The sharpest eye will fail to detect a rent which is carefully darned in this manner.

The Perambulator Makers' Association.

ON the 17th December at the Bridge House Hotel, London, there was held a meeting of makers of children's and invalids' carriages. Among those present were Messrs. D. Davis (S. Davis & Co.), Parker (Parker Bros.), J. Wilde (J. Wilde & Sons), L. L'Hollier, H. V. Lloyd (Lloyd & Co.), C. L. Young, W. I. Armitage, C. Buckingham, A. Reinhold, A. Hewitt, H. C. Askwith, H. W. Twigg, G. Wells, W. J. Harris, A. Allen (Halesowen Perambulator Company, Limited), &c.

Mr. D. Davis was unanimously voted to the chair, and at once called upon Mr. Allen, who had been acting as secretary, to read the minutes of former meetings, so that those present could know what had led to the meeting being called.

These minutes detailed the holding of several meetings at Birmingham; the opening of communications with the London makers through the agency of Mr. W. J. Harris; the subsequent meeting of the London makers; the visit of Mr. Harris to Birmingham to confer with the makers in the Midlands; a meeting of the Committee of the Birmingham Association with a committee of the London trade, and the decision to hold the meeting then assembled.

After the reading of the minutes the secretary read numerous letters which had been received from various makers regretting their inability to attend, and a few of which pointed out the difficulties in the way of the association.

The Chairman suggested that before discussing the proposed rules they should enrol as members those present.

Mr. Wilde concurred in this proposal. They all had the same object in view, and the details could be discussed afterwards.

After a short discussion, it was proposed by Mr. H. V. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. L. L'Hollier, and carried unanimously, that the association be at once formed.

The secretary, being requested to read a list of firms favourable to the association, gave the names of the principal makers in the country to the number of some forty-five.

On the suggestion of Mr. Twigg the rules were next read out by the secretary one at a time, and after discussion, and in some cases slight amendment, were passed, and as approved are given at foot.

Mr. Twigg proposed as president Mr. L. L'Hollier, who, he said, had done a large amount of hard work in forming the association. Mr. D. Davis seconded.

Mr. Wilde supported the proposition, and said that Mr. L'Hollier had bestowed on the scheme much labour. It depended upon themselves whether it was a success or not.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harris proposed, Mr. Lloyd seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. Twigg be vice-president.

Mr. Wilde, after paying a warm compliment to Mr. D. Davis for the manner he had discharged his duties as chairman, proposed that gentleman as a second vice-president. Mr. Wells seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Wilde Mr. Harris, of Birmingham, was elected treasurer.

Mr. Twigg said that the secretary was an important officer, and in his experience of secretaries he had never come across a more competent and suitable man for the post than Mr. Allen.

Mr. Harris, in supporting the proposition, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Twigg. The way Mr. Allen had done the work of a secretary was beyond all praise.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Allen said that he felt highly gratified at the kind remarks made about him. He would be pleased to do what he could for the association. With regard to what the chairman and others had said as to salary, he did not think the expenses would be very heavy the first year. They would mostly be for railway and stationery.

The Committee was then formed, and on the proposal of Mr. Twigg its constitution is based upon the relative importance of the various districts in which children's carriages are made.

LONDON (4)—Messrs. Parker, W. J. Harris, H. V. Lloyd, and Spurge.

BIRMINGHAM (3)—Messrs. Wilde, Wells, and Humphreys.

MANCHESTER (2)—Mr. John Harrop and Messrs. Brassington and Cooke.

GLASGOW (1)—Mr. J. Dove.

HULL (1)—Mr. H. C. Askwith.

NOTTINGHAM (1)—Mr. P. Blee.

BANBURY (1)—Mr. Rae.

BRISTOL (1)—Mr. Thomas Masters.

Mr. Wilde proposed, and it was agreed, that the secretary's salary for the first year be £10, to commence from the 1st of January, 1890, and in addition he to be allowed railway expenses connected with the association's business, together with those railway expenses already incurred. It was also agreed that Mr. W. J. Harris be allowed from the general fund the expenses he has already incurred in connection with the London meetings.

Before leaving it was decided to hold the first quarterly meeting at Birmingham on the first Monday in February.

RULES.

1. That the Association shall be called "The Amalgamated Association of Perambulator and Carriage Manufacturers," and may be composed of Perambulator, Bassinette Carriage, and Invalid Carriage Manufacturers, carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and in the case of Companies the said Companies shall be represented by their Managers or Secretaries.

2. That the objects of the Association shall be:—

(a) To bring about among the Manufacturers, by means of Meetings in the various manufacturing centres, a better understanding and knowledge of each other, with a view to concerted action for the benefit of the trade generally.

(b) To obtain, as far as possible, uniform action on the part of Members in regard to Cash Discount, Length of Credit, and Regulation of Packages.

(c) To obtain and circulate information, and to discuss proposals on matters of importance to the Members of the Association.

3. That the Association shall be managed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of not less than nine Members, five of whom shall form a quorum. After the first year the ex-President shall be an ex-officio Member of the Committee. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary shall be elected annually. Three Members of the Committee shall retire annually in rotation, and shall be eligible for re-election.

4. That the several officers shall assume their duties immediately after the Meeting at which they have been elected, and shall hold meetings to make arrangements for the carrying out of the objects of the Association. The duties of the several officers shall be as follows:—

(a) The President and Treasurer shall be ex-officio Members of all Committees, and shall preside at all meetings at which he is present, and in his absence a Vice-President shall take the chair, and in the absence of the President and both Vice-Presidents the Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Chairman.

(b) The Treasurer shall keep in safe custody the funds of the Association, and shall make all necessary payments.

(c) The Secretary shall receive all moneys, and shall hand the same to the Treasurer within one month of the receipt of same. He shall take minutes of the proceedings of the Association, and shall perform all other duties appertaining to his office, and the remuneration for his services shall be fixed at the Annual Meeting.

(d) Two Auditors shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting, who shall examine the Accounts and Statements produced by the Treasurer and Secretary.

(e) At each Annual General Meeting the Committee shall present a report on the condition of the Association, together with a Statement of the Accounts, a copy of which shall be forwarded to each Member of the Association seven days before each Annual Meeting.

(f) The Committee for the time being shall, when necessary, appoint a Board of Arbitration, who shall have power to arrange all details in connection with the arbitrating upon any dispute that may be brought before them.

5. That every applicant for membership shall signify the same in writing to the Secretary, who shall furnish the candidate with a form as shown in Schedule A appended to these Rules, in which the name, address, and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified; he must also be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Association. The form must be signed by the candidate, and forwarded to the Secretary. (This Rule will not apply to persons joining the Association before December 31st, 1889.) The names of all candidates for membership approved by the Committee shall be presented at the Quarterly Meeting, and a majority of two-thirds of the Members present and entitled to vote shall be necessary to secure election. No notice shall be taken in the minutes of any proposal for membership rejected by the Quarterly Meeting.

6. The Committee may refuse to receive the subscription of any member who shall, in their opinion, have been guilty of conduct such as shall have rendered him unfit to belong to the Association, and shall submit the matter to the next General Meeting, also giving notice to the person in question, who shall have a right to be heard, and, if two-thirds of the Members present so determine, his name shall be erased from the Roll of the Association, and he shall cease henceforth to have any advantage, right, or privilege in the Association.

7. That the Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance, and that the first day of January, April, July, and October shall be quarter days from which the subscription may run, each member's subscription being considered as payable on the quarter day immediately preceding his enrolment as a member. The subscription shall entitle to membership; to attend General and Special Meetings; to any information circulated by the Association on important topics; to the right to submit to the Committee any dispute between the Member and his workpeople, and to propose subjects affecting the interests of the trade for discussion and conference.

8. Members in arrear for one year's subscription shall not be entitled to vote. Members in arrears for two years' subscription shall be considered to have ceased their connection with the Association, and their names or the firms' names erased from the Roll. A List of Members who shall have allowed their subscriptions to fall into arrear shall be printed in the Annual Report.

9. That Quarterly Meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Monday in February, May, and August in each year, in different centres to be fixed by the Committee. The notice of such meetings, giving date, time, place, and business, shall be sent to each Member at least seven days before the Meeting.

10. That the Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in London during the month of November in each year, at which Meeting the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year shall be elected.

11. That any five members of the Committee may request the Secretary to summon a meeting of the Committee. Upon a requisition in writing, signed by at least ten Members and left with the Secretary, the Committee shall convene a Special Meeting of the Members of the Association within fourteen days of the receipt of the requisition, such requisition to state clearly the object or objects of the Meeting.

12. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday in October in each year, in Birmingham, to make the necessary preparations for holding the Annual Meeting.

13. That all the Members of the Association shall feel themselves honourably bound to support the Officers and Committee as far as possible.

14. That each Member of the Association shall be furnished annually by the Secretary with a list of the names and business addresses of the Members.

15. That all information communicated to Members of the Association shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

16. That any Member wishing to retire from the Association may do so by giving notice in writing to the Secretary.

17. That no motion for altering or adding to any of the Rules of the Association shall be entertained except at the Annual Meeting, and such motion shall be sent to the Secretary at least seven days prior to the Quarterly Meetings.

Dinner to Messrs. Robins & Co.'s Employees.

ON the 12th December Messrs. Robins & Co., of Clapham Junction, gave their annual dinner to their *employés* at Anderston's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. About forty sat down at the table, including Messrs. Robins, Stone, and Perry, the partners in the firm, and several visitors, among whom were Messrs. Teale, Cox, and Alexander.

After ample justice had been done to an excellent dinner, Mr. Robins, who officiated as Chairman, gave "The Queen."

Mr. G. E. Teale then rose, and proposed the toast of the evening, "The firm of Robins & Co.," which he said he had done the previous year, and repeated with great pleasure. In the course of a humorous speech the senior partner of the Bishop's Cluster Company said that formerly he had compared Messrs. Robins & Co. to a nest of little robins picking up crumbs, and they appear to have picked up a good many. He was pleased to see so many old faces, showing the existence of a good spirit between master and man. He proposed the health of the firm collectively and individually. The partners could be likened to the brain or head, and those before him to the body. When the brain and the body are in health all must go well. He would refer to the partners of the firm, Messrs. Robins, Stone, and Perry, individually. He had known Mr. Robins ten years as a sound, intelligent business man. As to his body they could all see how well it filled the chair. May his shadow never grow less. Mr. Stone is intelligent and active. If you want to get the best of him you must get up very early. His body is healthy, and he hoped it would remain so. Last year Mr. Perry, the other partner, contemplated matrimony. He has now taken that step, and says he would not now be a bachelor for anything. If so, he (Mr. Teale) could not say anything to make him happier. If he might express a wish, which would please him, it would be, may the cigarette crop never grow less, and may all teetotalers go to heaven.

Mr. Teale concluded an excellent speech by calling upon those present to drink to the health of Robins & Co., which was responded to with musical honours.

Mr. Stone, on being called upon to reply, said that he was extremely obliged for the manner the toast had been received, and delighted to see so many beaming faces present. He believed that no other sewing machine firm could produce such a happy, intelligent body of men. They were independent men, and with their firm there was never seen half a dozen of them running after a trap and delivering goods wholesale. They never employed such a rag-tag as would do this. They were intelligent, honest, upright men. They were prosperous because look who they have to look after them. The firm studied their interests by day, and even went so far as to dream about them by night. He was very pleased to see some present who had been with them five years. They knew full well that if they had a better place to go to the firm would advise them to go. Some have gone and come back again, and said that they could not find a better place. Of course there are little rubs. They must remember when these take place that sometimes the east wind blows, and people feel out of order. In concluding a speech in thorough good taste, Mr. Stone said that he was pleased with what they had done the past twelve months, and looked for even better results next year.

In reply to the toast of "The Agents," several gentlemen returned thanks.

Mr. Green said that he had been with the firm five years or more. He was pleased to be present and see so many faces, which shows that they had masters to be proud of, and that the masters are proud of the men.

Mr. Hamlin said that he had been with the firm some little time, and did not think anybody could better them, and thought that others could say the same. As long as the firm lasts he hopes to continue with them.

Mr. Deer said that he had only been with the firm a short time, and had always found them straightforward.

Mr. Clifford, who had been with the firm over two years, spoke in a similar strain. He is satisfied, and hopes they are. If he was kicked out of one door he should try and get in by another.

Mr. Robins proposed "The Collectors." There was only one present, and he had been the best and most successful in the trade. He had been with them five years, and not a single complaint had been received from the customers as to the way he had done his duty. He coupled with the toast "The Inspectors."

Mr. Rake briefly returned thanks, followed by Mr. Walsh. The latter gentleman said that he had been three years inspecting, and if the agents found there was a little friction at times they must put it down to his liver. He had been out twenty-one years, and during the time he had been with Robins & Co. he had worked more comfortably than ever before.

Mr. Perry proposed "The Visitors," which he said gave him great pleasure. Among these were Messrs. Teale and Cox, old friends, who had a deal to do with supplying the machines. He would also include Mr. Alexander and Mr. Sewell.

Mr. Cox's reply was more than usually interesting, combining amusement with instruction. He treated his auditors to a learned disquisition upon the origin and meaning of toasts, and after a really capital after-dinner speech made way for the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette* to return thanks for some kind remarks which had been made about him; whereat he blushed and still blusheth.

The evening's programme was enlivened by music and recitations. Songs were sung by Messrs. Perry, Bull, Teale, Cox, Attwell, Teague, R. Freestone, Shand, Green, Stinchcombe, and H. Freestone. To Mr. Alexander was due in no small measure the success of the singing, he acting as accompanist to a most varied selection of songs. As both hands of the clock pointed upwards the proceedings were brought to

a close, and we must say, that although we have attended scores of similar gatherings, we have never been present at one which was more successful or enjoyable. Messrs. Robins & Co. are certainly to be congratulated on the fine show their agents made at the dinner-table, and we think the agents are to be congratulated upon possessing employers of the stamp of Messrs. Robins, Stone, & Perry, who clearly are men that can be social as well as commercial. The latter does not progress any the worse for a little of the former.

Meeting of Mangle Dealers.

IN our last issue we announced a meeting of London mangle dealers, which was held yesterday at the Manchester Hotel, E.C. Among those present were Messrs. Harris, Davis, Snow, Luckett, Twelvetees, Collier, Reinhold, Head, Young, Hiscoke, Ivey, Daniel, & Griffiths.

A number of dealers expressed by letter their approval of the objects of the meeting, but regretted their inability to attend. Altogether it was thoroughly representative of the trade.

The meeting had been convened by Mr. R. J. Johns, the London representative of the Cherry Tree Company, acting on behalf of a number of the trade, and he was unanimously voted to the chair, which since his visit to the "Continong" he well fills.

In a few introductory remarks the Chairman explained why he had invited the dealers to the meeting, the sole object being to discuss the question of uniform retail prices, so as to try and stop the "cutting" which prevails, and then resumed his seat quite unconscious of the impending storm. A single glance at the composition of the meeting is sufficient to account for what followed.

Take a number of men dealing in an article which has been raised in price 20 per cent. in two months, said rise being in their opinion unjust, and its probable consequences destructive of their trade, confine them in a room with the representative of one of the largest makers of said article, and you have explosive elements which no chairman could suppress. Mangle Makers' Unions, like corporations, have "no bodies to be kicked." Mr. Johns, one of their representatives, as the London trade well know, has a body (particularly since his aforesaid visit to the "Continong"), and massive though its proportions, few men could have stood, without flinching, the galling fire which in the absence of anyone else was directed at him. But there was "nary a finch" with Johns. He had the good sense to know that he personally was not attacked, and for the good nature and admirable discretion he displayed whilst in a trying position, was subsequently treated to apologies, thanks, and—

But do not let us anticipate.

Mr. Horace Snow is nothing if not vigorous, and he set the fashion by expressing wonderment that those connected with the sewing machine interest should have been called to established a uniform price list. He was not aware of any special reforms which could be expected from them. It was the ironmongers, drapers, and furniture brokers who do not sell mangles for the purpose of getting a profit who should have been asked to charge a fair rate, and not the easy terms trade, which is not guilty of cutting prices. Almost next door to one of his depots a 20 in. mangle is displayed on the pavement ticketed 34s. 6d., and he mentioned other instances of firms selling in his neighbourhood at a profit of a shilling or two only per machine. Who supplies these people to sell at 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. under the regular trade? The makers on the 1st October raised their prices 3s., and on the 22nd of the following month a further increase of 3s. was announced, not, be it said, on the washer or large sizes only, but the same advance is made all round, including the cheapest machine. He (Mr. Snow) was quite certain the makers were doing them a dirty turn. He had never lowered his prices, and does not mean to. The makers appear to be very strange business men. They keep their stocks of iron so low that the prices of their goods are affected by the slightest change in the metal market. It is the drapers and ironmongers who ruin the business by selling at a profit which is impossible to the regular machine trade.

Mr. Henry Luckett, sitting next to Mr. Snow, readily imbibed his spirit, and started off by expressing his complete approval of his neighbour's remarks as to the unfair competition they experienced from ironmongers, drapers, and brokers. The regular dealers were apt to look upon the ring as other than friends. As to cutting prices, he could say that the dealers in the north, such as the Highbury, North London, Atlas, and Finsbury Park Machine Companies, never "cut." But let the meeting come to a practical conclusion.

Mr. D. Davis (S. Davis & Co.), on rising, asked that they should all be practical. He attended the meeting with the idea that it was all a farce. He differed from Mr. Snow by contending that they were the right people to call together. Mr. Luckett had said that what they ought to do was to attack the Ring. He said to dealers, don't attack them, but protect yourselves. Let them open a factory at Keighley and supply themselves. (Cheers.) He was prepared to put down money for this purpose, and get others to do the same. (Cheers.) They need not break the ring, but sell at the same prices, and at the end of each year divide the profits among themselves. If he (Mr. Davis) were in the ring, he should get all the benefit he could out of it. Let each one pledge his word only to buy his own made goods. At the first rise in prices this year he advanced his rates 2s. 6d., followed by another 2s. 6d., which is only 5s., but the increased cost is 6s.

Mr. W. J. Harris expressed himself as very agreeably surprised at Mr. Davis's remarks. He thought that he was one of the ring. No doubt he could give them a lot of information as to the cost of making mangles. He (Mr. Harris) was quite in agreement with Mr. Snow. His firm has had to get new price lists printed owing to the late rise, which is very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Davis: I think our account for mangles for the past month was £373. If we formed a Company among ourselves we could get plenty of men to work for us. Get a hundred dealers to join and we need not

break the ring, but work with it. We shall only require some two or three thousand pounds, which need not all be called up at once.

Mr. W. Ivey commenced a very spirited speech by paying a compliment to the Cherry Tree Company and its genial representative, such being the pugilist's hand-shake preliminary to a fight. He addressed himself mostly to the easy terms trade which advertises low prices. He did not mind fair competition, but objected to advertisements of prices at which the advertiser never intended to sell. Let them all be business men and try and do away with dishonesty. He admitted that the drapers and ironmongers do them a lot of injury, but there is this difference between them and some in the easy terms trade—you know what you have to fight.

Mr. R. J. Johns said that he had been placed in a very awkward position, and he certainly looked it. His action in calling the meeting was entirely apart from his connection with the makers. Several dealers had said to him, "You know the people. Why don't you call a meeting?" As regards drapers, ironmongers, and stores, his firm had particularly requested him not to seek business with them. Then as to the makers, he believed that they did not work hand to mouth, as some supposed. If the dealers would only give them contracts for, say, six months' supply, they would give the makers a better chance. As an instance of the difficulty of the makers, he might mention an incident, for which he could vouch. A certain firm, prior to the reduction in 1888, gave him an order which had only been partly executed when the reduction was announced. They thereupon asked him to let them have the advantage of the reduction in the case of the machines not yet delivered. The Cherry Tree Company conceded this. The same firm had a contract running when the recent increase was announced, and expected to receive delivery at the old prices. The dealers must not expect advantages both ways. It had been put to him that the union of makers is of advantage to the dealers, as they get goods of better quality. He (Mr. Johns) then gave a few details as to the rise in the price of iron. (See December *Gazette*.)

Mr. Luckett: You will be able to tell us to-day of a decrease.

Mr. Johns: When iron decreases mangles will fall.

Mr. Davies: Only if the ring allow it. Each member selling under its scheduled prices is liable to a fine of £50 per mangle.

Mr. Head said that he had come there to get information as to who "cuts" the prices. He did not think it was altogether the easy terms trade. Let us see how many will fall in with Mr. Davis's suggestion. He would make one. Mr. Ivey said that he was selling a mangle at 39s. 6d. on easy terms. This is too cheap. He (Mr. Head) had never sold one under 45s. If they agreed not to sell for cash under 35s. or 37s. 6d., let them stick to it and get the union to support them.

Mr. C. L. Young said that he at first thought their object was a fallacy. He has had a lot of mangles on hand. If the present price continues he will give up the trade, unless they adopted Mr. Davis's suggestion. Their opposition is both in and out side the trade. A firm belonging to the Ring came to him for orders which they would execute far below the Ring price if he would agree to let the machines be invoiced at the proper rates, and take the difference from them in gold. It is all very well to say fix the prices, but when a person sees a mangle advertised at 29s. 6d., he will not pay him 35s. The great opponents of their trade are the drapers and ironmongers.

Mr. W. J. Harris liked Mr. Davis's remarks because of their practical character. As regards a combination of the whole London trade, he hoped that if this were not possible the South London dealers would combine. His prices were for an 18 in. mangle, which he used as a call-bird, 35s.; 20 in., with brass cap, 60s.; without, 55s.; 24 in., with brass cap, 75s.; and 30 in. 95s. He did not think these were too high, considering that more bad debts are made on mangles than anything else. He felt sure they could all get these prices.

Mr. Luckett said that the prices in the north of London were about the same. They in the north, he thought, would gladly combine.

Mr. Ivey said that as it was generally recognised that the drapers and ironmongers were the chief offenders in price cutting, it would be well if every dealer sent in a list of such firms in his district to the secretary of an association of the trade, and for a request to be sent to the makers that they should only supply these people if they ordered a certain number at the time, so as to make them dealers, instead of jobbers as at present. He had men to fight who sent canvassers into his district and quoted unprofitable rates.

Mr. Davis said that he would relieve the chairman. They had nothing practical before them. He suggested that prices be regulated by a sub-committee, elected by the meeting, and then be submitted to the Ring, and the Ring be asked to support them.

Mr. Harper Twelvetees would like to second this proposal with a little alteration. He was certain that if they came together they could benefit each other. There is no reason why this should not be. They only see each other occasionally, or not at all, and when they do meet they are surprised to find that they are such good friends. There are some stores with whom he does business which used to cut prices, but he gave them notice that it must cease and they have stopped it.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Harper Twelvetees, and carried unanimously:—

"That an association be agreed of the London machine dealers for the purpose of regulating prices of washing machines and mangles, and to protect the interests of the trade generally."

It was then proposed that a sub-committee be appointed as follows:—Messrs. Snow, Luckett, Harper Twelvetees, Davis, Harris, and Young.

This committee will hold its first meeting on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at 2.30, at the offices of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and Mr. Harris has consented to act as hon. secretary *pro tem*.

Before leaving one or two gentlemen remembered that a chairman had been appointed at the beginning of the meeting, although his existence had long since been forgotten. At the early stages of the proceedings he had tried to steer the vessel to the desired haven, but had given it up as a bad job, and let her drift. After many buffetings she had arrived at last at the very destination desired, and the thanks of the meeting were more especially due to Mr. Johns for allowing free discussion. The convener of the meeting, who at first seemed likely to have his object frustrated, was therefore successful in his scheme, and was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

We might add a few remarks to the foregoing report. We believe thoroughly in the objects of the London dealers. It has been the sewing machine dealers which, at least in London, have developed the mangle trade to its present enormous proportions. The ironmongers, drapers and brokers rarely seek orders for these goods, and with few exceptions their sales are insignificant compared to those of the regular trade. But it is the display of a machine at a shilling or two only above cost price which gives the public a false idea of the trade. All the dealers ask is a gross profit of some 50 per cent., which all who are acquainted with the easy payment trade and the trouble inseparable from mangles will readily admit is little enough. It is a fair profit, and every trader is entitled to a fair profit; even mangle dealers.

Let the makers look the facts straight in the face. In Yorkshire and Lancashire a mangle is considered almost a necessity, but not so in London. To sell a mangle in the south of England it is necessary to explain its advantages and induce custom. If the prices are too high, no trade can be done.

We quite recognise the fact that the enormous rise in iron is not the fault of the makers. If prices are to rule as high in the future as they are to-day, let the makers to some extent consult the interests of the regular dealers and not sell a single machine to any Tom, Dick, or Harry to ticket at a shilling profit. The dealers ask nothing that is unfair or unreasonable. Let the makers meet them in a similar spirit.

As showing the state of the metal market we might mention the fact that a well-known mangle maker, on asking terms for the supply of Yorkshire iron during the next six months was to-day quoted 73s. 6d.!!! The same iron last January was freely offered at 34s.

We find on inquiry in metal circles that the outlook for all kinds of metal goods is unprecedented in magnitude. We are told right and left that the present price is either to be maintained or increased. We can scarcely credit it; but, if correct, the mangle makers may have a further increase to report at an early date.

Meeting of the Perambulator Trade.

DURING the past fortnight several meetings of perambulator makers have been held in Birmingham and London, with the view of forming an association for the protection of the trade.

We are requested to announce the holding of a general meeting of the trade on December 17th, at 2 p.m., at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E. Makers are expected to attend from all parts of the kingdom. Subjects of great importance to the trade will then be brought forward, and the co-operation of all the makers is desired. Mr. W. J. Harris, of 219, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., is acting as the honorary secretary, and will, no doubt, in the meantime, be pleased to receive suggestions for the improvement of the trade.

[The foregoing reports of the mangle dealers' and perambulator makers' meetings were published in a Special Edition dated the 5th December.]

The Star Manufacturing Co.'s New Factory.

THE Star Manufacturing Co., have made another change in their factory address. Originally established in Fakenham Street, N., they soon outgrew the capacity of their factory, necessitating additional premises which they engaged in Brewery Road, N. An ever-increasing trade has now rendered another move desirable, and this has recently been effected.

The new factory showrooms and offices of the Star Company are located close to the Cattle Market, Gooding Road, London, N. They are entered by one of two large gateways, which leads into a spacious yard so arranged that vans loading or unloading can pass in at one gate and out at the other. The offices are substantially and conveniently built, and consist of two rooms, one for the clerks, and the other for Mr. Henry Nash, the Company's energetic manager.

The factory premises consist of three distinct blocks and a number of sheds and outhouses extensive though they are, it is not possible to make the bodies of the carriages on the spot, nor to erect a smithy. Both these departments will still be carried on at the Star Company's first address in Fakenham Street, where they have every facility for these classes of work.

Emerging from the office we first enter the hood maker's department, then the hood storeroom. The latter, it might be mentioned, has a storage capacity equal to 30,000 hoods, and by means of a lift, communicates with the hood fitting department. Near by is the fittings storeroom, where are kept trimmings, screws, irons, and the innumerable other small parts incidental to perambulator manufacture.

Before entering the main block of buildings, we notice a large furnace at the side of a three storied building. This we discover is used for heating air which is circulated around the bodies in order to season the wood and render them more durable. So extensive is this wood seasoning department, that some thousands of bodies can be thoroughly dried at one and the same time.

Leaving this useful section we enter the finishing shop. This is on the ground floor and of very large dimensions. Here the bodies receive their finishing touches, and are mounted on wheels. Close by is a department devoted to the fine lining of the wheels. A short flight of steps and we are on the first floor, where we discover a number of men stopping the bodies of carriages with lead, preparatory to painting. There are other rooms on this and the floor above in which painting and varnishing is carried on. A room has been specially fitted up and arranged for the latter purpose.

A good varnish can only be effected if the temperature is favourable to the process. In order to counteract our changeable climate the Star Company have erected heating appliances which they can regulate and thus keep their varnish room always at about the same temperature.

We observed very clearly the superiority of the carriages varnished under these conditions. After a glance at the upholsterers' department, and the lift with a capacity of nine bodies communicating with the three floors, we again emerge into the open.

The ground floor of the next block is so extensive that as many as 20,000 sets of wheels can be stored away until required. Here were to be found a number of men engaged in coating the wheels with lead. Although the wheel makers always lead the wheels before sending them out, the Star Company invariably give them a second coat.

The first floor of this building is occupied by the women trimmers, and another room is devoted to the mounting of bodies.

All the buildings comprising the factory are fitted with hot water pipes supplied from a huge copper in one of the outhouses. This ensures two advantages, the comfort of the workpeople and the superiority of the work executed.

Lastly we visited the showrooms, situated close to the offices. Here will be kept specimens of all the carriages and carts made by the Star Company; close by are store and packing rooms for finished carriages.

This finishes our inspection, and we must say that a more perfect perambulator factory it would be impossible to erect. It is a model of what such a building should be. Wherever lifts could be used with advantage they have been erected and no expense spared in supplying each department with the very latest and best appliances to enable the workpeople to produce all kinds of carriages under the best possible conditions.

Jottings.

No little stir was created in the trade by the decision of Judge Ffoulkes at Wigan, last August—that a sewing machine used by a woman as a tool of trade could be seized for rent due by her husband, although it was exempt from seizure should it be the tool of trade of the man. Such a decision could certainly not be allowed to stand. We were, therefore, very pleased to hear that the Singer Company intended to appeal to a superior court. The case was heard during the past month, and resulted in the reversal of the County Court Judge's decision. We congratulate the Singer Company on their victory, due, in no small measure, to the admirable manner in which their solicitor, Mr. G. Wansbrough, had got up the case. This adds one more to the long list of legal triumphs of Mr. Wansbrough, and establishes a precedent of great value, not only to the Singer Company, but the whole trade.

The Howe Machine Company appear to be making headway "all along the line." Their energetic district manager, Mr. H. M. Scott, finds business so good in both sewing machines and cycles that he has been compelled to open a sub-office for his company at 30, Jarvey Street, Bathgate, Edinburgh. During the past month Mr. Scott visited the north of Scotland, and secured a number of substantial orders for machines and cycles.

Mr. Robert Gray, the head-office representative of the Howe Machine Company, also reports business in machines and cycles as being very good. He has recently been working the north of England, having previously travelled through a large part of Scotland in the interests of his company.

Mr. C. W. Davis, the energetic managing director of the Williams Manufacturing Company, was recently presented with an illuminated address by the *employés* of the company at Montreal and Plattsburg, on the occasion of his forty-second anniversary. Among the signatures we notice that of our old friend, W. P. O'Brien, who visits this country occasionally in the interest of the Williams machine.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company, of Hartford, U.S.A., have increased their capital from 240,000 dols. to 300,000.

A correspondent writes:—It may interest you to know that Messrs. Bradbury & Co. have closed their York

depot, and will, no doubt, in the future, work the city from one of their numerous branches in the county.

In our last issue there appeared a report of a very interesting hire case which came before the Elgin County Court. In it two Scotch legal terms were used which we hear a number of our readers do not understand. For the benefit of these we might state that *assolzie* is to acquit a person of a crime; *avizandum* is to take time to consider judgment.

Mr. Albert Rendell, of Kirkgate, Bradford, seems to go ahead at a very rapid rate with his toy department. This Christmas his display of carriages and rocking-horses was particularly fine, and one of the largest in Yorkshire.

Mr. Oliver Upfield, draper, &c., North Street, Gosport, has this Christmas devoted more attention to a show of mail carts and perambulators than formerly.

Mr. H. Slade, who manages, among other departments, the perambulator department of Messrs. Edwin Jones & Co.'s immense store in Southampton, arranged a particularly good display of toy carriages for the Christmas holidays.

Among the many trade organisations which have been formed the past few months a union for women engaged in trades employing sewing machines is one of the latest.

Messrs. Footman, Pretty, & Nicolson, of Ipswich, always make their well-known Waterloo House especially attractive during the Christmas week. Their display of sewing and washing machines, toy and children's carriages, mail carts, &c., this year was unusually large and comprehensive.

The North British Machine Company, the well-known sewing machine and cycle factors and manufacturers, of 19, Carlton Place, Glasgow, have entered on a nine years' lease of large premises situated corner of Victoria Road and Allison Street, Crosshill, for the purpose of more fully carrying on their cycle business. The floor space at their disposal will consist of 7,000 feet, so that there will be ample room for holding large stocks. Only the cycle trade, manufacturing, hiring, repairing, and stabling will be conducted at the new branch, the wholesale sewing machine trade, as usual, being attended to at 19, Carlton Place.

The staff of the Bradbury Company's Bristol branch recently met at the Castle Coffee Tavern, Bristol, and, under the presidency of Mr. T. Webb, the manager, took part in a meat tea, followed by an entertainment. There were present, in addition to the Bristol staff, representatives of the company from the surrounding districts, including Mr. J. Loveday, from Stroud. Speeches were made by Messrs. Loveday, Oates, Wood, Clements, Chaplin, &c., the burden of which was complimentary to the Bradbury Company and its machines. The past year's business was considered highly satisfactory, and future prospects all that could be desired.

Jones' Sewing Machine Company have just booked a good line for their manufacturing machine of Hardman & Co., Nantwich.

During the past month Jones' Sewing Machine Company had a small fire at their Manchester depot. It occurred on the second floor, and the damage done was very slight.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have changed their Folkestone address to 42, Tontine Street.

Mr. George Parkes, agent for Varley & Wolfenden and other makes of sewing machines, has removed from Forester Terrace, Newhall Street, Willenhall, to 26, Lichfield Street, in the same town.

A large number of branch offices and depots in the provinces were rendered unusually attractive during the Christmas festivities. Among the reports we have received

the Singer Company's Cardiff branch is specially prominent. The *Western Mail* writes as follows:—

The window of the Singer Manufacturing Company in St. John's Square is one of the prettiest sights ever seen in Cardiff, and throughout the whole of Friday the footpath in front of the establishment was blocked by eager sightseers. It seems as if the company, having experienced the best year they have ever had in South Wales, have gone in for giving back to the public a bonus in the shape of a free entertainment. The whole of the shop window is very artistically decked with flowers and evergreens. In the centre a fountain plays, while in the pond beneath imitation water-fowl swim. Two members of Messrs. Singer's Cardiff staff, attired as Ethiopians, work Singer's machines before an admiring crowd, while interspersed are most amusing models—some smoking in the most natural manner, while the antics of a poor butcher and his pig promote perpetual mirth.

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Mr. E. Le Fevre has now taken over the sewing machine and domestic machinery business of Wood & Co. at 30, Victoria Road, Surbiton.

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A fire occurred on the evening of the 19th December at Messrs. Jones' sewing machine depot, No. 1, City Road, E.C. The window had just been decorated with cotton-wool to give it a Christmas appearance, when a spark falling from a taper the wool blazed up, and in an instant everything combustible in the window was ablaze. Several assistants being at hand they were fortunately able to smother it, and, with a prompt supply of water, thus prevented what at one moment threatened to be a big fire.

* * *

Owing to the great increase of their business in the north of Ireland Messrs. Bradbury & Co. have been compelled to remove their Ballymena branch to more central and larger premises at 8, Bryan Street. We hope that Mr. J. McDevitt, the manager, will experience an even better year in 1890 than its predecessor, which, we believe, is the best on record for that branch.

* * *

The *Piper o' Dundee* inserted in its number for December 4th, a portrait of Mr. Robert Templeton, the manager of the Bradbury Company's Dundee branch, and makes complimentary remarks of that gentleman and his company's manufactures. The article concludes as follows:—

"The Bradbury machines, I am told, have become very popular in Dundee and district, and I can well believe it. Mr. Templeton told me in confidence that with the New Year the Bradbury Company are to introduce a new machine with improvements which will astonish the sewing machine world. If sewing machines are to be improved in this way I should think the time is not far distant when the sewing machine will be as requisite in every home as gas or water. Mr. Templeton is to be congratulated upon the position which Bradbury's Dundee branch has attained to under his guidance. May he and the Bradbury machines continue to do just sew sew."

* * *

During the past few weeks there has been held at Brighton a trades' exhibition. Sewing machines are shown by Mr. E. G. Benford, of Castle Square, who has on his stand a very fine collection of the "White." In another part of the building he shows a number of perambulators and mail-carts. Mr. C. Thompson, of Newington Butts, London, has a fine display of perambulators and carts, and the Scientific Dress-Cutting Association have on their stand a number of Vertical Feed machines, both hand and treadle.

* * *

Our New York contemporary, the *Sewing Machine Times*, has been "sizing us up," and in a lengthy article tells the world what it thinks of us. It does not omit to call attention to some defects, but administers more praise than blame, and really the impression that the article leaves on our mind is quite pleasing. We did not know that we were half so meritorious. We thank Mr. Bell for placing us in the balances, and when opportunity offers we will submit the *Times* to similar treatment.

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The influenza is no respecter of persons. It has laid hold of Mr. Gustav Weinhagen, formerly representing the Bielefelder Naehmaschinen Fabrik, and now travelling for the White Company on the Continent. We hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

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Messrs. J. F. Allen & Co. have given up their Ealing

machine depot, and have opened a branch at 31, Church Street, High Street, Kensington, S.W.

* * *

One of the oldest firms of sewing machine makers, Messrs. Pitt Bros., formerly of Liversedge, and more recently of Cleckheaton, have sold off their stock and plant, and retired from the trade.

* * *

In the course of some four or five weeks Messrs. N. Robins & Co. will open a sewing machine depot at 486, Kingsland Road, N.

* * *

We are pleased to see that the Rudge Cycle Company, Limited, continue to do good business. They have just declared a dividend of 10 per cent. This year their net profits were £6,000, or rather more than 20 per cent. in excess of last year's returns.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Johns, having been appointed general manager for the Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, has now removed from his offices, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., to 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., where he will run his usual business on the same premises as that of the Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, and will carry on his private business as usual. Mr. Johns has taken on Mr. H. Garland, formerly proprietor of the London Oil Company, as his assistant.

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The Past Year's Trade in the North of Ireland.

SIR,—The year just closed has been a splendid one for the sewing machine trade in the north of Ireland.

The manufacturing of shirts, collars and cuffs, pinafores and aprons, handkerchiefs, &c., has been largely on the increase, consequently, a greater number of sewing machines have been bought than, perhaps, in any previous year.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company enjoy the confidence of nearly all the large houses, and have taken the lion's share of the good things going; whilst the Singer Company have also got some good orders. The Bradbury Company do a nice retail business, which is well looked after by Mr. Willox. The Howe Company get orders for their machines amongst shoemakers, &c.

The White Company have appointed Mr. W. G. Hanna their agent in Belfast. This gentleman also sells washing and wringing machines, gas engines, and other novelties, and is well known in the city.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have secured the contract for fitting up shafting, benches, cutting knives, &c., for sixty machines for May, Heaney, & Co., pinafore and apron manufacturers, the machines having been previously supplied; also a bench of twenty No. 12's, for collar and cuff work, from the Fountain Street Shirt and Collar Company; and have, in addition, secured Messrs. James Black & Co.'s order for hemstitching machines. The shafting, benches, &c., had previously been erected by another large sewing machine company, who had a new hemstitch machine to offer, but, as it did not come up to expectations, the order passed to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, whose machine is now becoming very popular for this class of work.

Perhaps at no period in the history of Ireland has agrarian outrage been at so low an ebb, consequently, prosperity steps in. May this state of things continue, and may factories of industry increase in the same ratio in 1890 as in 1889, then Ireland will indeed be happy and contented, and may still claim the title of "First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

Wishing you, Mr. Editor, a happy new year,

I am,

Yours truly,

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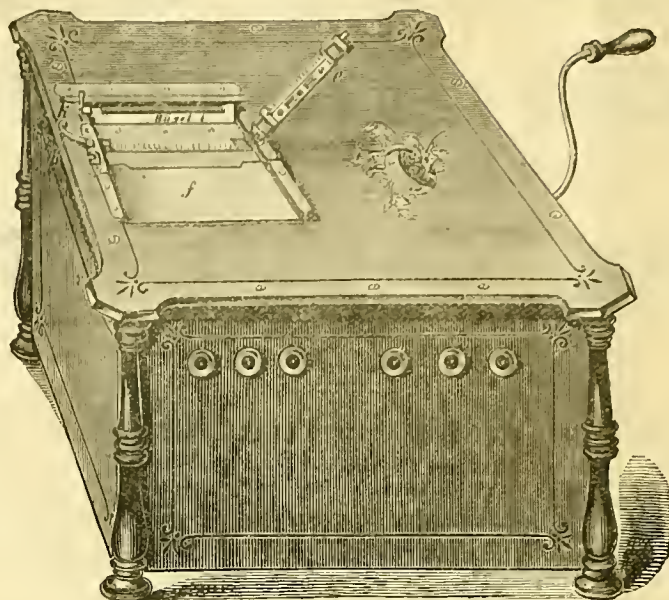
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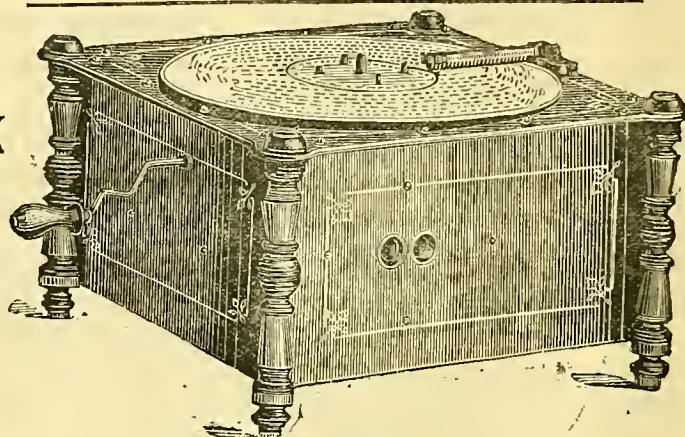
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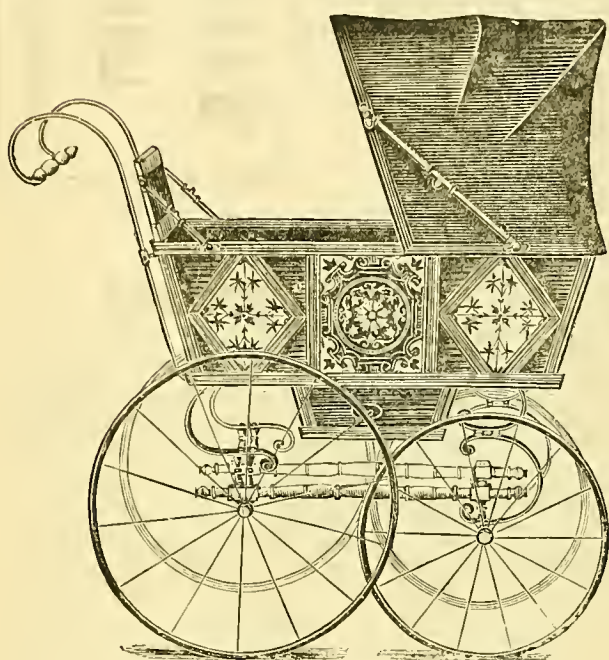
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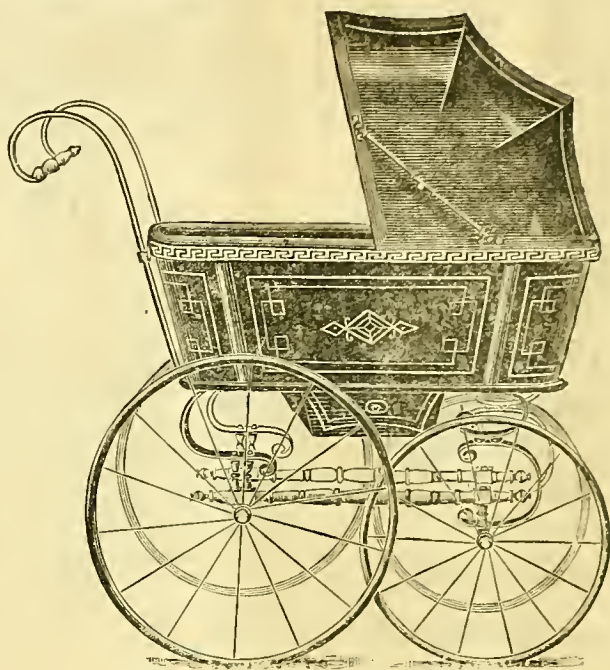
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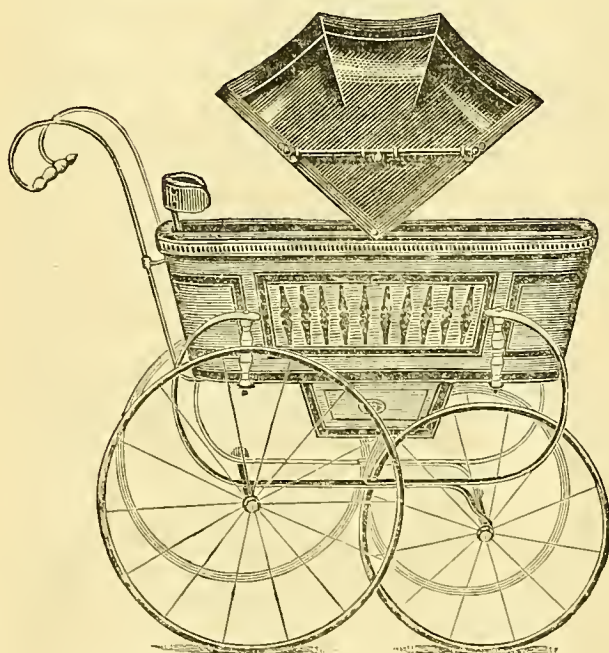
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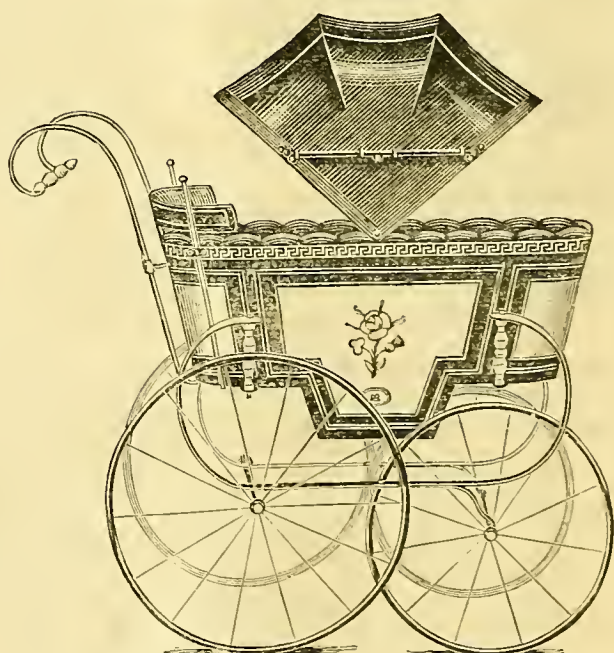
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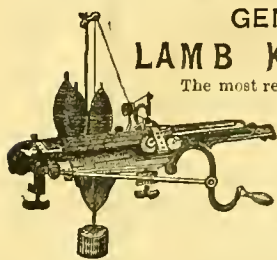
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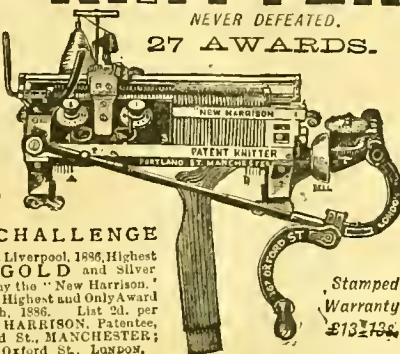
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The Sewing Machine Gazette.

JAN. 1st, 1890.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our December Number.)

CHAPTER XXXI.

VERBAL SALE BY OWNER TO PURCHASER—PURCHASER
LETS ON HIRE SYSTEM SAME GOODS TO ORIGINAL
OWNER IN WRITING. IS THIS A BILL OF SALE?

IT is most important to remember the difference between written and verbal contracts in the point now under consideration. The Bills of Sale Acts strike at writings, and not at verbal arrangements independent of writings. A striking illustration is afforded us in the following case of how the Bills of Sale Acts have been avoided by means of a verbal sale:—In *Redhead v. Westwood*, 59 L. T. R., page 293, the question as to a verbal sale arose. The facts of the case are sufficiently shown, to follow the observations of the learned Judge, in the judgment. This case was tried in the Chancery Division in July, 1888, and in giving judgment Mr. Justice Kay said:—"In this case I understand the facts to be these. In June, 1886, Walter Redhead applied to the defendant, Joseph Westwood, to lend him £100, but to this the latter at first objected. Redhead then suggested that Westwood should purchase the furniture in his (Redhead's) house under a hiring agreement. To this Westwood, after some hesitation, assented, and eventually an agreement in writing was entered into on the 11th June, 1886, by which it was agreed that Westwood should let the furniture to Redhead until the 10th July then next; that Redhead would, without any demand, pay to Westwood 'the rent of £100 for the use of the said furniture during the said term in manner following—that is to say, £1 (interest) on the signing thereof, £50 on or before the 25th June then next, and £50 on or before the 10th July then next;' and that on breach by Redhead of any of the stipulations, it should be lawful for Westwood to take possession of the furniture, or remove and sell the same. On the signing of this agreement, Westwood handed Redhead a cheque

for £100, payable to his order, but no receipt was given. Redhead failed to pay either of the instalments of £50, and died on the 5th July, 1886. On the 15th July, 1886, Westwood took possession of the furniture, and removed a portion of it. The proceeds, amounting to £44 19s., were paid into Court by Westwood in this action. The action was brought by Redhead's widow and administratrix to obtain a declaration that the agreement of the 11th June was void, and for repayment of the £44 19s., the ground of the action being that the agreement was in the nature of a security for the payment of money, and was a bill of sale within the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882; and that, as it had not been registered under those Acts, and was not in the form required by them, it was void. The ground, therefore, for coming to the Court to have this agreement set aside was that it was a bill of sale; but, in my opinion, it is not a bill of sale. As Cotton, L.J., said, in the *North Central Waggon Company v. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* (56 L. T. Rep., N.S. 755; 35 Ch. Div. 191, 200): 'Of course the hiring and letting agreement cannot in itself be a bill of sale.' Clearly, therefore, the Bills of Sale Acts only set aside a bill of sale; they do not avoid any transaction which is valid without a bill of sale. Where there is a transaction which is in itself valid without a bill of sale, and then a document amounting to a bill of sale is given afterwards, it has been decided again and again that, though the bill of sale may be invalid, that circumstance does not affect the transaction itself. Now, what is the transaction here? There is an agreement which, no doubt, was intended to evade the Bills of Sale Acts and the requirements of those Acts as to registration. Redhead agreed to sell to Westwood certain furniture. Then a cheque for £100 was given by Westwood, drawn to the order of Redhead, who signed his name on the back of it, but no receipt was given. The sale and purchase was carried out simply by the payment of the money, and no document whatever relating to a sale or purchase was given; so that there was no bill of sale whatever relating to a sale or purchase. If there had been any document amounting to a bill of sale, the Bills of Sale Acts would have set it aside. I think that the parties are to be congratulated on their ingenuity. The parties intended the transaction to be one of the loan of money, and a security for that loan was given in a form so as completely to evade the Bills of Sale Acts. In the case of the *North Central Wagon Company v. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company*, there was no document which amounted to an assurance or sale and purchase; but there was, as here, a hiring agreement, which the learned judges said could not by itself be treated as a bill of sale, there being no other document connected with it as in *Cochrane v. Matthews* (39 L. T. Rep., N.S. 334 N. 10, Ch. Div. 80, N.), and ex parte Odell *re* Walden, 39 L. T. Rep., N.S. 33, 10, Ch. Div. 76. Accordingly the Court held that there was no bill of sale, and that the transaction of sale and purchase was complete without any assurance of any kind. Here the transaction was complete without any assurance; there was no document so connected with it as to make it a bill of sale. Therefore I am bound by the *North Central Wagon Company's* case to hold that the parties here have succeeded in evading the Bills of Sale Acts, and that the agreement in question was a valid agreement for hire.

Accordingly the action must be dismissed, with costs, and the £44 19s. in Court must be paid out, with interest thereon, to the defendant."

Mr. Reed, in his valuable book on "The Bills of Sale Acts," 7th ed., 1-46, when commenting on the above case, says:—"But an absolute bill of sale and hiring agreement, if really forming separate and distinct transactions, do not come within the Acts, and the result will be the same if the transaction can be supported apart from the document." The learned author expresses the principle decided in the above case very concisely, but one or two expressions let fall by the learned Judge in his judgment need a little further elucidation.

Notes on *Redhead v. Westwood*.

(1). The learned judge points out that the whole transaction was one of loan and security, and that the evident object of the parties was to avoid the Bills of Sale Acts. He admits that the parties have been perfectly successful, and have legally evaded the Bills of Sale Acts.

Now it will be remembered that in our last chapter we considered the case of *Hooper v. Ker*, 76 L.T.J., p. 307, and we quoted Brett's, M.R., judgment in which he stated that the Court could see that the parties had attempted to evade the Bills of Sale Acts, "but the Court could see it, and see through it, as the Court below had done," and he held with the rest of the Court that as the hiring agreement was not registered it was void as being in substance a bill of sale. Yet in *Redhead v. Westwood* we have a learned Judge holding that the Court could see that the transaction was a loan, yet the Bills of Sale Acts did *not* apply! How are these two cases reconcilable? Our answer to that question is, that both cases are quite consistent with each other, although the remarks of the learned Master of the Rolls, now Lord Esher, are rather misleading, not to lawyers, but to laymen, because he would lead many people to understand that when a hiring, and other transactions mixed up, really amounted to a loan, the Court would see through it and set it aside unless registered as a bill of sale.

Now this is perfectly true with reference to written documents, and verbal transactions mixed up with the written documents, *i.e.*, dependent on each other. But his remarks have no reference to contracts which are quite independent of written documents as, *e.g.*, in the case of *Redhead v. Westwood* where we have two distinct transactions, *viz.*: (1) Absolute sale, (2) hire and conditional sale. But in *Hooper v. Ker* there was one only, *viz.*, inventory, receipt, and hiring agreement, *all forming one transaction*, there being no title independent of the documents whereby to claim the goods. Then it may be asked, why is not the written hiring agreement as effectual as a verbal one? Our answer is that the Bills of Sale Acts strike *documents* and not verbal agreements, and the hiring agreement being in this case part of one transaction falls under the Bills of Sale Acts. Therefore the key to the question will be found in the definition of a bill of sale as given in chapter xxvi. of these articles. Therefore we think it is clear that the above decisions do not encroach on each other in the slightest degree.

(2) The next point in Mr. Justice Kay's judgment to be noticed is, that he points out the most important fact that no receipt was given for the £100 on the purchase of the goods by Westwood. Why does he lay such stress on that fact? If reference be made to chapter xxvi., relating to the definition of a bill of sale, under that head will be found included: "Inventories of goods with receipt thereto attached, or *receipts for purchase-moneys of goods*," &c., and the Act points out that they are to be void unless registered; but here there was no receipt; hence registration was not necessary.

(3) The Judge points out that the sale was effected *simply* by payment of the money. Hence it was an independent transaction. Unlike *Hooper v. Ker*, he states that had there been any document the Court would have set it aside. Of course it would, but there was no document.

(4) The Judge admits the successful evasion of the Bills of Sale Acts, and congratulates the parties on their ingenuity. It is said that the best way to understand an Act of Parliament is to read the Act itself. This maxim,

though not very consoling, certainly applies to definitions of bills of sale, and we advise hire dealers to carefully read over the definition clause in chapter xxvi. the more times the better. It is plain that the parties in *Redhead v. Westwood*, or their solicitors, had kept well in mind the wording of this definition.

We cannot dismiss the consideration of this case without expressing a hope that before long it will be impossible to drive a coach and four through the Bills of Sale Acts in so fine a style as did the parties in this case. We have not one word to say either against them or against their conduct, but we have just cause of complaint against a law purporting to "hit" all transactions relating to advances of money on goods which admits of evasion in so simple a method as the above.

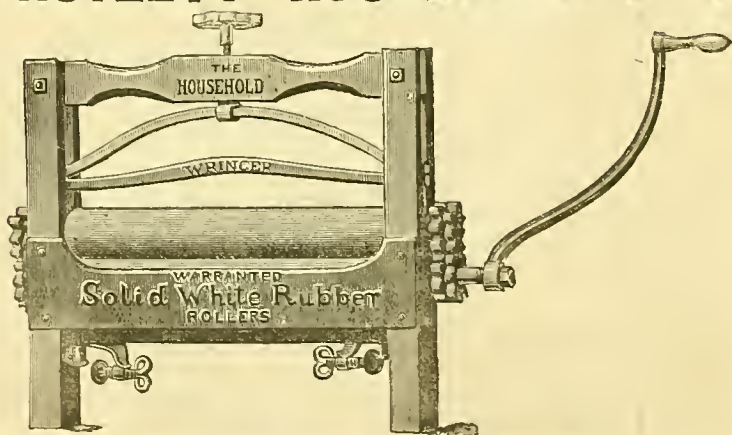
If a transaction be one of loan and security, whether verbal or written, it should, so long as bills of sale are legal, be made void unless registered. The hire system, pure and simple, has nothing to do with "loans" and "securities"; such transactions are bills of sale. It is the fact that there is this weak point in the hire system that has given rise to the delusion that a hire agreement is only another term for a bill of sale. Of course our readers who have carefully considered the real difference that exists between the two forms of agreement will not be misled by such statements; but that will not alter the fact that many people do think, and will continue to think, no matter how falsely, that hire agreements are bills of sale, and that the only difference between them is, that bills of sale, so called, have to be registered, yet hire agreements, falsely so called, are exempted from registration; such, with the exception named, is certainly not our view of the hire system. The difference between a hire agreement and a bill of sale is as great as the difference between black and white.

(To be continued.)

FIRE.—Mr. Robert Parker, called by the local press the "Bassinette King," received at his showrooms—16, 17 and 17A, Prospect Place, Hastings—a visit from the fire, on the 6th of December. The conflagration broke out at 3 a.m., and shortly afterwards fire engines arrived and were set to work to extinguish the flames. The premises consisted of two storeys above the ground floor, and these were completely gutted, one hundred best bassinettes and thirty-nine sewing machines being destroyed. Mr. Parker was insured in the Caledonian Company for £1,700, and it was found that the loss sustained amounted to £500, which sum the company paid within five days of the outbreak.

Mr. Parker writes, "I have secured workshops near, and am again in full swing with the manufacture of bassinettes, and within one month will again have one of the finest shows of bassinettes on the south coast." He further says that he is going to open a shoe shop in Hastings. We wish him every success in his new venture.

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Correspondence.

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APPRECIATION OF THE "GAZETTE."

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Please do not throw this into the waste basket, as your natural modesty will prompt. I feel sure that the whole of the trade would like you to accept their grateful thanks for the "SPECIAL EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS" you invariably give, when any important report would lose value and interest by being delayed until your next issue. You do this at considerable trouble and expense, but we never find any addition made at the end of the year, even for the bare printing and postage, when we receive the demand for your modest subscription. Not every trade journal would be so liberal, and we appreciate your spirit and enterprise. On a former occasion, when a few members of the trade offered to defray the expense of a special supplement which it was felt should not fall on your shoulders, you ridiculed the idea. But you are a wise man; it was a good investment.

Now, sir, if I may be rash enough to bully an editor, I dare you to destroy this effusion, but claim for it a

prominent place in your next issue, in order to express our gratitude and thanks; and to demonstrate that it is *bond-fide* the writer will not take refuge in a *nom de guerre*, but subscribes himself,

Your faithful servant,

HENRY LUCKETT.

The Finsbury Park Machine Company,
December 9th, 1889.

[We have every desire to please Mr. Lockett, and therefore insert his letter, although it is breaking one of our rules, which is, never to trouble one reader with compliments which another has been good enough to pay us. During the past year we have received many commendatory letters from Mr. Lockett and scores of others, but not a single one of them has been consigned to our waste paper basket as might be supposed from the foregoing. We value too highly such communications to treat them with such scant courtesy, although we in most cases have neither published them in the *Gazette* nor acknowledged them in other ways. Mr. J. Hinds, of Redfern, Sydney, who has been in the trade over twenty-five years, and writes us that he finds in the *Gazette* "much to interest and instruct," will kindly note this. We always strive to give our readers full value for their subscriptions, and to know that we succeed is information of almost pleasing and acceptable nature. Those subscribers who from time to time express their appreciation of our efforts will please not misunderstand our action in not inserting their communications in our columns, nor acknowledging the same through the post. Our explanation for the former is that we think it in bad taste, and as to the latter we wish to keep down our postal expenses as much as possible. The burden of all our letters from subscribers is not praise; frequently it is blame for the non-delivery of the *Gazette*. Only the past month we have received a letter from a London subscriber couched in the most indignant terms because he has not received his *Gazette* regularly, and a similar communication reaches us from Melbourne. We should just like our correspondents to study our system of despatching papers, and they would see that the non-delivery of copies does not rest with us. Our system ensures the placing in the post of a copy for every subscriber. If it does not reach him it is not our fault, and when requested we are only too pleased to despatch a second copy. It is really very foolish for the before-mentioned subscriber to insinuate that we intentionally omit to send him his copy. We not ask for praise or commendation, but we do ask that we should not be blamed for the miscarriage or non-delivery of copies.—Ed. S.M.G.]

GOLD
MEDAL,

"THE VERTICAL FEED."

PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the "Vertical Feed" are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The "Vertical Feed" has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the "Vertical Feed;" it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the "Vertical Feed" in your territory NOW.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET LONDON, E.C.

Repairing the Grover & Baker Machine.

MR. W. FUNK writes in the *U.S.S.M. News* :— For two months past I have received many communications asking for information in regard to the Grover & Baker sewing machine. Some ask me to go into details—how to time, what parts need replacing, &c. ; so I have concluded to give the original article, which will answer the questions asked by some of the readers of the *News* since the article was published, and I think this will cover the ground.

From everyday experience in sewing-machine repairing, I find that all old machines to be put in first-class order should be taken down and cleaned before attempting any repairs, bushing or adjusting. When a sewing machine is taken apart and cleaned you will see at a glance what is needed, and the parts can be handled so much better than when they are covered with grease and gum. Why is it that some repairers fail to give satisfaction on the old, worn sewing machine? The answer is this: they look, they try this and that, move one of the parts, experiment for hours trying everything, in the end leaving the machine in the same condition as it was when brought to them. The point of difficulty is simply this—they do not fully comprehend its principles, and they expect by trying this and that something they do may accidentally hit just the thing and right the cause of the trouble. In such cases, I repeat, take down the machine, clean it, take up the lost motion, and put the machine together properly, and you will find it will do the work as it should be done.

Of course, it is not expected of the repairer to take down all machines for slight repairs.

The wearing parts of the Grover & Baker are few, and easily taken up.

The trunnel, spiral driver, bolster, nippers, and bunter generally give way after ten or more years. If the spiral driver is much worn, take the temper out, close it in a vice, and then dress out to suit the spiral post. The next most important part is the bolster, when worn to one side,

causing the circular needle to work irregularly. It is best to put in a new bolster, but if you have none on hand put it in a lathe, turn it down to a centre, fitting it to the upper of the post.

The burr which forms on the spiral post should be dressed off with emery cloth. The next point is the nippers. The nippers and the spiral spring do the same office as the take-up in other sewing machines. It is important for them to open and close freely and at the right time. The nippers are arranged so as to give a tight and slack thread at proper times.

Set the curved needle by the gauge, the circular needle by the curved. If the bunter is much worn make a new one out of a soft piece of cast iron.

The object of the nippers and guide in the Grover & Baker is to hold the loop until the circular needle has passed into the loop. The guide should open the nipper springs about the thickness of No. 8 cotton. The guide post should lean a little and be far enough in to guide the thread in behind the lip on the nipper. In adjusting the arm use a No. 3 needle.

First set the needle with the gauge, then turn the wheel slowly, see that the eye of the curved needle meets the eye of the circular when the arm is making its upward movement, the circular needle to be raised or lowered to suit the curved.

The nippers must close just as the circular needle moves on its way to catch the loop.

In setting the arm of the Grover & Baker use a No. 3 needle; have the needle to almost strike the circular needle. Set the curved needle first and regulate the circular needle by it, as to position, up and down.

The Stanley Show.

THE Stanley Show of cycles, which will be held at the Crystal Palace from the 24th of January to the 1st February, promises to be unusually successful. The secretary informs us that every inch of space has been allotted, and more would be taken if it was to spare.

THE "BRANSTON" Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle or take up. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.

The Hemstitch Machine.

(Continued from our December Number.)

HAVING found by experience, and as already stated, that the Thomas machine was easily guided and gave excellent results, but having the drawbacks of not being suited for high speed, it, of course, followed that there was still something more to be done to make a commercial success of this business, and with a view to this end I instituted a series of experiments, which, proving successful, resulted in further patents in 1870 and 1871.

During the interval from 1866 to 1870 the work was carried on, however, and I may here say that all the prejudices attending the introduction of new methods of doing work was found in their most aggravated forms, and had to be overcome at very great expense, so much so that I would gladly have given up the idea of persevering with it, being doubtful, indeed, whether it could be made to pay in face of workers being hard to get and ill to satisfy with wages, and the fact that merchants were influenced against the work by manufacturers who had not the means of supplying machine work, and consequently not in a position to fill orders so promptly. It was their interest to keep up the prejudice as long as possible, and decry the machine work, and to such extent were these tactics successful that I got tired of the whole affair, and asked my employer, James Malcolm, Esq., to cancel my agreement, which was for five years, as I felt that the business was not paying, and my own salary was a considerable tax on the produce. Mr. Malcolm, however, refused to do anything in the matter until he would consult with his partner, Mr. John A. Pentland, who was then in America but daily expected home. On his first visit to the factory after his arrival I again mentioned the matter, being very anxious to give the whole thing up; he, however, persuaded me to persevere as he was going to London on business, and promised that we would consult and consider the whole matter immediately on his return. Alas! and the recollection is a painful one; he never did return; he was stricken with fever, and died in

the house of a friend in London. This, as a matter of course, left the entire control in Mr. Malcolm's own hands, and, although working on had every appearance of loss, still, with the spirit of enterprise and perseverance for which he is justly famed, he decided to go on, and after experience proved that he was wise in doing so.

For a few years, at the time I am now writing about, no one seemed to take any interest in the machine hemstitch, except to run it down, but the work we turned out was of such a superior quality that through time the prejudice against it gave way in a great measure, and as it was by this time fully established, and the advantages it gave the firm I was working for in turning out their orders at shorter notice than could be done by manufacturers who were depending on hand work only, soon made itself felt. It was found that even at greater cost there were many things in its favour, such as an order could be taken and fulfilled on shorter notice and with a certainty that could not be done by hand work, and, further, by machine it was only necessary to make the proper quantity of goods on order, whereas by hand extra quantities had to be put in hands with a view to getting approximately the quantity to fill the orders taken, the balance of these goods coming in late, and goods damaged, also the cost of getting the goods put out over the country and collecting them again, with agency, commissions, &c., often making a much larger percentage of loss than the extra cost of machining.

But it may be asked, Why was it more expensive to do the work by machine than by hand? I will ask the reader to bear in mind that I have before stated that hand-hemstitching was a pastime job and poorly paid—done by parties after the ordinary day's work at some other employment. Compare this with the cost of machinery, power, and factory premises; then bear in mind that regular wages must be earned in a factory, or workers won't be got; also workers, having to be trained at considerable expense, and after training having the matter in their own hands and making the most of it, it will be easily understood that the work could not be

Honour upon Honour.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has just been conferred on our President

FOLLOWING THE

HIGHEST AWARD TO SEWING MACHINES

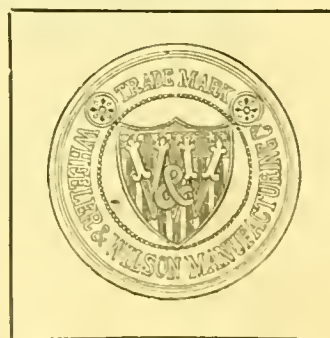


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“THE GRAND PRIZE.”



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An Agent Wanted in Every Town.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

The best Sewing Machines for Family Use, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Bootmaking, &c., &c., and Special Machines for various manufacturing purposes.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE
CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CO.,
 34 & 35, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.
HERMANN LOOG, Manager.

AS SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for

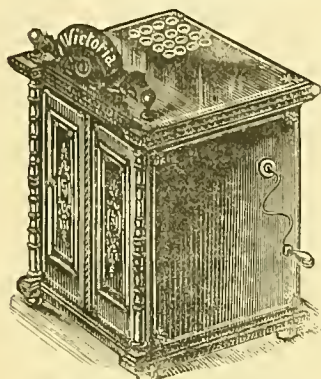
SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S well known
SINGER MACHINES, fitted free of charge with their new
DARNER & EMBROIDERER, we are anxious to arrange for
SOLE SUPPLY in any town or district.

NOTE.—The latest novelty to make our treadle stands as complete and perfect as our Machines is our

PATENT FOOT REST.

Simple, useful, comfortable, ornamental. No Sewing Machine complete without it. No other house can supply it. Write for Illustrated Lists.

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23½ in. x 16½ in. x 13 in.
 WILL PLAY ANY TUNE.

THE VICTORIA is the only **Automatic Musical Instrument** which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A **Fancy Cabinet** tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.

Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

Retail £5 5s. Trade discount on application.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier Mache,

Wicker,

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**BABY
 CHAIRS**



Our Patent Two Handled Perambulator.

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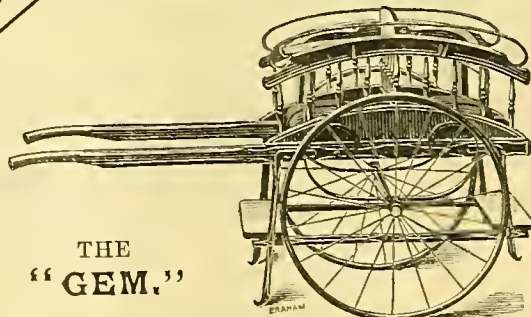
The best of Materials used,
 and First-class Work-
 manship Employed.



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Over
 Thirty
 Years' repu-
 tation for high-
 class finish and
 style, durability and
 reliableness.

CHILDREN'S CARS.



THE
"GEM."

We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.

The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1889 we turned out a much larger number of Perambulators than ever before.

Book orders early.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE READY EARLY IN THE YEAR.


turned out by machine as cheaply as handwork. But by this time the advantages already mentioned were sufficient to overcome all drawbacks, and leave it a matter of necessity that all the manufacturers should, by some means or other, get the benefits. This necessity has naturally led to the full development of machine hemstitching as an industry.

J. B. ROBERTSON.

(To be continued.)

As a Canvasser Sees It.

By JAMSIE, in the *U.S.S.M. News*.

 FRIEND of mine, who has been in the sewing machine business for lo! these many years, met me a few days ago by accident, or chance, I forget which, and, of course, like all sewing machine men do when they get together, we got to talking about the business. Now, dear reader, if you ever saw a sewing machine man who had nothing to suggest towards the betterment of the business you have seen a curiosity, and as my friend is no curiosity, in this line at least, he had several suggestions to make, some of which are so peculiar in their mode of reasoning that I give them to you without comment and in his own words.

After comparing notes on the subject of managers—a subject, by the way, which he seemed full of, for they have changed managers over at his office no less than four times within the past year—he remarked that managers were sometimes very queer. Some are easily satisfied, and if a man works hard and makes pretty fair sales they are satisfied, and there are others who are never satisfied, no matter what you do. They want to make some improvement in the management of the office that will recommend them to those above them in authority, so that they can clinch their hold on the position, and if by some clever stroke of economy they can save a little for the company, they want that amount, or a good proportion of it, added to their yearly salary.

You ought to hear the arguments one of them will put forth when trying to show the canvasser how his plan of management will presently work his financial salvation if he will only adopt it. Suppose it is a case wherein the manager advocates the advancement of the prices of machines because the company has added some slight improvement that is in reality only an experiment as yet, and which the people do not understand. The canvasser may have all the confidence in the world in the superiority of the new machine, and still have some doubts in regard to whether he can sell it at the advanced price. He makes known the state of his mind to the manager, together with his reasons for believing in the maintenance of the old price. The manager begins by informing him, with what is intended for a crushing effect, that canvassers are not allowed to fix the prices of machines, that is the business of the manager, and, further, that no canvasser will be allowed to work for the company who does not keep up the prices. The canvasser, when he entered, had some idea, maybe, of arguing the matter with His Highness, but after this ingenious and threatening declaration he gets mixed up, and his good arguments are lost in the sea of conjecture. He wonders whether he had better terminate the interview by turn-

ing in his receipt book, miscellaneous assortment of leases and advertising cards, and go look for another job; but then the vision of good cash customers coming to the office inquiring for him after he has gone to work somewhere else arises before him, and he concludes to bear with his tyrant a little while longer. The manager knows what is going on in the canvasser's mind, because he has heard of it all beforehand, and, in fact, if the canvasser should tender his resignation he would find the manager loaded with the same arguments that act most potently in keeping him in subjection, so that the bluff about not allowing the canvassers to cut prices having been given and passed, the manager passes on to show the canvasser how the change of the advance in price is intended to benefit him. The advance in price will give him so much more commission on each sale, and as all the other salesmen have agreed to make no sale unless at the new price, and "people must have our machine you know," it will be a comparatively easy matter to get it. Ah, there's the rub. If all the other salesmen who sell the same make of machine would sustain the regular price what an easy matter it would be, but they won't. They will do just what they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, make a cut of five dollars or so, and stand it out of their commission. The company realises as much profit on such a sale as though it were made at the full price. It is the salesman who sustains the loss. Now that the price is advanced the salesman will be in a worse fix than ever, unless he can work some scheme by which to sell machines and still get a living out of it.

Some of our managers make a show of refusing to allow their salesmen to sell machines at a discount, even though he pays it himself, because, they say, it hurts the office trade. Right here is where the whole matter hinges. They expect their canvassers to drum up trade, to advertise their machines and the location of the office, and then to advance the prices as well. Just how many people will doubt the canvasser when he tells them of the advance in prices and will come to the office to inquire whether he is really telling the truth is unknown, but, depend upon it, there will be quite a goodly proportion of these people who will buy machines direct from the office, upon which sales the canvasser will get no commission. This will tend to increase the office trade, the point aimed at, unless the canvassers adopt some means of holding their trade, as I am told some of them do at the present time. A short time ago a certain canvasser of this kind got an order for a machine through the office from a party whom he had been working for some time before. The customer was particular to state that he preferred buying from this canvasser rather than from the office, and so strange did this seem that an investigation was set on foot by the manager, which resulted in the discovery that the canvasser had offered the machine five dollars below the office price. When the canvasser came in he was taken to task by the manager, who demanded to know what right he had to cut the price. In reply he argued that it had been done in a similar case, only a few days before, by one of the salaried salesmen. "Well, we must stop this cutting somewhere," said the manager, "and we might as well stop it right now. You can't sell the machine at that price, and you may tell your customer that unless he agrees to pay the full price he can't have the machine."

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS.

LLOYD & CO.'S List of New Designs in Baby Carriages and Mail Carts will be issued in January, 1890, and will contain a splendid variety.

The Best House in the trade for Fittings, Wheels, Tyres, Hoods, Canopies, Rugs, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
BORO', LONDON, S.E.

P.S.—TRADE CARD FOR LIST & TERMS.

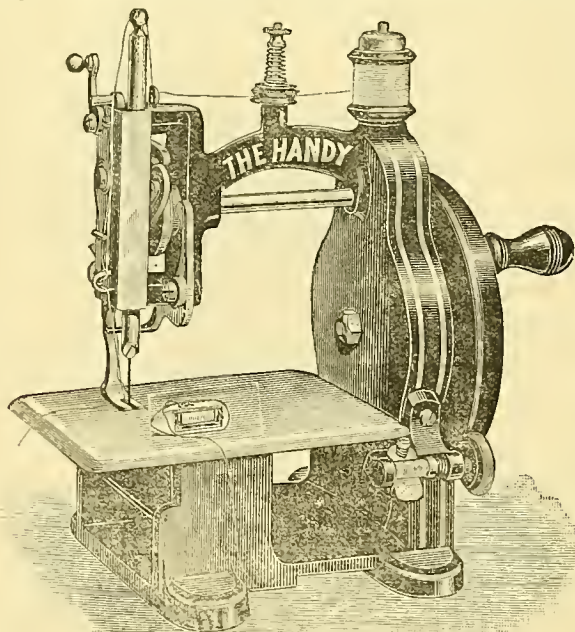
"But why don't you stop it on your salaried man?" asked the canvasser. "He is getting paid whether he sells or not, and is the one who should set a good example; I get nothing if I don't make the sale, while he would be paid if he lost it."

But the manager was inexorable. The customer must pay the full price or get no machine. I imagine the predicament of the canvasser, who had been industriously working up the sale for several weeks past, and who supposed that a customer of his ought to be allowed to buy a machine for the same price as his neighbour who had dealt more directly with the office. It looked to him like a case of freeze-out, and, after considerable reflection, he hit upon a scheme that worked like a charm. He called again on the customer, and, after explaining the situation to him, he proposed to give him the difference in cash, which the customer should pay back with the purchase money on receipt of the machine, in the presence of witnesses, with the understanding that he should declare himself willing to pay the full price. It was done, the machine was delivered, and the sale made, but, in this instance, at the commissioned man's expense. The salesman afterwards remarked in my hearing, "I knew that the old fellow was bent on buying a machine anyway, even if he paid the full amount for it, and if I refused to sell to him he would have bought from the office, and I should have got nothing. As it is, I got about 10 per cent. for making the sale, but, as the old saying has it, 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'"

Another proposition which is supposed to be a benefit to the canvasser is that of allowing them only 20 per cent. of each payment instead of fifty, as is now the custom. Should the plan go into effect the result would be that many of the machines which have been repossessed with the canvassers' commission all paid would be taken back, under this plan, at his expense.

"The Handy" Sewing Machine.

AMONG the numerous patents taken out the past few years for machines to sell at a low price "The Handy" deserves front rank. We have tried it on several



kinds of material, and have found it produce a really first-class lock-stitch. The bobbin is of the usual capacity.

From the illustration given herewith the shape of the machine can be well understood. It is roomy under the arm, stands firmly on the table, is durable, and well made.

Each machine is sent out in a neat, japanned, tin box, together with screw driver, oil can, &c. The makers, Messrs. Harpur & Mason, of 72 and 74, Lozells Road, Birmingham, have gone to considerable outlay in erecting plant, and, having patented their invention in all countries, expect to do a considerable business in same. Already a large number of these machines have been shipped abroad.

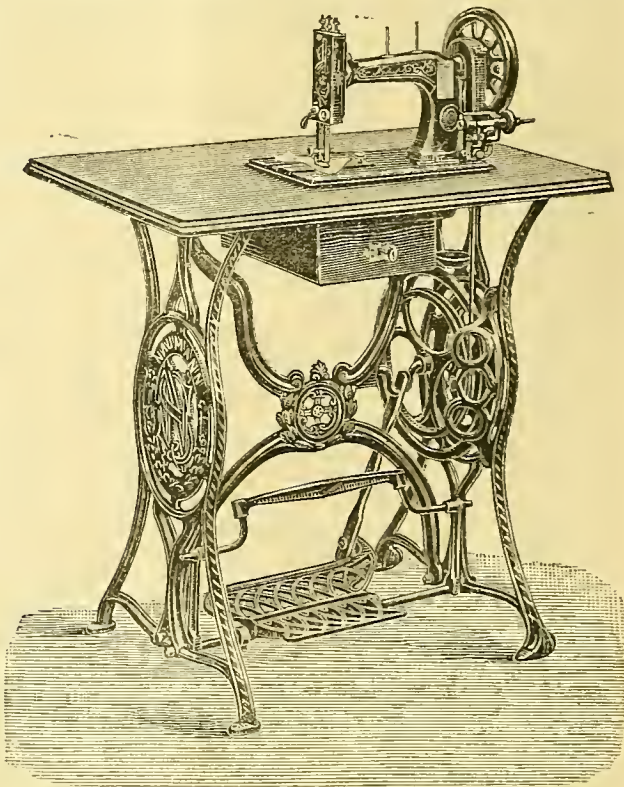
Foot Rest for Sewing Machines.

IN our last issue we stated that the Co-operative Trading Company, of 34 and 35, Newgate Street, London, E.C., sole wholesale agents for Seidel &



Naumann's sewing machine, had on show two useful inventions, viz., a darning and embroiderer and a foot rest for a machine stand. We then promised further details.

From the accompanying wood-cuts a very good idea can be formed of the foot rest. It is absolutely without



any springs or wearing parts, and with the slightest touch can be caused to descend, and thus act as a platform for the foot, or fall back out of the way as required. Its simplicity and usefulness is beyond question, but, further, it is undoubtedly ornamental, as must be readily admitted by any one who inspects a row of machines with and without the foot rest. The cost of this appliance is very trifling, only a shilling or two to the trade.

We must defer until next month the illustration of Seidel & Naumann's darning and embroiderer, owing to the non-arrival of the wood-cut.

Christmas Attractions at London Machine Showrooms.

DURING the past few years several of the leading London sewing machine depôts have given their lady assistants *carte blanche* to decorate the windows at Christmas, and considerable taste is often shown in the arrangement of evergreens, flowers, wool, &c. Last year Messrs. Jones' City Road depôt undoubtedly ranked first in decorative effectiveness, and probably would again this year have made a better show had not a fire occurred a few days before Christmas and destroyed an amount of cotton wool and other materials. In spite of this, No. 1, City Road, was very attractively decorated. Messrs. Bradbury's Newgate Street depôt also looked extra gay.

Passing to the other depôts, we find that the Singer Company are the only firm who have made any appreciable alteration in their showrooms, and they have introduced such novel features that we really must chronicle them in detail.

In years gone by it has often been lamented that the special trade which we have the honour of representing lacks variety in display, and is so awfully serious in its usefulness, that fancy or taste are not of the family party. Happily, times have changed and are changing, and there has recently come to the fore a good fairy to prove that sewing machines are not only useful, but also ornamental—that they are no longer used through sheer necessity, but also as an employment for artistic skill. Anyone who has any doubt about this may profitably spend some time in viewing the windows of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at 147, Cheapside, E.C., where, we confess, may be seen samples of work which we have never seen excelled. The windows—with much credit to the young lady *employés*—are most invitingly arranged, and as a proof that the invitation has not been in vain, we have it on good authority that nine cash sales were effected on the first day of Christmas week. The Bengal tiger reposing on the massive mirror, surrounded by elaborately-embroidered plush curtains, is an imposing sight. At the West End branch, 274, Oxford Street—and, we believe, at several others, had we time to visit them—of the same company may also be seen splendid specimens of work done on Singer's sewing machines, especially for window decoration, and to show what a sewing machine really can execute. At the Oxford Street branch is a most novel and complete arrangement, and a similar plan is in process of completion at four other centres, as follows:—

In the window is placed the famed Drop-well Cabinet Machine, and by means of motive power, to illustrate to buyers the object of this machine and the construction of the cabinet, the machine is made to gradually ascend from its lair. Directly it rises to the level of the table the machine commences to "sing the song of the shirt," or, rather, to illustrate how things have changed since poor Hood wrote those lines. After a brief interval the singing ceases, and the machine (the appearance of which is so cheery as to convey "a happy Christmas and a prosperous new year," and, to secure both, "come in and buy me,") gradually disappears, and the folding lid covers the aperture through which the machine has said good-bye. After a short repose the folding lid, which forms an extension table when opened, most obligingly unfolds itself, and the machine again comes to light, and demonstrates to the public the watchword of the company which manufactures it: "Ever and always ready."

Fire at Messrs. Bradbury's Works.

FIRE occurred at Messrs. Bradbury & Co's Sewing Machine Works, Wellington Street, Oldham, on the 10th of December, but was fortunately subdued before it assumed serious proportions. About a quarter to seven o'clock, p.m., smoke was observed to be issuing from what is known as the drying room, and a messenger was promptly sent to the Fire Station with the information. The brigade turned out with two steamers and were quickly at work, the manual from Town Field, and the tender from Werneth following soon after. The drying room is over the boiler house, and the building is detached from the main portion of the works, but in close

proximity. A large quantity of wood was stored in the room, and the manner in which it was packed gave the firemen a great deal of trouble. The planks are laid one above the other, about four inches apart, and on the top are placed heavy weights, to keep the wood from warping. The fire originated in the middle of the stack of wood, and dense volumes of smoke poured out of the windows into the yard. When the firemen arrived the yard was so darkened with smoke that torches had to be used in order that the men might see their way about. Three branches were got to work from the engines, and seven from the mains, and the fire was confined to the drying room, although it appeared at one time that it would spread to the adjoining buildings. The firemen had to play on the flames through the windows, but it was almost impossible to get the water to the desired point, owing to the boards being so closely packed. After half an hour's hard work the brigade had subdued the flames to such an extent that the men were able to enter the room and remove a portion of the wood, and by eleven o'clock the fire had been totally extinguished. It is stated that over 10,000 superficial square feet of walnut-wood were stored in the room, and a large portion of this was destroyed, so that the damages will be heavy. The origin of the outbreak is not definitely known, but it is stated that preparations had been made for removing the wood, and the windows having been opened, it is supposed that a spark from the furnaces had ignited the timber. Several of the firemen suffered from the effects of the smoke, amidst which they had to labour nearly the whole of the time.

Extension of the Bradbury Factory.

FOR some time past extensive alterations have been in progress at the Bradbury Co.'s factory at Oldham, and to celebrate their completion the directors of the company invited the foremen and heads of different departments to dinner, which was provided at the Freemasons' Hall, Oldham, when about fifty persons, including the directors of the company and the architect and contractors, for the extension partook of a substantial repast. After dinner Alderman Hall, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. He was supported by his fellow directors, Messrs. Harrop, Clegg, Jas. Taylor, and T. Whitehead; Councillor Banks, the architect, and Messrs. B. Buckley, Whittaker, Rose, Blum, and other contractors, with Mr. Cunliffe, the general manager, Mr. Walmsley, the secretary, and Mr. Wrigley, the manager of the works. The Chairman expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the extension had been completed, and of his entire satisfaction with the present position and the future prospects of the company. During his connection with the company it had had its ups and downs, the same as plenty of other limited companies in Oldham, but he hadn't a doubt that they had sailed into smooth waters at last. In his opinion, the company had never since its formation occupied such a sound financial position as it did to-day. They had been so busy during the past eighteen months that the board had to carry out the extension just completed, or else refuse business on the ground that they could not execute orders quick enough. He impressed on the foremen the necessity for them to continue their application and pay the closest attention to the minute details of their work. However efficient the directors of a company were, they had to rely in a great measure upon the assiduous attention of their managers and foremen. If the foremen were at all lax in carrying out the directions given to them by the management, then the welfare of the company suffered. But if the foremen would continue to put all their energy into the work, insist upon the very best work being done, and reject any of an inferior description, he had no doubt the success of the company would continue, and in due course a still further extension of premises would become necessary. When the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, the Vice-chairman (Mr. Whitehead) moved the toast of the evening, "Bradbury & Company, Limited." The success of Bradbury & Co. meant their success, and could only be maintained by getting in front of all competitors, and

keeping there. They had plenty of competitors treading on their heels, and they must keep constantly moving or some of them would be ahead of them in the race, and their business diminish in consequence. As the Chairman had told them, they had met with a fair measure of success in the past, and judging by the trade they were now doing, the prospects of the future bore a still more rosy hue. Mr. Harrop, in reply, said since his connection with the board he had seen many changes. He was the only director left on the board as it was originally formed. Four out of the eight then appointed had gone over to the great majority. Since its formation into a limited company the business of the concern had increased more than fourfold, and was still increasing. Their manufactures had become well known in every town and village of the United Kingdom, and had been sold in all parts of the civilised world. Mr. Taylor gave a brief history of the growth of the company from occupying a small building at Rhodes Bank to the completion of the present extension of the Wellington Works. Mr. Rose moved the toast, "Success to the Extension," which was responded to by Messrs. Cunliffe and Wrigley. Messrs. Shaw and Tattersall responded on behalf of the foremen and *employés*. During the evening several songs were sung by the pianist (Mr. A. Taylor), Messrs. A. Thorp, Robinson, Stansfield, Simpson, Lumley, Haslam, and others, and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 17,923. G. B. Woodhouse, for improvements in or connected with perambulators, go-carts, and other like vehicles.
 18,000. A. Cotton, for improvements in hinges for the hoods of perambulators, bassinets, and the like vehicles.
 18,226. J. Mohs, for an improvement in sewing machines.
 18,246. J. H. Parsons, for a self-threading sewing machine needle.
 18,311. G. Cordier, for improvements in embroidering machinery.
 18,316. J. R. Tozeland, for improved automatic brake for perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles.
 18,413. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in lock-stitch machines.
 18,482. R. Jackson, for improvements in the seaming or joining together of knitted fabrics and in apparatus therefor.
 18,514. J. E. Adams and G. W. Patterson, for improvements in treadle motion.
 18,527. S. Davis, F. Moore, J. T. Colman, and J. Shelton, for improvements relating to the manufacture of hose and other knitted articles, and to machinery or apparatus therefor.
 18,598. C. J. Miles and W. Spiers, for improvements in or relating to knitting machines.
 18,934. J. S. Prentice, for improvements in working movements of adjustable baby chairs.
 19,009. J. D. Morley and R. W. Scott, for improvements in process and machinery for forming borders or trimmings upon fabrics.
 19,122. C. D. Morley, for a rotating combined work and feed plate of cylindrical form for sewing machines.

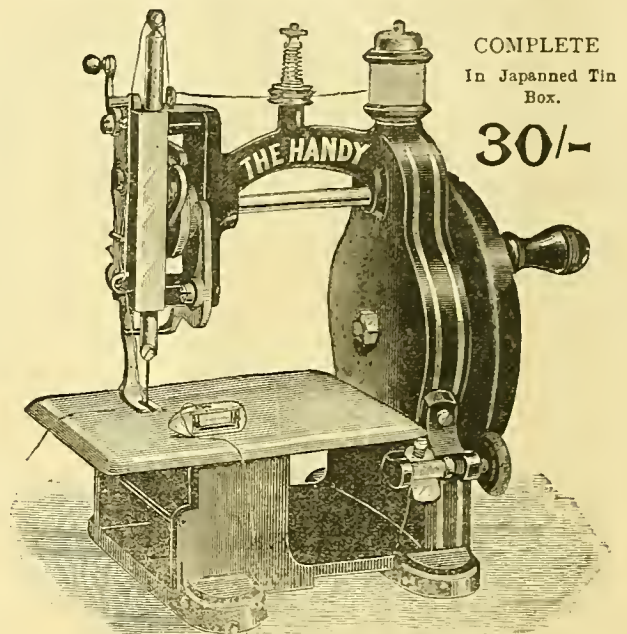
- 19,159. L. L. Hollier, for improvements in the under frames or supports of bassinets or perambulators.
 19,192. W. Stott, for improvements in the shuttle carriers of sewing machines.
 19,247. J. Hewitt, for improvements in apparatus for trimming or welting in connection with sewing machines for hosiery, manufacturing and other purposes.
 19,392. L. T. Darnault, for an improved sewing machine.
 19,448. H. H. Lake, a communication from C. Luraschi, of Italy, for improvements in sewing machines.
 19,513. W. Powell, for a combined bassinet and mail cart, or wheeled vehicle.
 19,517. J. T. Penney, for an improved perambulator, which by means of one part sliding within the other is equally well adapted for one or two children.
 19,529. W. Hatchman, for improvements in go-carts.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 15,906. *Sewing machine for corsets.* P. A. Darracy, of La Pré, St. Gervais, France.—Dated Nov. 3rd, 1888. Price 11d.
 Relates to machinery for producing the fan-like arrangement of

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

stitches for securing the ends of the whalebones or "stays," and the invention consists essentially in an arrangement of mechanism for displacing the head of the machine for producing the longitudinal stitches, and the corset in a transverse direction either to the right or left in such a manner that the needle descends at suitable places to produce the peculiar fan-like arrangement of stitches instead of displacing the corset only in both directions.

18,828. *Binder for sewing machines.* W. H. F. Brewerton & H. C. Kemp, both of Bristol.—Dated Dec. 24th, 1888. Price 6d.

It consists of a small plate provided with means for readily attaching the same to the cloth plate of the sewing machine. A number of vertical pins are fitted to the binder plate between which the binding material is threaded in a zig-zag fashion to impart tension thereto. The binder plate is also fitted with a wire guide, bent to a suitable shape so as to lead the binding material to the guide.

923. *Boot sewing machines.* W. H. Dorman, of Newport Road, Stafford.—Dated January 18th, 1889. Price 8d.

This invention is especially applicable to that kind of sewing machine employed for stitching the sole to the welt, the object being to facilitate the stitching of the soles of boots without the last having to be withdrawn.

The looper is of such a form, and with a pipe at such an angle, that it will travel round close to the needle while the thread is being laid into the barb, after which the looper moves out of the way until the next stitch. The spring action of the table movement is also improved so as to render the pressure on light or heavy soles when the table is unlocked as nearly equal as possible.

8,461. *Spring motors for sewing and other machines.* A. W. Pearce, L. H. Johnson, both of Greenwood, South Carolina, U.S.A.—Dated May 21st, 1889. Price 8d.

The improved spring motor consists of a casing, spring-actuated gearing therein, one of the gear-shafts projected at each side of the casing being provided at one end with a disc having arms adapted to detachably connect the motor with the driving-wheel of the machine to be driven, a ratchet wheel at its opposite end, and an adjustable pawl for engaging the same.

11,710. *Sewing machines.* C. L. Reynolds and H. W. Reynolds, both of Landport, and E. C. Bean, of Buckland, Portsmouth.—Dated July 23rd, 1889. Price 6d.

Refers to novel arrangements of adjuncts to sewing machines, to enable a piping cord to be sewn into a strip of material; the invention is proposed to be used with a double needle.

12,924. *Children's mail carts.* M. J. Redgate, of Sheffield.—Dated August 16th, 1889. Price 6d.

In order to enable any person to propel the cart without stooping, the seat being at the same time kept in a horizontal position, the shafts are so arranged that they can be adjusted at any angle, and this is effected by means of a quadrant, either fixed or movable with thumb screws, or other suitable appliances.

15,400. *Children's cars or carts.* F. C. E. Cowban, of 84, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London.—Dated October 1, 1889. Price 6d.

The body or frame of the cart is made of wrought iron or steel, the seats, steps, and divisions being made of wood as hitherto. The shafts are made detachable and can thus be removed when required for convenience of packing and transit.

16,077. *Sewing machines.* W. Cunliffe, C. Shaw, and B. Thomas.—Dated October 12th, 1889. Price 1s. 1d.

Relates to certain improvements in rotary shuttle sewing machines, which cannot be properly described without the aid of drawings.

16,252. *Sewing machines.* J. Tripp, of 64, East 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.—Dated October 15th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to mechanism for driving rotary oscillating shuttles, and particularly that class of shuttle driving mechanism that carries the shuttle without the aid of a race or other similar peripheral parts, the object of this invention being to obviate the soiling of the thread due to the presence of the oil necessary to make the shuttle run freely when in a race, and the friction and clogging of the race and wear of the parts due to the gummed oil collecting dirt, &c. The shuttle is so supported as to have no looseness or irregularity of motion, and is held against any tendency to have motion along the axis of the shuttle shaft, or laterally away from the same.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1889.

414,914. A. L. G. Mayo, Great Falls, Mont., hemming attachment for sewing machines.

414,999. T. R. Rossiter, Knowle, Bristol, County of Somerset, England, sewing machines.

415,000. T. R. Rossiter, London, England, cording attachment for sewing machines.

415,035. J. C. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Pa., hemming attachment for sewing machines.

415,064. E. P. Richardson, Lawrence, Mass., sole sewing machine.

I. ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1889.

415,778. H. E. Harbaugh and G. W. Midgley, Rockford, Ill., machine for sewing knit fabrics.

415,814. J. E. A. Gibbs, Steele's Tavern, Va., sewing machine take-up.

415,951. A. Steward, Bridgeport, Conn., tension mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 3RD, 1889.

416,182. J. A. Osterhout, Troy, N.Y., gauge for button-hole sewing machines.

416,215. B. Drinkwater, Richmond, County of Surrey, England, corder for sewing machines.

416,233. G. R. Pearce, Lynn, Mass., tension device for sewing machines.

416,446. T. H. Craig, Providence, R.I., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.


416,474. J. L. Lowe, Durham, N.C., bag sewing machine.

416,571. D. H. Coles, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our December Number.)

 NOVELTY in sewing machinery was introduced by Mr. Thomas William Gilbert, and patented by him on September 10th, 1853.

The idea was to facilitate the operation of sewing sails, carpets, and other heavy goods, whose size and weight rendered their manipulation in the ordinary manner both awkward and cumbersome; and to obviate this difficulty the inventor reversed the usual order of things, and instead of moving the work upon the machine it remained stationary, and the machine was traversed along the work. To accomplish this the machine was mounted upon a frame of sufficient length to allow for the requisite traverse, and along this frame the machine was moved at each stitch by a step by step motion derived from a ratchet.

When two or more parallel rows of stitching were required the work was more expeditiously accomplished by arranging the necessary number of machines to move and work together, or two or more needles and shuttles could be used in one machine, and in some cases two needles were used with one shuttle, the effect of which was to produce a ladder-like stitch upon the under side of the fabric, and the rows of sewing were, upon the return motion of the machine, flattened by means of rollers affixed for that purpose.

The traversing machine, which Mr. Gilbert was the first to put into a practical form, is still used for the purpose of uniting carpets and other heavy goods, the inevitable modifications on the ideas of the original inventor having meanwhile, of course, taken place.

To those who hold certain opinions with respect to the equality of the sexes, or are impressed with the desirability of the movement whose object is to forward the rights of woman, it will no doubt be interesting to learn that on September 14th, 1853, the names of two ladies appeared in the records of the patent office as joint inventresses, to coin a word, of a sewing machine.

France was the proud country of their birth, and John Henry Johnson the lucky man to whom their ideas were communicated in this country, but the author never having unfortunately been privileged by seeing the machine, the reader must be content with such details as can be gathered from a mere description of the invention of these ladies, whose names were respectively Adrienne Elizabeth Figuier and Euphrasie Chéruault.

According to the description then, the invention consisted in placing a number of hooked needles side by side in a sliding carrier at such distances apart as are equal to the length of the stitches to be made. The needles are passed through the fabric, and while in this position are supplied with one thread common to all the needles, this thread being laid by means of suitable thread guides or carriers in the hook of each needle.

The needles are now withdrawn, carrying with them the thread with which they have been supplied, and which is thus formed into a series of loops on the opposite side of the fabric, and through these loops a second thread is carried, which acts as a filling thread, after which the row of loops are drawn tight, and an amount of sewing completed equal in length to the row of needles employed; a second length is then commenced and finished in a similar manner, each successive row of sewing being completed by a double stroke of the needle slide.

With all due respect to the feminine portion of the community, it seems strange that women, who of all people might be supposed to understand best the requirements of the seamstress, should have conceived a machine in which no provision was made to alter the size of the stitch, or to enable the operator to sew round curves, &c. However, the ladies seem to have had some misgivings as to the success of their invention, for the patent was never carried beyond the stage of provisional protection.

About this period, 1853, the sewing machine was slowly but surely asserting itself in the manufacture of heavy clothing, the makers of these goods having a great desire to employ the machine upon their productions; the workmen, on the contrary, held opposite opinions, and in many cases stood out against its introduction, ostensibly

for the following reasons:—That the eye of the needle chafed the thread, so that no durability was left in it, and that consequently the seams sewn by the machine would give way; also that the under thread was not pulled into the face of the fabric, and that the sewing would not be sufficiently elastic.

There was a certain amount of truth in these objections, the trouble being chiefly caused by the bad quality of the silks and linen threads which were being supplied to users of the sewing machine, the threads being lumpy and uneven, while the silks, being hand spun, were open to the same objection, besides being knotted at intervals, and in some cases, in the endeavour to produce a cheap article, were so overweighted with dye as to be quite unsuitable for use in the machine, and these things combined to enhance the difficulties with which the machine had to contend, limiting its operations both in speed and quality, and casting upon it blame that more properly belonged to other quarters. These troubles are now, however, things of the past, and the improvements in spinning machinery which have produced the excellent quality of sewings, both silk and thread, that are now obtainable have increased the speed of machines to an extent which would have been formerly considered utterly impossible.

As showing the ignorance with regard to the sewing machine which existed among those whose interest one would suppose would have prompted them to gain some knowledge of it the following is given: The author had in charge about this time a number of machines which were being driven by steam at the rate of 900 stitches per minute; this speed was unprecedented, and many manufacturers came to see them operated so quickly, amongst others a Mr. Thomas B——, a Staffordshire shoemaker, who adjusted his glasses, and took his seat at a safe distance from the steam-driven machine, which was started, kept running while the shuttle thread lasted, and then stopped. Mr. B—— expresses no surprise at the rapidity of the operation, but delivers himself thus: "Yes, yes; very good indeed; it's an excellent contrivance for putting the holes in the leather, but I should like to know how you are going to put in the stitches," and the operation actually had to be repeated before he could believe that what he had seen was really sewing produced by the machine.

(To be continued.)

Machine Knitting as a Home Industry.

WE acknowledge receipt of a large amount of information from makers of knitting machines to assist us in an exhaustive article on the subject of "Machine Knitting as a Home Industry" which we are compiling, and will give in our next issue.

We are especially indebted to Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, the well-known makers of the "Eclipse" sewing machines. This firm have supplied us with information which we know must have taken them much time to compile; they have also supplied our editorial pedal extremities with hose knitted on their machines, the quality of which we have proved to be excellent.

Messrs. Biernatzki & Co., of Nottingham, send us full particulars of their "Lamb" knitter. This firm, as ranking among the pioneers of the trade, will render us great assistance with their exhaustive particulars. We thank Mr. Gustav H. Neumann for the trouble he has taken in this matter.

Mr. John Foster, of Preston, could not very well be left out of our calculations. He sends us a few particulars and promises more. Send them along, Mr. Foster. What we want to do is to prove that there is a good living to be made by means of the knitting machine. Any information to this end will be most welcome.

Messrs. C. De Negri & Co., of Stamford Street, also send us some particulars of their knitting machines, but they scarcely "fill the bill."

Lastly, Mr. William Hainworth, of 72, Aldersgate Street, sends us some particulars, but we refer him to the remarks we have addressed to Mr. Foster.

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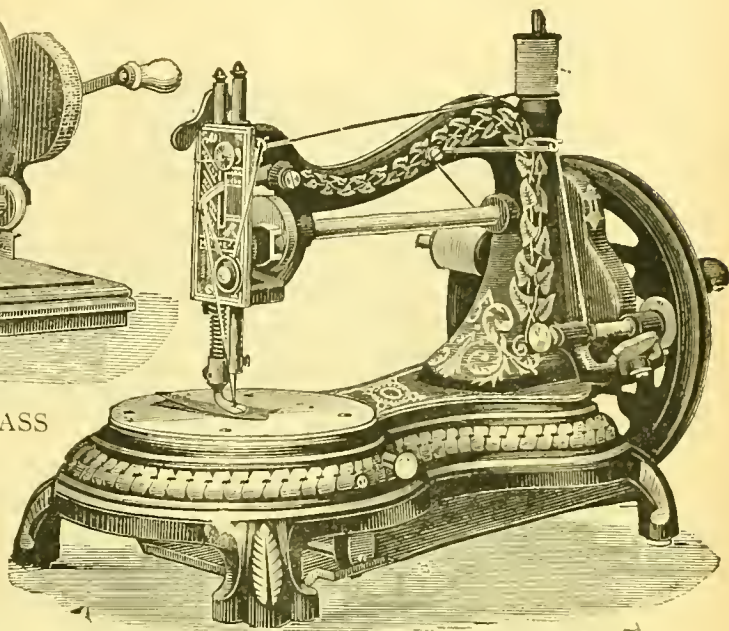
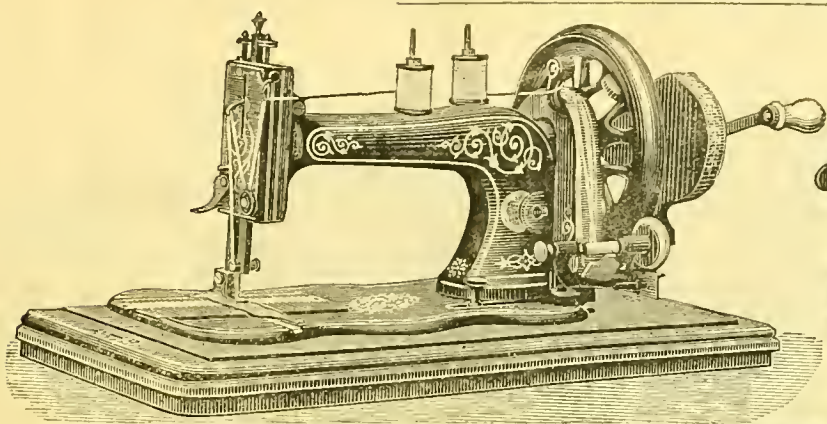
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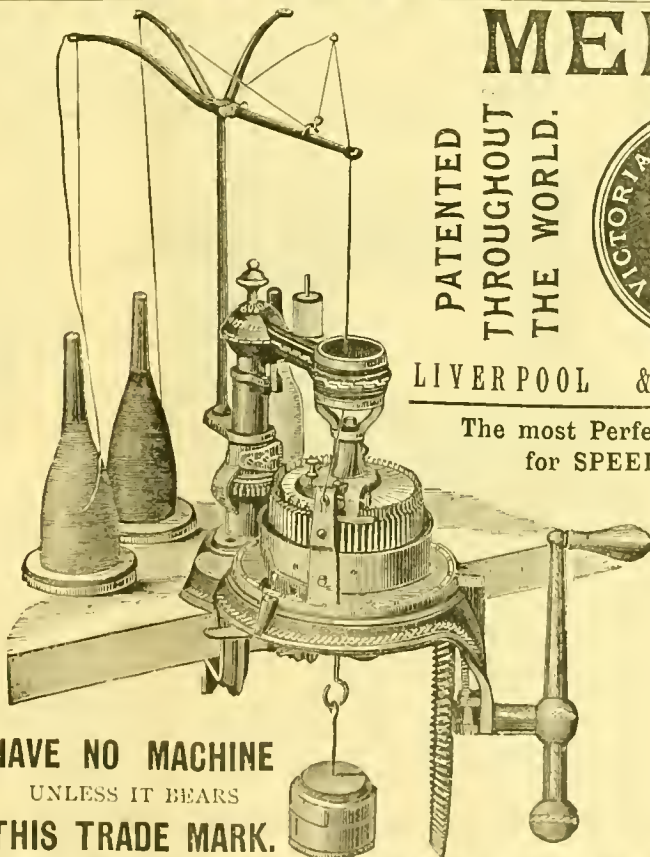
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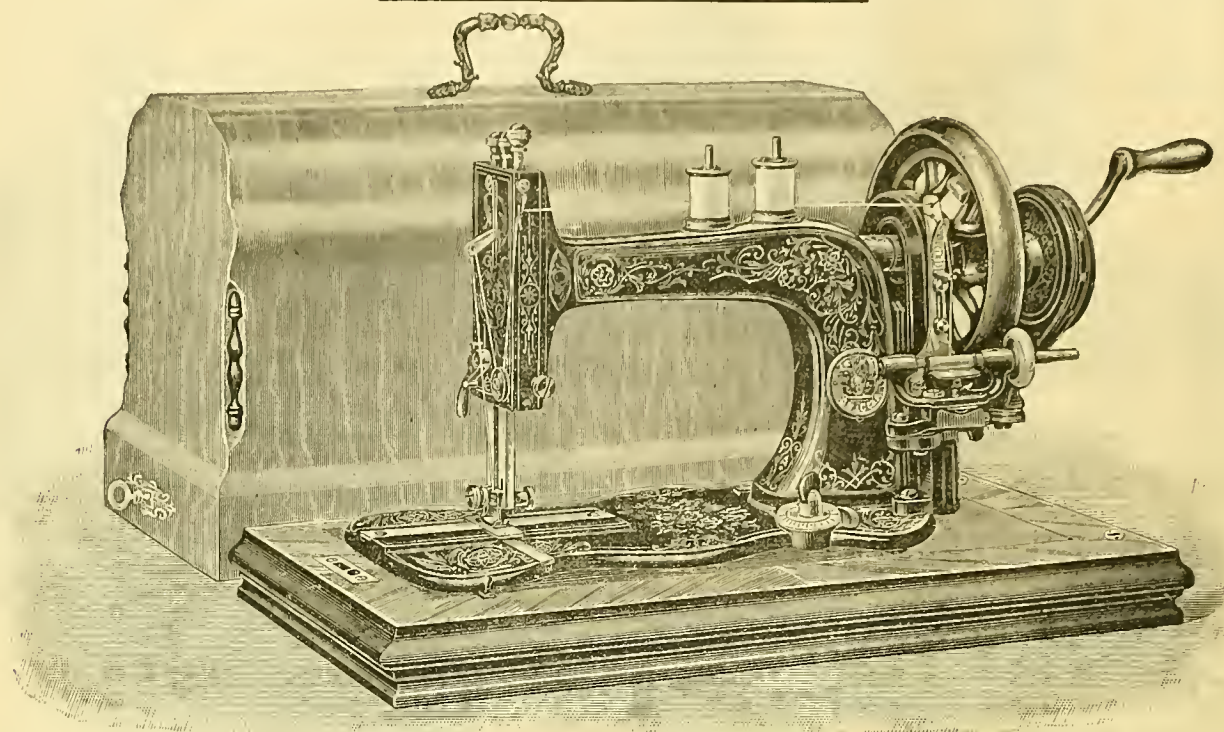
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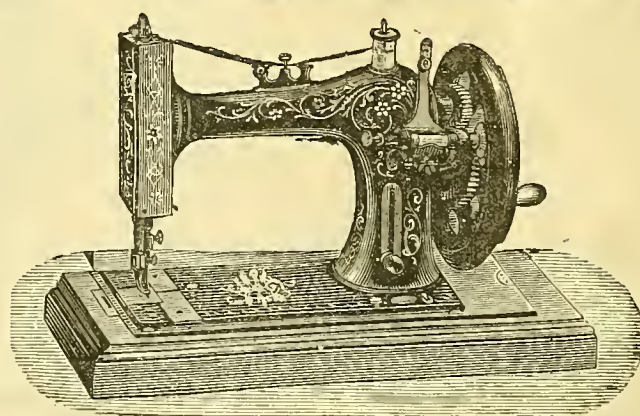
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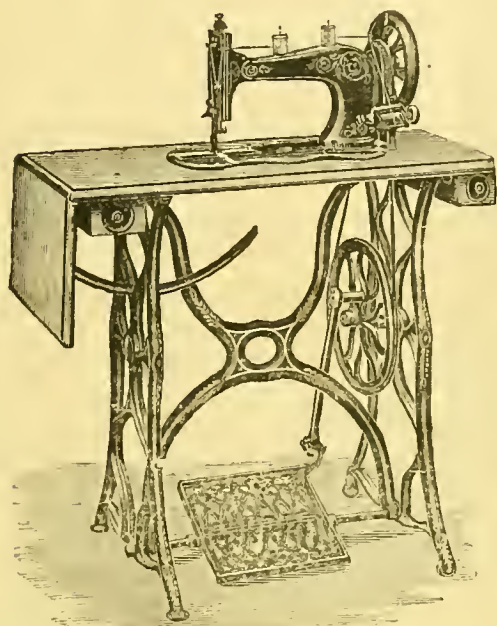
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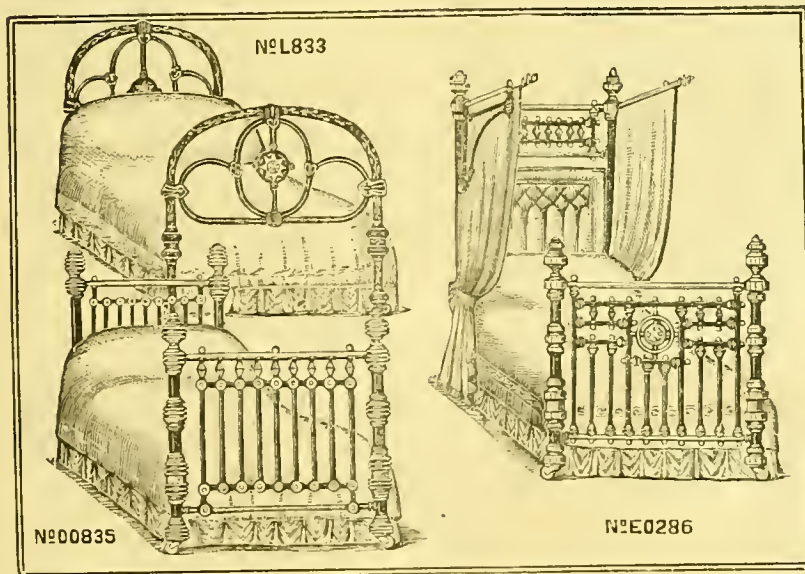
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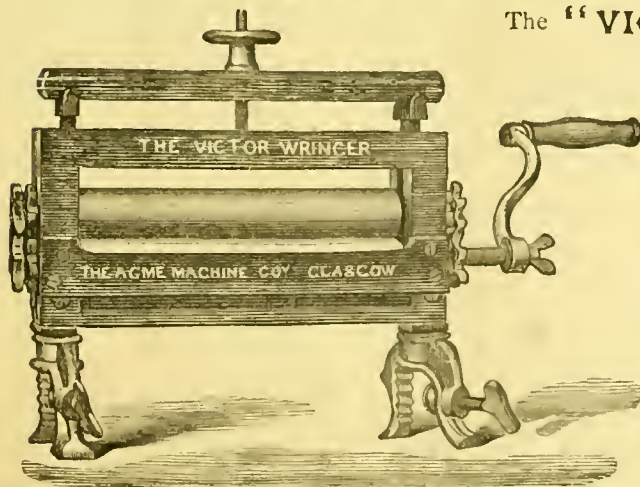
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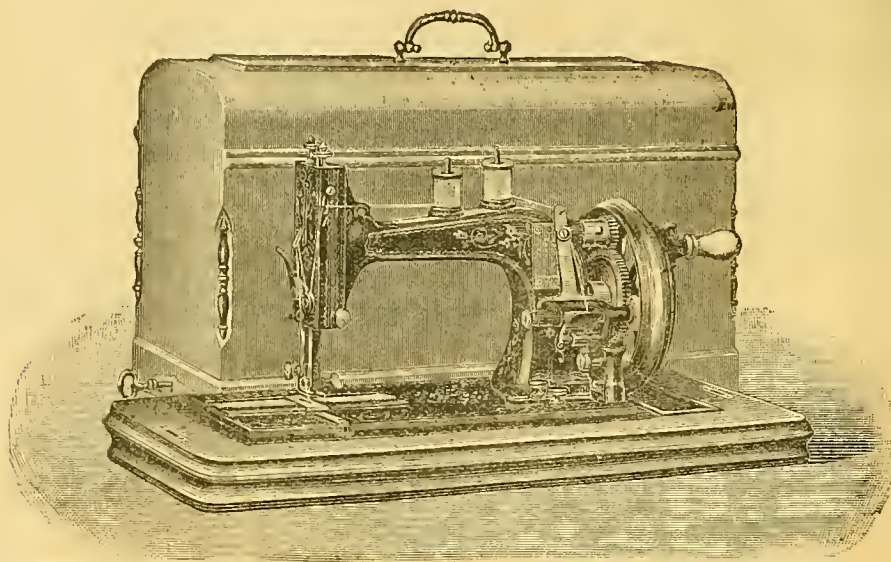
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REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION, London."

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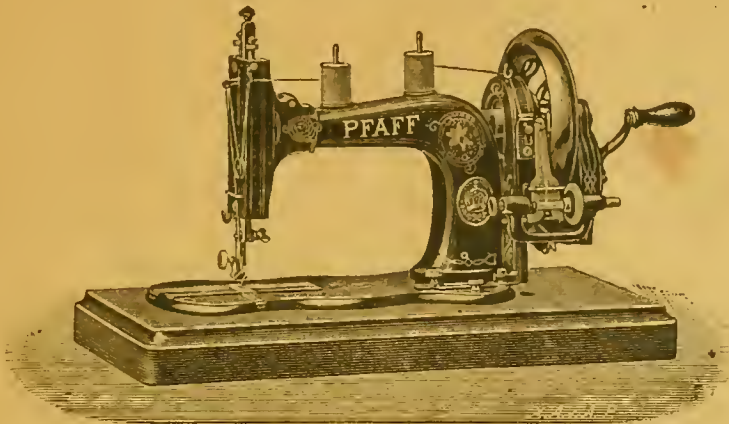
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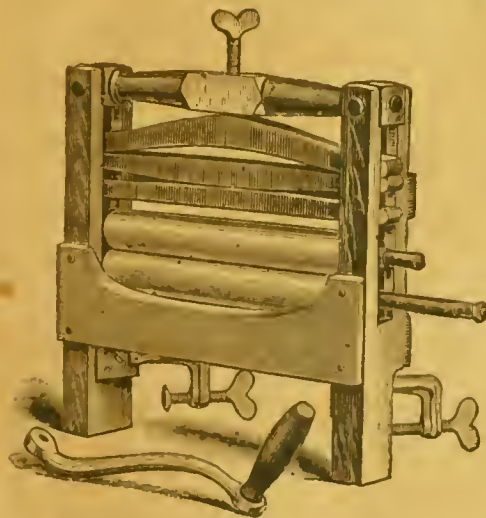
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*Special Points Claimed by the
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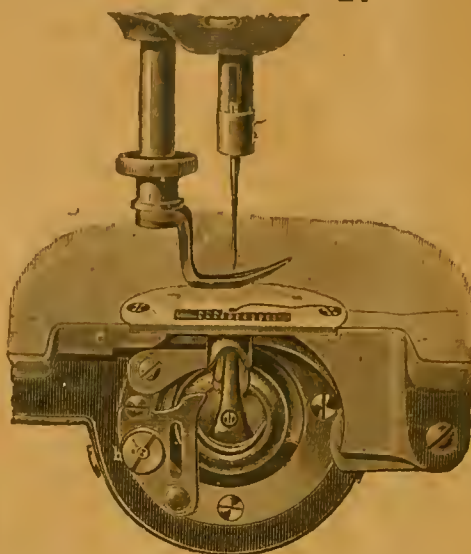
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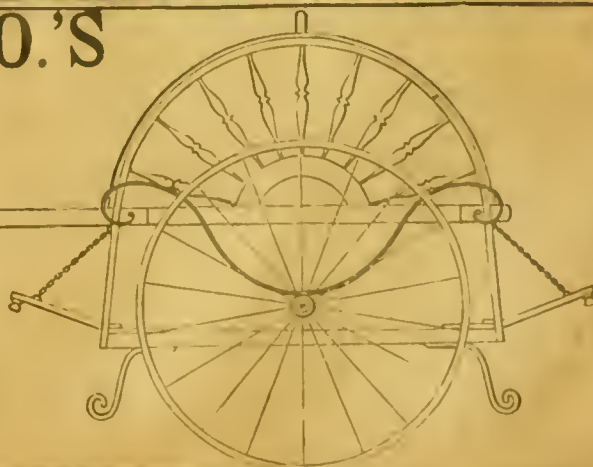
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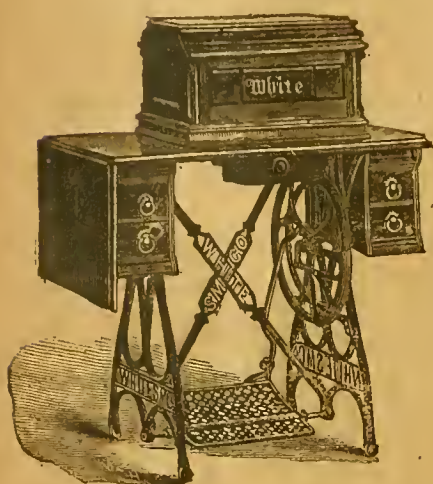
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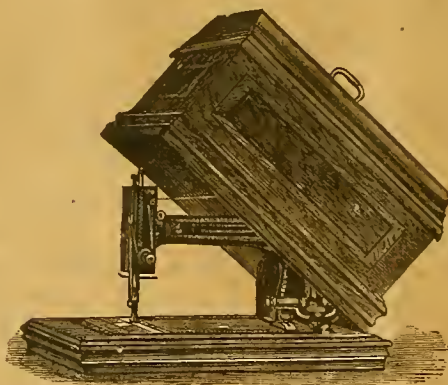
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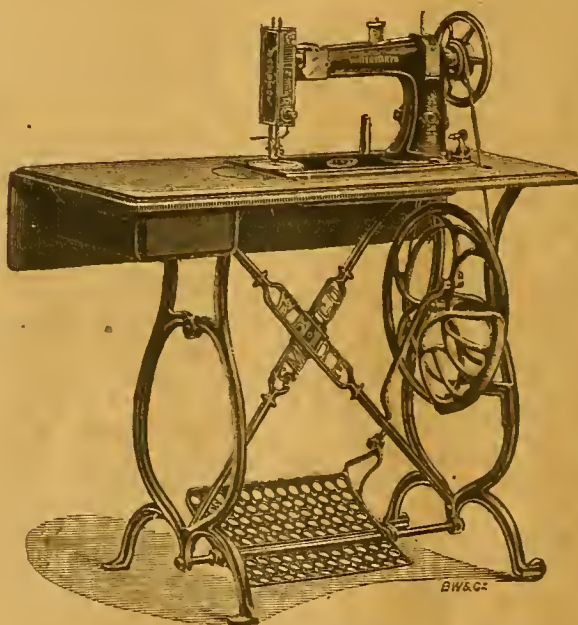
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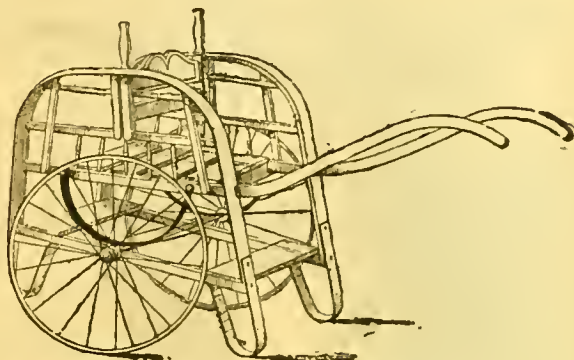
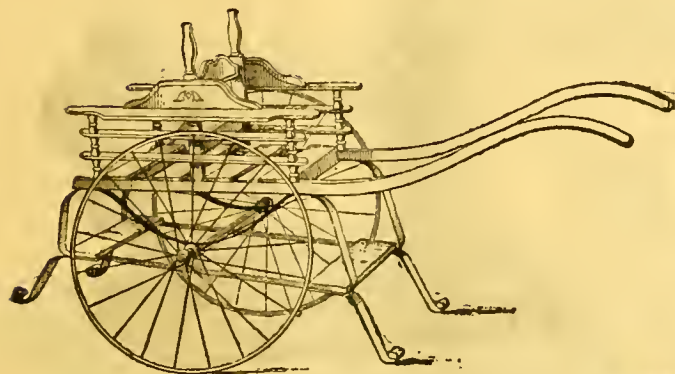
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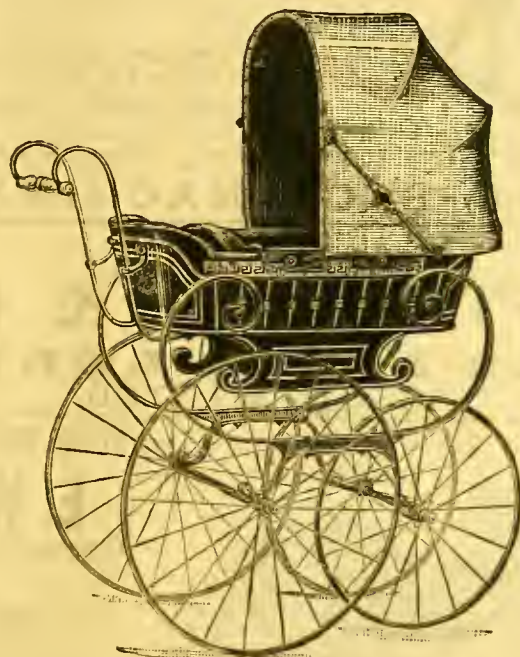
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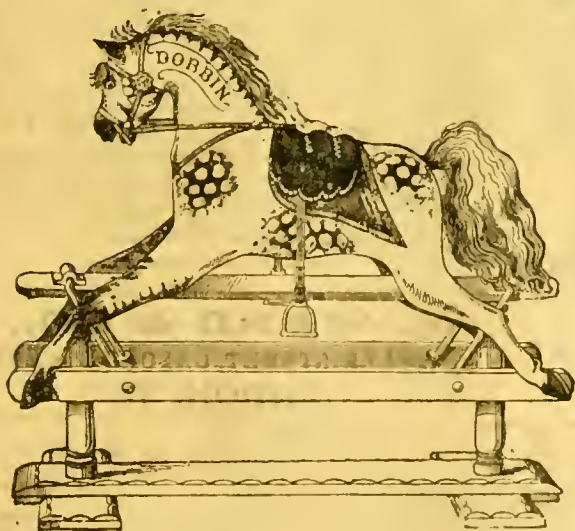
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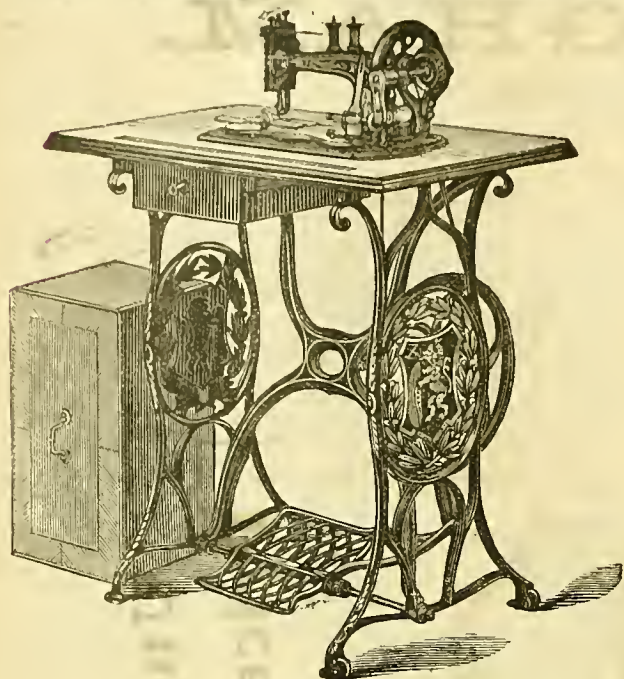
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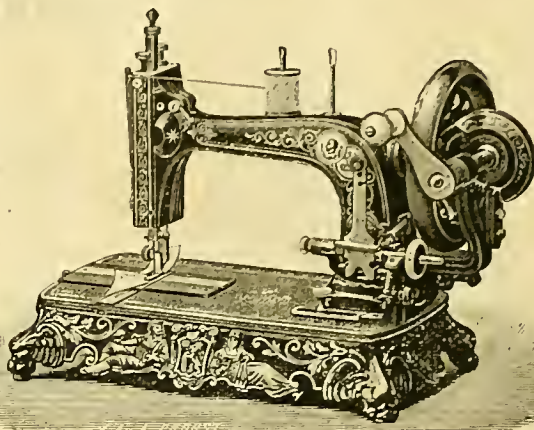
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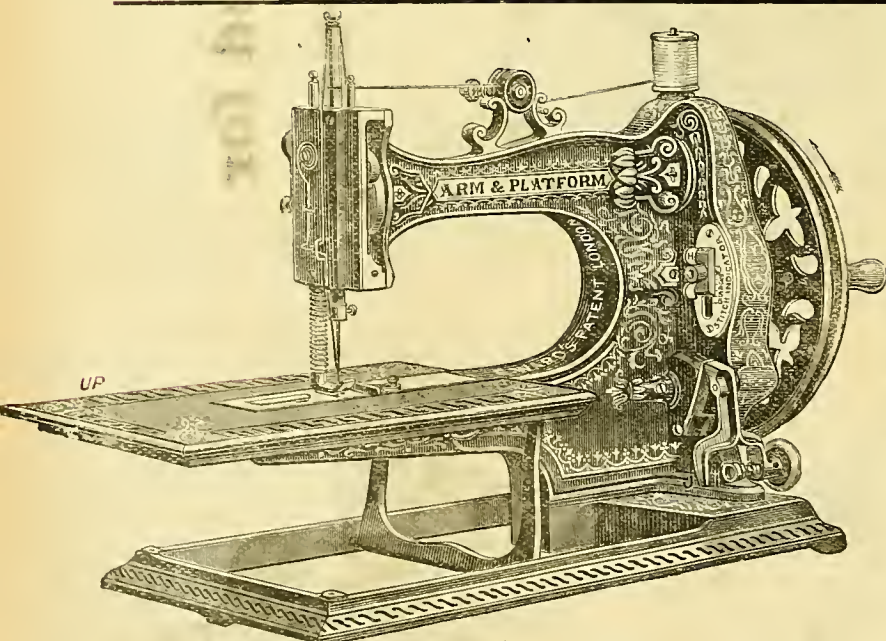


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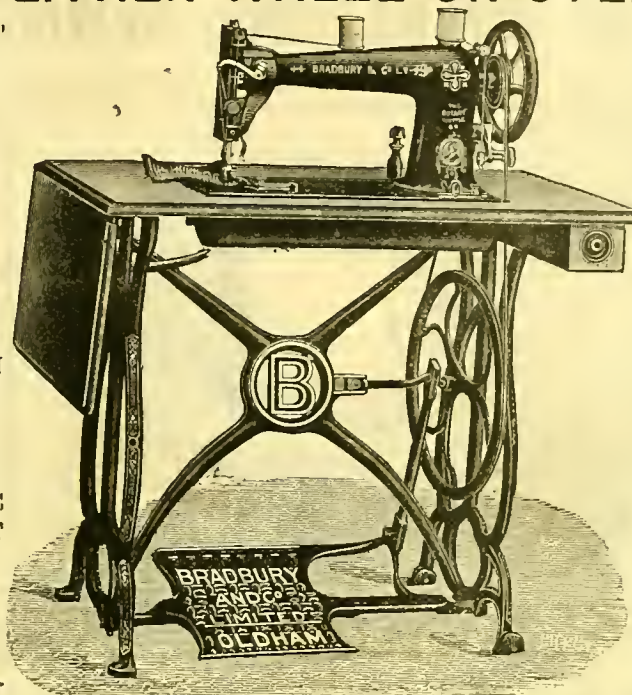
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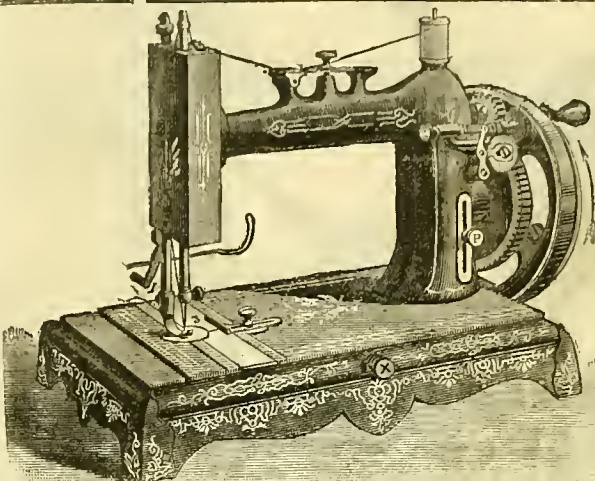
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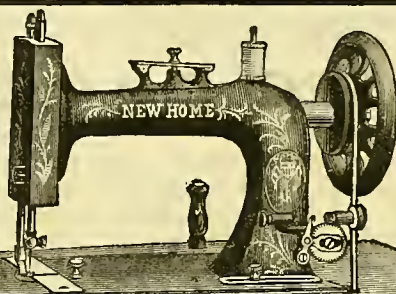
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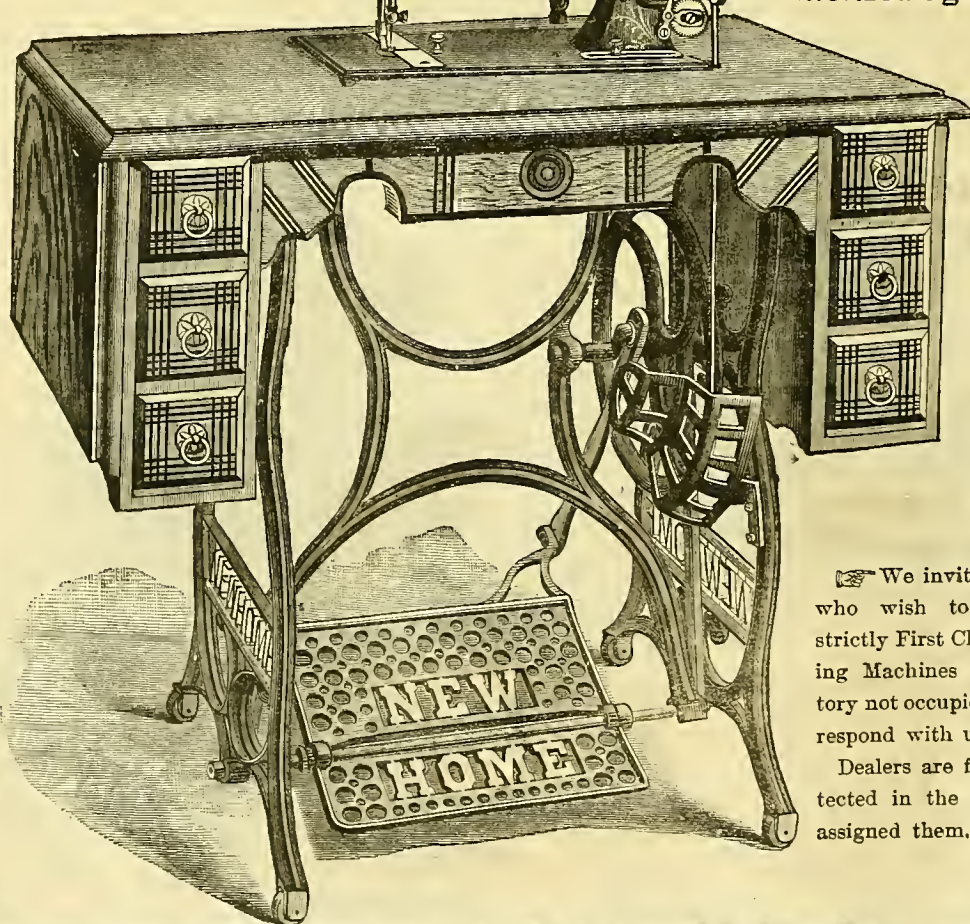
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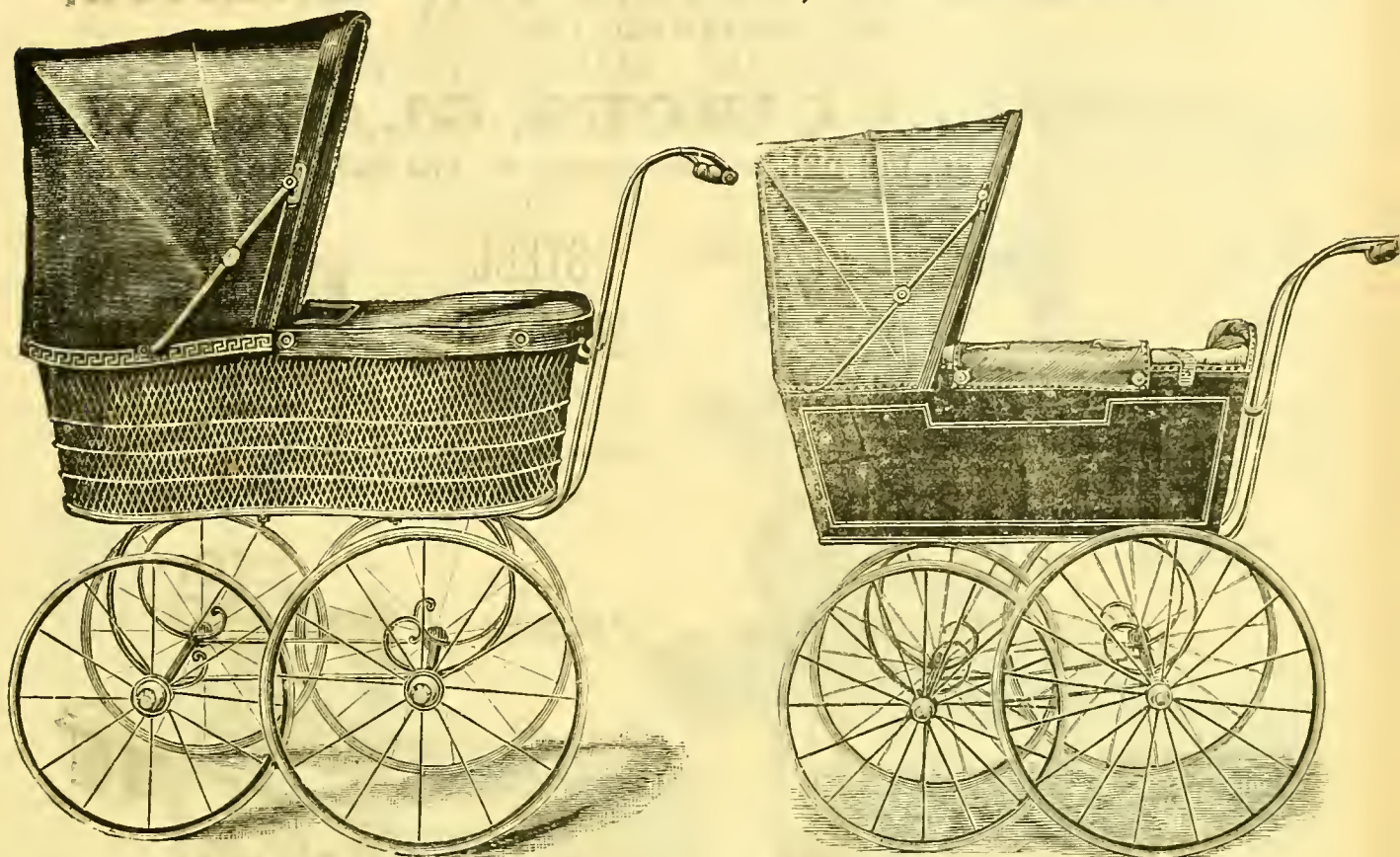
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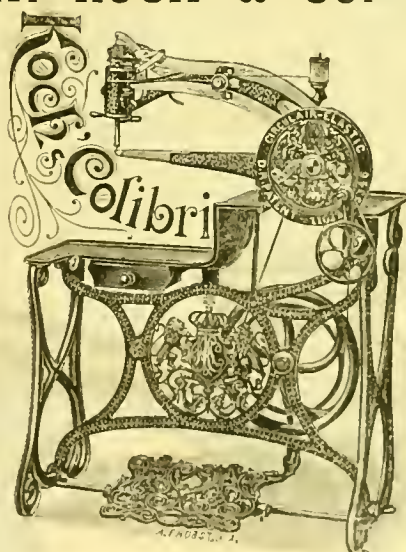
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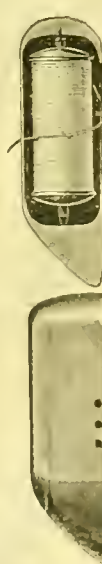
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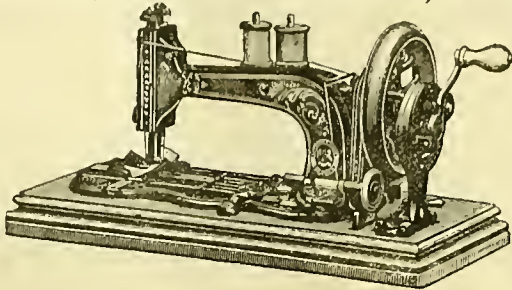
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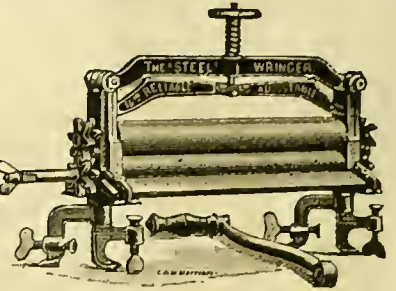
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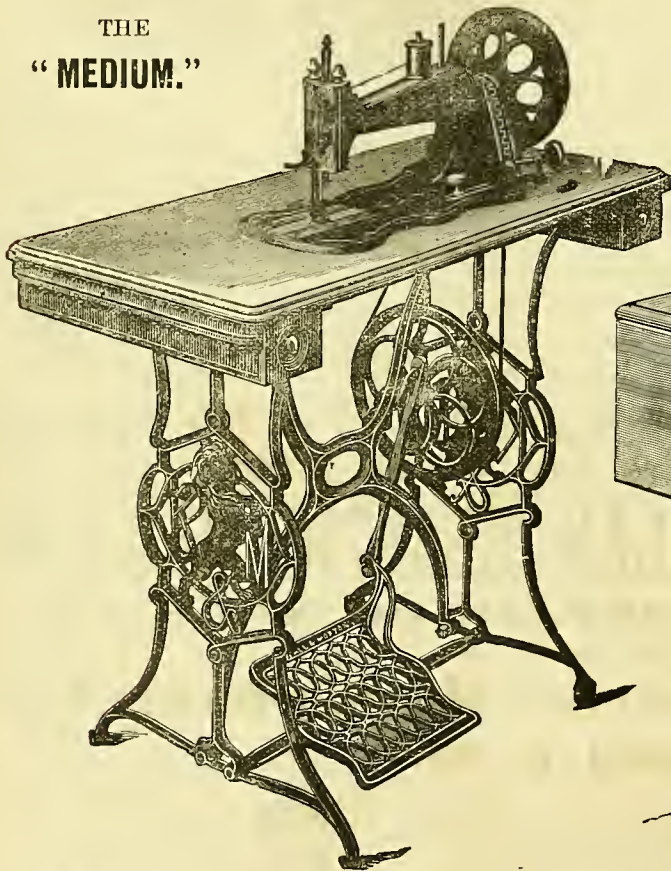


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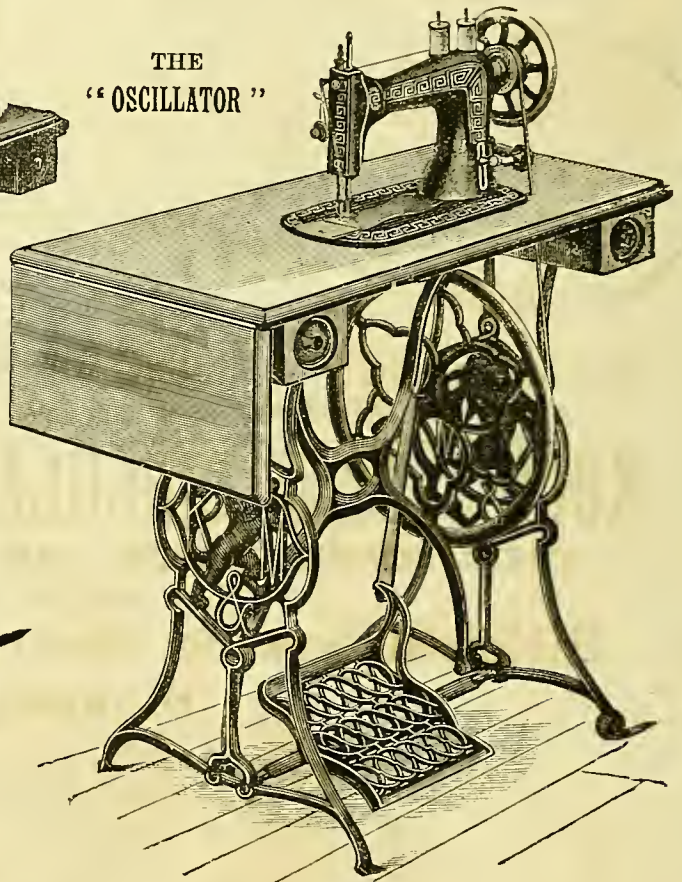
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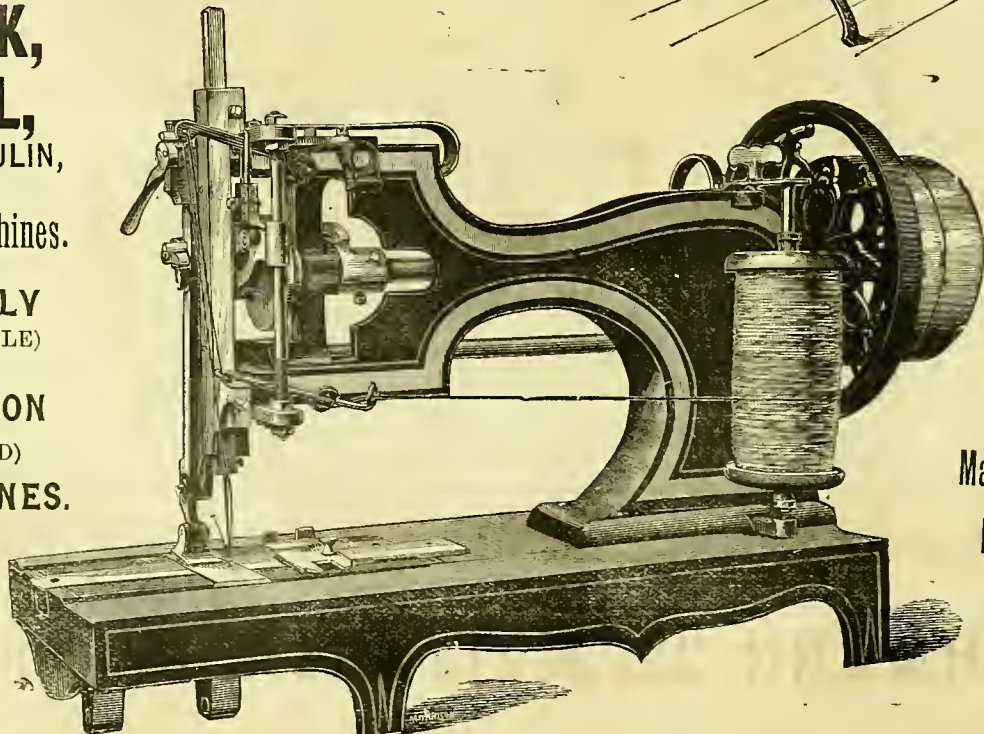


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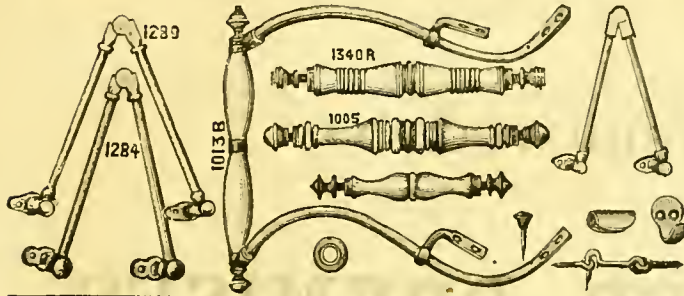
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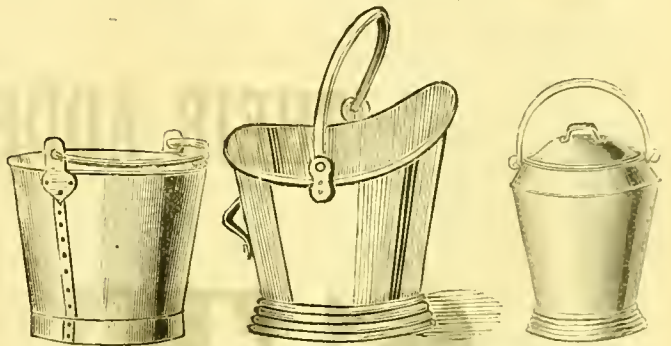
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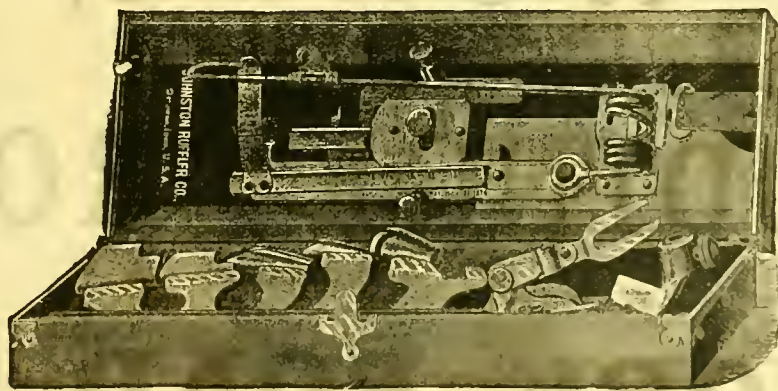


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MR. F. J. COATE, late Manager for the Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Limited (Camden Town Branch), is open for an appointment. Address—10, Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

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WANTED, Straps for Bassinettes. Will any Friend give me the address of the above Manufacturer, also Hoods. Cheap House. Parker, Prospect Place, Hastings.

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The Hire Purchase System.

ANOTHER TOOL OF TRADE ACTION VICTORIOUS.

At the City of London Court, on the 17th inst., before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the Jones Sewing Machine Company, (Limited), 1, City Road, and 99, Walworth Road, S.E., brought an action against Mr. John Hinks, of Brixton Railway Station, and Mr. J. Susman, auctioneer, Atlantic Road, Brixton, to recover £7 10s., the value of a sewing machine unlawfully seized by them under an execution. Mr. T. Noden was the plaintiff's solicitor, and Mr. Fehler appeared for the defendants. Mr. Fehler said the machine was taken, under a distress for rent. Mr. Noden, on the other hand, said it could not be lawfully taken, as it was a tool of trade, and was consequently specially privileged under the recent Act of Parliament. Mrs. Pearson was called, and she said she hired a machine of the plaintiff, which with her furniture and goods generally was distrained upon for rent by the defendants. Her husband was out of work, and she did work privately to support her family. Mr. Fehler said he knew the defendant Hinks was bound to leave goods of the value of £5. The learned Commissioner said as the sewing machine was there to earn the people's bread, the defendant certainly could not take it. The manager of the plaintiff company said the value of the machine was £7 10s. Mr. Fehler submitted that the distress was legal. The machine was only privileged under the 147th section of the County Court Act. His client obeyed the statute by leaving bedding and wearing apparel to the value of £5, and the only other thing they could take was the sewing machine. The furniture itself did not realise sufficient to pay the rent. He called an auctioneer, who said the value of the machine was £1 10s.—to sell by auction. His Honour said he should find for the plaintiff for the full amount, £7 10s.

A QUESTION OF ACCOUNT.

On the 15th January, at the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the White Sewing Machine Company, of 48, Holborn Viaduct, sued Mr. Richard Parks, 69, Gray's Inn-road, to recover £11 18s., the balance due for hire of sewing machines. Mr. Solomon appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Abinger for the defendant. The defendant, it seemed, had had three machines of the plaintiff company. One they had forcibly taken from him, and he now had the other two. He had made certain payments, which they apportioned to both machines. The defendant said the money was to be devoted to the machines in the order in which he had them. There was a question of account involved.

The learned Commissioner said as a rule the most incompetent tribunal to try a question of account was a jury. Any individual jurymen would do it better than the whole of them together. He regretted that instead of paying for the machines the defendant was going to law and spending money in the worst possible manner. The defendant had taken a receipt for the money he had paid without showing which

machine it was paid for. The plaintiff company was entitled, according to the rule of the law, to apply the payments of any debt in hand.

Mr. Abinger said he relied on a collateral agreement that each machine was to be paid for in accordance with the order.

The jury, however, after hearing the evidence, found for the plaintiff company, for whom judgment was entered.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.

AT the Bloomsbury County Court, last week, his honour Judge Bacon heard the singular case of *Ellesden v. Oetzmann*, in which the plaintiff sued for damages for assault in connection with the removal of a piano from the plaintiff's house through default of payment on the hire system.—The plaintiff, an elderly gentleman, residing at Glenview Road, Lewisham, said that on December 3rd, 1888, he bought a piano from Messrs. Oetzmann on the hire system, the price to be £50 8s. He made certain payments of £1 8s. per month, and on July 3rd paid £3, making £8 4s in all. In consequence of what he heard, he kept the chain on the door, but on September 17th defendants' men came and demanded to see the piano. Mrs. Ellesden told them they could see it through the window. The men then went to the window, opened it, got into the drawing-room, seized the piano, and a desperate struggle ensued in the apartment, Mr. Ellesden and Mrs. Ellesden and their workman (who was in the garden, and came to help) being much knocked about. Plaintiff alleged that one of his teeth was knocked out in the struggle, also that several boxes of sweets and confectionery were trampled upon and spoiled.—For the defence, Mr. Oetzmann said that as the plaintiff did not keep up his payments he hired a man named Jones, a piano inquiry agent, to go and get the piano, but told him to do nothing that was illegal.—Jones was called, and admitted that he had been concerned in several seizures of the kind. He worked for the trade, and seized about 300 pianos a year.—One of Jones's assistants said he opened the window a bit, and when he saw Mr. Oetzmann's piano he "went for it." (Laughter.) Mrs. Ellesden rushed in and sat on the piano, Mr. Ellesden seized it by the legs, the piano fell over, all fell in a heap, and the scramble for the musical instrument occupied the course of a full hour, at one time one side being victorious in carrying the piano out, and at another the other side conveying it back to the drawing-room.—His Honour said there was no doubt an assault had been made, and the defendant was liable. He found for the plaintiff for £2 2s., and awarded the defendant £5 on a counter-claim, being the amount of instalments due upon the piano aforesaid.

SELLING A HIRED BICYCLE.

At the Epworth Police Court, on the 26th of December, Robert Moore, 26, labourer, Belton, was charged by Messrs. Parkin and Sons, sewing machine and cycle dealers, of Doncaster, with, on or about October 6th last, fraudulently converting to his own use a bicycle, of which he was the bailee, and thereby feloniously stealing the same.—Mr. Edward Parkin, Doncaster, said in June, 1888, he let out on the hire system to prisoner a 50-inch bicycle, value £7. Prisoner gave as part payment an old machine, value £1 15s., leaving £5 5s. balance. By an agreement then made, prisoner was to pay off this balance by instalments of 10s. a month. Instead of doing so, he had only paid altogether 35s. by such instalments; the last payment being 5s. in December last, so that he was now indebted £3 10s. In most cases of failing to pay in this way, he sued the defaulters in the County Court, but he found upon inquiry that the prisoner had fraudulently disposed of the machine. He identified the machine as his property, though the name of the maker had been obliterated.—John Barratt, farmer, Mosswood, Belton, said that he bought a bicycle of the prisoner in May last for £5 5s. The bicycle now produced was the one.—Committed for trial at the next Lincoln Assizes, bail being allowed, himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

At the Quarter Sessions, held at Lincoln, last month, the above case was taken. Mr. Stanger prosecuted, and Mr. Cracroft defended.—The allegation on behalf of the prosecution was that the prisoner purchased a bicycle from Messrs. Parkin and Sons under a hire and purchase agreement. The price of the machine was £7, but £1 15s. was allowed for an old machine, leaving a balance of £5 5s., which was to be paid in monthly instalments of 10s. Under the agreement, the bicycle was to remain the property of the prosecutors until all the instalments were paid. He paid £1 10s., and then, without communicating with the prosecutors, he sold the machine, left the neighbourhood, went to another part of the country, and lived under an assumed name.—For the defence, Mr. Cracroft contended there was no intention to defraud, and that the prisoner always meant to pay for the machine.—The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

ILLEGAL DISTRESS OF A SEWING MACHINE.

At the Cardiff County Court, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1890, before his Honour, Judge Owen, the case of *John Newman against W. Gill* (an Auctioneer of this town) and *L. Harris* (a certified person authorised to distress under the provisions of the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888) was heard. The claim was for £10 2s. 6d., for damages for illegally distressing a Sewing Machine the property of the plaintiff, and for the return of a hire book.

Mr. H. Reginald Wansbrough, of Bristol, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne appeared for the defendants. Upon the case being called on, his Honour asked what illegality the plaintiff complained of. Mr. Wansbrough stated that he complained of a seizure of the goods of a person who was not the tenant.

Judge: Is that the illegality of which you complain?

Mr. Wansbrough: Only one.

Judge: That is quite sufficient.

Mr. Wansbrough: The other is that the defendants followed goods within the thirty days allowed by law, but after the expiration of the tenancy.

Judge: Where is the warrant?

Mr. Payne produced same, which was dated the 12th September, 1889, by which Harris was authorised to distress.

Judge: What do you say, Mr. Payne?

Mr. Payne: Newman lived with his father-in-law, and we followed the goods within 30 days; they were found on the plaintiff's premises and we distrained upon them there, and the wife of the plaintiff assented to the machine being taken.

Judge: She had no power to do that.

Mr. Payne: We have since delivered up the machine to the Singer Manufacturing Company, who were the owners.

Judge: If the plaintiff was a lodger he ought to have given notice of his claim under the Lodger's Goods Protection Act.

Mr. Wansbrough: He was not the defendant's lodger, Davies, the plaintiff's father-in-law, rented apartments in the plaintiff's house, at 20, Wells Street, when the distress was made. The distress was for rent due from Davies, in respect of 79, Edward Street.

Judge: That would be illegal, would it not?

Mr. Payne: We followed within 30 days.

Judge: You cannot follow goods in that way, unless they are fraudulently removed. You must prove that, if you follow them in that way.

Mr. Payne: I submit that they were so removed. The plaintiff should give notice to the landlord, before he cleared out of the house.

Judge: Just look at the Statute.

Mr. Wansbrough: But in any event they could not follow our goods.

Judge: You are quite right there, if the plaintiff was a lodger the defendants could not follow them. It is a mere question of damages, is it not—what has been done?

Mr. Wansbrough: The machine has been returned to the owners. The plaintiff has paid £5 2s. 6d. on account of the machine.

Judge: How can you claim more than that?

Mr. Wansbrough: As consequential damage, the plaintiff's wife was a Dressmaker.

Judge: She could have got another machine, you claim £10 2s. 6d.

Mr. Wansbrough: £5 2s. 6d. we have paid and £5 damages. The plaintiff's wife could easily earn 10s. per week.

Judge: Then you claim 10s. damages for the hire book.

Mr. Wansbrough: We are entitled to it.

Mr. Payne: Here it is—you claim £7 7s. for the machine.

Mr. Wansbrough: Not in this action—That is the actual value of the machine.

Mr. Payne here at the suggestion of the Judge returned the book.

Mr. Wansbrough: The amount of damages are in your Honour's hands, but I submit that if a person, who is a wrong-doer, takes goods of another then the damages sustained should be allowed. The plaintiff's wife has been unable to earn any money since, and the plaintiff has therefore suffered damage. The defendants entered upon the plaintiff's goods, seized this machine for what they said were costs of the distress, and this they had no right to do.

Judge: I have already said it is an illegal distress.

Mr. Wansbrough: And I propose to prove the damage by calling the plaintiff's wife.

The plaintiff's wife was then called, and stated that she was a dressmaker and earned at least 10s. a week, and that it was a great loss to her the machine being taken away; and she denied in cross-examination having given her consent to the machine being taken away.

Mr. Payne said that the defendants would both say that the plaintiff's wife consented to the machine being given up.

The Judge in giving judgment said: It is clear that this is an illegal distress, and the plaintiff is entitled to £5 2s. 6d., the amount that he has paid on the sewing machine—his wife might have got another machine from other people in the Town, but she did not do so. I give a verdict for £6 in all, and allow costs of Solicitor, and of one witness.

PLEDGING A HIRED MACHINE.

At the recent Suffolk Quarter Sessions, held at Ipswich, Harriet Mary Stiff, a young woman who was bailed on committal, was charged with stealing a sewing machine, value £4 4s., at Lowestoft, the property of Messrs. Bradbury and Company, Limited.—Mr. Haldenstein prosecuted.—The facts of the case were exceedingly simple. On the 17th of April last, the prisoner hired a sewing machine of Mr. George Mobbs, agent at Lowestoft for the prosecutors. She was to pay 6s. a month, under the usual form of agreement until the machine became her own property, but she paid 4s. 6d. down, and then went and pawned the machine for £1, producing a forged receipt showing that it was her own property. The prisoner said that Mr. Mobbs had bothered her about taking a sewing machine, and she had always told him she could not afford to pay for one. She hoped the Jury would be merciful, as she had four little children at home. Inspector Booty, of Lowestoft, said the woman was in a very destitute state, and could not have come to the Court that day if he had not paid her fare. The Chairman, in summing up, said the case might have been brought before the Magistrates, under the Act relating to illegal pawning and dealt with summarily. That had not been done, and the law provided that where an offender could have been prosecuted or proceeded against under the Pawnbrokers' Act that person should not be indicted. Moreover, the witnesses had told the Court most distinctly that if they could have got the money for the machine they would not have prosecuted the prisoner. The law was very jealous, however, of anyone putting it in motion for what he might call civil purposes, and he used the fact for the purpose of asking the Jury whether the prosecutors in the first instance regarded the prisoner's act as a larceny or not. If it were a larceny, it was their duty to prosecute, whether they got the machine or the money back or not. The Jury must also be satisfied that the woman had actually parted with the machine, and had never had any intention of getting it back. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty of stealing, but of illegally pawning the machine, with a strong recommendation to mercy, because the prisoner seemed to have been driven to it by destitution. The foreman added that the Jury thought the agents dealing in these machines ought not to force them on poor people. The Chairman said this was equivalent to a verdict of not guilty, and he discharged the prisoner with a caution to avoid such a risk in future.

Farewell Dinner to Mr. John Bayne.

At Ancell's rooms, Glasgow, on the evening of December 30th last, Mr. John Bayne, the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Glasgow mechanical expert, was entertained at dinner by a large number of gentlemen, including several of the manufacturers of the city, as well as his fellow employees of the company, on the occasion of his leaving Scotland, he having been promoted to the management of the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Manchester depot.

Among the manufacturers and representatives present to do honour to Mr. Bayne, and assist in making the presentation of an elegant marble and bronze dining-room clock and ornaments, together with a framed illuminated address, as well as a silver salver for Mrs. Bayne, were—Messrs. Johnson & McLeod, James Alexander & Co., Torrance & Co., J. K. Mills & Co., Mr. M'Iver, Mr. N. H. Walton, J. Millar & Son, M. Mennemy & Co., Messrs. Wm. Parker, J. Marshall, A. Proudfoot, C. Logan, L. Jamieson, J. M'Murray, J. Coltman, Wm. Hogg, Alexander Hay, (*Scottish Leather Trader*), Jas. Alexander, Jas. Threshie, John Meldrum, Wm. Thomson, and others. Altogether over 40 sat down to an excellent dinner, and what with toasts, songs, &c., a very pleasant evening was spent.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. D. Dickson, the manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Scotch business, who seemed quite in his element, and did not allow the evening's programme to flag, whilst he was ably supported by Mr. N. H. Walton (of Jas. Miller & Son) as coupler.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The Chairman, in rising to propose the toast of the evening, said, Mr. Coupler and gentlemen, the toast I have risen to propose will not be received in a mechanical spirit. I know it will be received with true enthusiasm, with an enthusiasm expressed really from the very heart, for I am sure, gentlemen, you will, one and all, agree with me in feeling that Mr. John Bayne deserves all the honours, all the goodwill, and all the enthusiasm as ever followed a toast. (Great cheering.) Unlike many gentlemen I am proud to see amongst us to-night, my acquaintance with Mr. Bayne is but short—indeed, I am only beginning to find out his worth and good qualities—but I have seen sufficient of him to know him as a just, upright, and straightforward man of business, having at all times his very soul in his work, and although never forgetting the interests of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., he has been ever willing and ready and anxious to give to those who have honoured the company with any portion of business, benefits and advantages not always to be met with from men in his position. (Hear, hear.) This, Mr. Croupier, is not from any selfish motive on his part, but from his real kindness of heart. (Cheers.) I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bayne for only about sixteen months, but from the first, when I came here a stranger, as manager, till now, I have only known him as a true, a warm-hearted, sympathising friend—(cheers)—as one ever kind and ever ready to put out a helping hand, as one who, if he cannot do a man any good, he will never do him any harm, even by a word. (Cheers.) I need not, therefore, express to you, gentlemen, nor to Mr. Bayne himself, how much I regret losing him as a co-worker in our business, for, gentlemen, in losing him I am for a long time losing my right hand, and it will take me all my time to write my i's with my left, let alone "dot" them. (Cheers.) To counteract my regret at his loss, however, I have a feeling of great pleasure in knowing that the company are recognising his faithful services of thirteen years' duration by promoting him to the management of one of the most, if not the most, important branch depots in England—(cheers)—and I do not fear but that as manager he will be as successful as he has been here as traveller and mechanical expert. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bayne, you have not only my good wishes, but the good wishes of your other fellow-workers, but when you look around you and see so many faces, so many gentlemen unconnected with our office who are present to do you honour, you must feel you have the good wishes of those gentlemen also, which will no doubt carry you into England and your new home with a light and cheerful heart, and stimulate you to enter into your new position with a determination to excel. It only remains for me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty. On behalf of those present, as well as a few other friends who have been unable to be here to-night, I have to ask you, as an expression of our esteem and regard, to accept this clock and ornaments and framed address. May the hand of time never fail to point the way for you to take the right step and do the right thing at the right hour. (Cheers.) I have also pleasure in asking you to receive for Mrs. Bayne this little salver, just to show, although absent from this meeting, she is, at any rate, in our minds. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Bayne, who was visibly affected, replied, thanking the Chairman for the kind and flattering terms in which he had spoken of him, and said he felt very keenly the kindness of all the gentlemen present for the hearty reception they had given him. In fact, his heart was too full to express his thanks as he would like. You have really surprised me to night beyond everything. When I was told that a few friends were going to meet me to-night to have a smoke together and drink my health, I did not expect to see so many gentlemen, and this crowd of faces quite surprises me, for I did not think I had so many friends; and when I look on this very handsome clock and side ornaments—well, I am fairly dumbfounded. I feel your kindness very much, and I am only sorry I cannot find words to express my feelings, and I will only thank you again for this very handsome present, and this illuminated address, and assure you I will forever prize them. (Cheers.) I must also before sitting down thank you from my heart for your thinking also of my wife, whose heart, I know, will be as full as mine to-night. (Cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed "The Manufacturers," and said it was very pleasing to him to see so many gentlemen with them to-night in the position of proprietors and heads of large factories in the city, for although their presence was no doubt due to their appreciation of Mr. Bayne, yet he for one felt highly honoured as it was to them they, as servants of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., were dependent for their

success in business, and they were dependent upon them in more ways than one.

Mr. Neil M. Walton replied in a pithy and humorous speech, in which he said—I am very much pleased to respond to the toast of "The Manufacturers," but, gentlemen, I am not going to take up your time with a long speech. We have met this evening to do honour to our esteemed friend Mr. Bayne. There are many manufactures in which sewing machines are used in this great city—the Second City of the Empire—and I am glad to see such an array of gentlemen present, who represent such manufactures as boots, shirts, collars and cuffs, socks, handkerchiefs, and though last not least, "gentlemen's jewel cases," or, as it is better understood, stays and corsets. In this last branch I am deeply interested, as you are aware, and in our trade we have to cater for all sorts and sizes; we have to make for some large and some small, and some corpulent, or, as the French put it, rather inclined to *en bon point*. (Applause.) Since the reign of our most gracious Queen many improvements have been made. I think the first sewing machine used in making corsets was about 40 years ago. The manufacturers are indebted to sewing machines for their improvements in trade, and at the same time sewing machines have come as a boon to the manufacturers and the civilised world. (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure to thank you on behalf of the manufacturers.

Mr. Hay, in a very able and interesting speech, proposed the "Sewing Machine Interest." When the sewing machine was first introduced many were the bitter railings against it, for the pliers of the needle looked upon it, as their death-knell; but now it gave more people employment than before, and the sewing machine was certainly healthier labour for the poor seamstress than the old mode. Concluding, Mr. Hay said, "The pen is mightier than the sword," were the words of an old philosopher; but I say, and I defy contradiction, that the sewing machine is mightier than the mitrailleuse. Your swords and your guns bring grief and sorrow to wives and daughters, but to every household the sewing machine brings bread, and joy, and comfort. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman replied, thanking Mr. Hay for coupling his name with the toast. He said—I will not bore you with any lengthy remarks on the importance of the sewing machine industry. There is no doubt the sewing machine is an important factor, as Mr. Hay has indicated, in the giving employment to thousands of people, as well as being the means of giving us cheap shirts, boots, stays, umbrellas, and clothing of all kinds. Large fortunes have been made, too, by sewing machine men, and it may be interesting to some to know that Elias Howe, the original inventor of the sewing machine, derived the princely fortune of £100,000 a year from it, for, at any rate, a considerable number of years; and from their mechanical improvements and inventive genius the now celebrated Wheeler & Wilson are reputed to have divided for many years £200,000; while Mr. Singer left at his decease an amount counting millions. But, gentlemen, sewing machine makers do not make so much out of their wares now-a-days. You see they have to consider the users so much more, and the prices are lower; and not only that, but they are forever changing and adding tools and mechanical devices and appliances in their factories, at very great cost or adapting the sewing machine to the various wants and requirements of the manufacturers—so much so that I am afraid the users now have the biggest pull. I have now been prominently connected with the trade for over 20 years, and have seen great changes in the sewing machine in that time. The Wheeler & Wilson Co., which I have the honour to represent, is one of the oldest companies in the field, and if years ago they were a little slow to move with the times, it is not so now, for not only do they keep up to the standard of perfection in producing their No. 2 Curved Needle Machine, but the company has now in the market speedy, light running, straight needle machines for nearly every class of work; and no firm is more alive and more sensible of the importance of studying the wants of the manufacturers, and none more determined to continue to do so, than the Wheeler & Wilson Co. But, gentlemen, I must not blow our own trumpet too hard. I have now a lieutenant in Mr. McGregor, who can do a little in that way, and no doubt he will be trying it on with you by and bye. Gentlemen, I again thank you for coupling my name with this toast.

Mr. James Alexander next proposed "Mr. Bayne's Successor, Mr. J. M'Gregor," and spoke of him in high praise, as a thorough mechanical man and practical engineer, for he had had some knowledge of his abilities, and he could speak of him as a man who took great pride in his work, and he had no doubt he would soon be able to fill Mr. Bayne's shoes.

Mr. McGregor replied, and Mr. Johnson having proposed "The Ladies," it was responded to in an able manner by Mr. J. K. Mills.

Soiree of Messrs. Askwith's Employees.

MESSRS. Askwith, the enterprising firm of Cabinet Makers, Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacturers, of Hull, &c., who have a large branch of their business in Sunderland, annually provide suitable entertainments for the whole of their employees. That for the Northern district took place on the 15th of last month, in the new Masonic Hall, North Bridge Street, Sunderland, and proved a great success in every respect. There were between 70 and 80 ladies and 1 gentlemen present, drawn from York, Middlesboro', Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Darham, Shields, Newcastle, Sunderland, and other towns, where the firm have established branches.

At the commencement of the evening a substantial repast was served, after which dancing and games followed, interspersed with an excellent concert. In the smaller rooms of the building games found many supporters; a striking feature of the evening was the magnificent display of fruits and flowers on the side tables, and to those who love the "fragrant weed" cigars were plentiful.

Previous to the commencement of the concert, Mr. T. R. Jones, Northern Superintendent of the firm, said he was extremely sorry at the

absence of Mr. and Mrs. Askwith from their gathering, the employees' however, had the good wishes of both. These annual gatherings, did an immense amount of good in cementing good fellowship and good feeling among the employees themselves, without which it is difficult to conduct a large business such as this. It also brings into closer "touch" the employer and employees, whose interests, after all, are identical. Referring to the firm, Mr. Jones said it was still making enormous strides onwards; in the Northern district alone, five new branches had been opened during the year, and in a few weeks the business would be further increased. With reference to their producing capabilities, their extensive Manufactory at Hull had failed to meet the demands made upon it, and another enormous Manufactory has been secured, which has at least three times the capacity of the other well-known works. It is fitted up with all the latest improved machinery designed for turning out in quantities highly finished goods.

The drying, paint, upholstering, furnishing and packing rooms are of the most modern construction, the whole combined making the works one of the most complete in the Kingdom. It is calculated this new venture will constantly employ 250 hands, who will turn out, on an average, 180 finished perambulators per day. The marvellous increase of business speaks highly of the favour with which the firm's manufactures are received on all hands. The wholesale connection of the firm extends to every town of importance, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, and even to distant Australia; the firm could, he thought, claim to be the largest manufacturers of Perambulators, Invalid Carriages, and Children's Toys in the Kingdom.

The contributors to the entertainment were the Misses Crinson and Cleminson, Sunderland; Miss Shipley, York; Messrs. Mackinson and Shaw, Newcastle; G. Mason, Durham; Norton and Knowles, Sunderland; and the M.C. was Mr. Goslin, Sunderland; Mr. Robert Hollingsworth, the accomplished Musician, of London and Leipsic, &c. presided at the Piano.

Great praise is due to Miss Margaret Clementson, Hon. Sec. and Mr. Wm. Norton, Hon. Treasurer, for their admirable arrangements.

Embezzlement by a Singer Employee.

On Tuesday last, at the Dalston Police Court, John Price, aged 27, respectably dressed, was charged with feloniously stealing and embezzling moneys belonging to his employers, the Singer Manufacturing Company, of Chiswell-street, City.

Mr. Cluer, prosecuted, and said the Prisoner, who had been a collector in the employ of the company, was apprehended on a warrant at his residence at Stoke Newington. By two agreements which the Prisoner had signed respectively in June and November, 1889, the Prisoner was to be in the exclusive employ of the Prosecutors, to act as salesman and collect moneys, these latter to be handed in every morning and entered on cash sheets, which sums were subsequently copied into the books. The sums which the Prisoner was charged with embezzling did not appear on those sheets.

Mrs. Lama May Argent, of Church-terrace, Homerton, deposed to paying the Prisoner, on the 1st of October last, a sum of £3 7s. 6d., which her husband owed the company. She received the receipt (produced), which Prisoner wrote in her presence.

Mrs. Ethel Woodard, of Wayland-avenue, Dalston, produced a receipt for £1 19s. she had paid the Prisoner on the 9th of December, and said he signed the receipt in presence.

Miss Alice Hayman and Miss Kate Johnson, who had been cashiers at the company's branch establishment at Stoke Newington, were called to prove that they had not received the sums mentioned. There were proper receipt books, with counterfoils; and whilst the lesser sum named appeared on the counterfoil but not on the pay-sheets or books, the larger sum was receipted for on a memorandum from the company.

In consequence of a letter written to the company by the Prisoner admitting defalcations up to £8 19s., Mr. Raper, the manager, caused the Prisoner to be apprehended; and the latter now asked that the matter might be treated as a debt. His £6 guarantee would pay a goodly part of the money, and he would get the remainder this week.

Mr. Cluer said the company did not ask for a harsh sentence, but with so many collectors in their employ, they were bound to take action in the matter.

Prisoner pleaded for leniency, and Mr. Haden Corser in passing sentence, said he would take into consideration the recommendation of the Prosecutors, and the fact that the Prisoner disclosed a true state of affairs. He (the Magistrate) had power to send the Prisoner to gaol for six months, but he would only pass sentence of three months.

Warrant-officer Ford, who apprehended the Prisoner, told the magistrate that the Prisoner's family were in great destitution, and Mr. Haden Corser directed that they be assisted out of the poor-box.

Soiree of Mr. John Harrop's Employees.

ON the evening of the 3rd January, the employees of Mr. John Harrop, the well known bassinette maker, met at the Mechanics' Institute, Stockport, for their first annual tea party and soiree in a room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mr. E. Hindley. About two hundred persons were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Harrop, Mr. Arthur Harrop, Masters John and Walter Harrop, Mr. Alexander Gibson, who had been invited as a friend; and the following "heads":—Mr. C. Campbell, manager of the mill; Mr. Rothwell, manager of the cabinet department; Mr. J. Shaw, manager of the picture-framing department; Mr. Holland, who conducts the indiarubber manufacture; William Walton, who supervises the making of the wheels; Mr. Seth Shore and Mr. Abraham Wood, representing the wholesale warehouse; about a dozen clerks; and the following representatives from the branch depots:—Mr. Stafford (Lower Hillgate), Mr. Austin (Piccadilly, Manchester), Mr. F. God-

win (Pendleton), &c. The representatives from Rochdale, Oldham, Hyde, Liverpool, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Blackburn, and other important centres in which Mr. Harrop's business is established, could not attend owing to the distance. Neither could the travellers on the road journey from such far away districts as South Wales, Newcastle-on-Tyne, &c., for the purpose of attending.

After tea the audience joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and Mr. Harrop delivered a short address, prefacing his remarks by wishing his hearers a happy new year. It had been asked, he observed, why he had not stopped in Manchester with the manufactures which were now carried on at Bury Street. Well, the rents, &c., in Manchester were very heavy indeed, for one thing; and Mr. Joseph Leigh had, prior to the removal of the firm, been urging that other industries besides cotton spinning and hating should be introduced into the town. He did not know that there was any cause for regret in coming to Lancashire Hill. Their establishment had given to what was a desolate spot a lively and industrious appearance. Although competition was greater now than ever, he would urge his employees to do their duty, and they need not fear that the results of their labours would stand comparison in the markets. He wished the salesmen, in dealing with these articles, to call a spade a spade, and not to overstate the value of any of the goods. The growth of the firm's business during the last six years was a proof that the goods were appreciated. After a few other remarks Mr. Harrop concluded by again wishing those present the compliments of the season. Songs, recitations, sketches, readings, &c., were given by Misses Corley, Woodall, and Royle, and Messrs. Churchill, Whittingham, Egerton, Bedhall, Noonan, Woolley, Ashton, Shore, Dudson, Williams, Greaves, Dunn, Shaw, Fletcher, and Whiston. Dancing was commenced later in the evening and at ten o'clock supper was partaken of. Mr. F. Collier presided at the piano, and Messrs. Bradshaw and Bennett officiated as M.C.'s. The proceedings terminated during the wee sma' hours of the following day.

It has been no secret in the trade for some time past that Mr. John Harrop intended to make his own perambulator wheels in future. The local press writes as follows:—

"A retrospective glance at the firm of Mr. John Harrop may not be out of place. Six years ago Mr. Harrop commenced the manufacture of bassinettes in Charter Street, Manchester, but his business increased so quickly that enlarged premises had to be sought. Mr. Harrop looked to Stockport. The Bury Street Mill, Lancashire Hill, was unoccupied at the time, and was considered a very suitable block for the carrying on of an industry which had hitherto been unknown in the town—the making of bassinettes. Mr. Harrop acquired the property, and the mill was soon fitted up with all the necessary machinery. This was about three years ago, and since then various other branches of industry have been introduced. One of these is the manufacture of indiarubber, and another is the making of bassinette wheels. These are two important matters, as may be inferred when it is stated that as many as 10,000 bassinettes are, on the average, turned out of Mr. Harrop's works. Ten thousand bassinettes means 40,000 wheels, so that the manufacture of these on the premises must be a great saving. Cabinet making, picture framing, &c., are other branches which have been added to the trunk of industries which Mr. Harrop has introduced into the town. Through that gentleman's enterprise Stockport is now becoming known not only as the centre of a large and important cotton and hating trade, but also as the seat of a rapidly-growing industry. Mr. Harrop's bassinettes go all over the world. Quite recently, a consignment was sent to South Africa—not for the use of the negroes, who are perhaps not sufficiently civilised yet to wheel their offspring up and down in delicate perambulators, but for the purpose of English inhabitants."

New Electrical Invention.

ON Saturday last we were invited to inspect at 31, Soho Square, some novel and useful electrical inventions, by Mr. Coad, the patentee. These comprise electrical lamps for use in mines and railway trains, as well as for domestic lighting.

Mr. Coad appears to have solved the difficulty how to produce the electric current by a fluid battery at an infinitesimally small cost, so that it can be used either for lighting or mechanical purposes. The simplicity of the invention is remarkable. All that is necessary is to charge the battery with a solution (of secret composition) and either light or power can be obtained from same for twelve hours at a cost of about five farthings. The solution we might state only costs tenpence or a shilling a gallon, and, this together with the peculiar shape and construction of the lamps and batteries, is the essence of the invention. Several of the electrical lamps are as portable as oil lamps, involve no more trouble and are quite as safe, or safer, in use.

Coad's fluid batteries were caused to drive various mechanical appliances including one of the machines made by the So-all Sewing Machine Company, of 3, Oxford Street, W. On examining the sewing we found it to be first-class. If Mr. Coad can run a sewing machine at a cost of only a few farthings per day we can promise him an immense field for his invention in this department of trade.

A Bit of Sewing Machine History.*

AT the time the last of the old original patents on sewing machines held by the famous "Combination" was about to expire, it was known to the trade that the "Combination" was making extraordinary efforts to secure an extension of one of the old patents, in order to continue its monopoly for a further term of years. The law in reference to extensions of patents had been changed so that it was necessary to obtain an Act of Congress therefor, and the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives was the objective point of the attacks made by the lobbyists of those seeking extensions. An old *habitué* of Congress recently gave an account of the manner in which the representative of the "Combination" went about his work with this committee, and its result:

"In twenty years of experience in the Congress of the United States," said the gentleman, "I have never known more than half a dozen instances in which I was satisfied bribery had been used. That was during the long and memorable contest for the reissue of many important patents, which occurred many years ago. The owners of all the sewing machine patents were on hand to secure a renewal, as the seventeen years for which the patents were to run had expired. My relations were such that I was led to watch narrowly every movement of the attorneys of the wealthy corporations which owned the patents, as well as of the Committee on Patents, which had charge of the bills for the renewal. Representative, afterwards Senator, Conger, of Michigan, was made Chairman of the Committee on Patents in the House. He did not want the place, and asked Speaker Blaine why it had been given him. Blaine answered that it was because he knew how to say no.

"No matter what may be chargeable to Blaine in other matters, it must be said to his credit that he placed every obstacle in the way of any unjustifiable renewal of patents, and one of the greatest obstacles was the appointment of Conger to that chairmanship, for Conger was known to be shrewd, conscientious, thoroughly honest, and Blaine knew that if ever bribery might be expected it was in this case.

"There were several great patents at stake, chief among which were those on sewing machines, on mowers and reapers, and on the Tanner car brake. The last named had fallen entirely into the hands of railroad corporations, who paid the inventor a petty royalty. The grand lobby, however, was in the interests of the sewing machine men. Not only did they have the best counsel they could procure, but they had emissaries of all kinds on the ground, to buttonhole and dine and wine and influence in every possible way Congressmen whose attention they could secure. Of course the great fight was before the committee. No matter how thorough the work the lobbyists might do with the general body, if the committee should make an unfavourable report, the chances for success would be immeasurably lessened.

"The arguments in committee were almost interminable. The committee was patient, the chairman always suave and polite, but he cross-questioned in his homely way so keenly as to put the attorneys constantly at a disadvantage. It was plain that Conger was bent on doing, so far as he could under the law, what he thought was for the greatest good of the greatest number. Nearly every claim for reissue was refused, except in the case of poor inventors who had been forced to place their patents at the mercy of capitalists, and who had received almost no benefit from their inventions. In case of a reissue of such patents, they reverted to the inventor, if he had not disposed of his invention or the royalty upon it by a new contract contingent on the renewal.

"Well, towards the close of the hearings of the committee things began to grow hot. It was evident the agents of the corporations must make some tremendous effort to gain their purpose or all was lost. The sewing machine men gathered themselves together for a grand coup. Chairman Conger was called away for a day or two on private business, and during his absence important former actions of the committee were reconsidered and reversed. When the chairman came back there was a pretty row. Conger plainly hinted that the lobbyists

had got in their work, and declared that a portion of the committee could not rescind any action of the committee in the absence of the remainder of the committee. There was a heated argument on that point. The members who had been "convinced" did not readily yield their position. Finally Conger electrified the committee by the declaration that if the former decision of the committee were not restored, he would go upon the floor of the House, announce his resignation, and give his reasons in the most unmistakable language. This had the desired effect, and the committee took the back track.

"As a last and desperate resort the agents of the sewing machine lobby determined to attempt to reach the chairman himself. Accustomed to see the men fall down before the golden calf, they fancied the great show of virtue on the part of Conger was merely for the purpose of striking for a high figure; and so they laid their heads together and decided to beard the moral lion in his den.

"The leading attorney of the sewing machine combination himself agreed to undertake the difficult capture of the chairman. He set about to cultivate the genial gentleman from Michigan. He was a brilliant man, a splendid raconteur, a perfect gentleman in his manners, a fascinating companion in every way. His approaches were not repulsed. Conger has a wonderful keen sense of wit, and no man appreciates brilliancy and eloquence more than he. He allowed, but did not seek the company of the attractive attorney. Finally the time came to strike the blow. One evening the attorney called on the chairman at the latter's rooms. He found him alone, and employed his most charming powers of conversation to put the victim in a proper frame of mind to be ruined.

"He went over all of the most specious arguments that had been advanced in support of the reissue of the patents, and ended by confessing that a refusal to reissue would result in the almost bankruptcy of the great companies interested, and that they would be willing to spend almost any amount at the moment to accomplish their ends.

"Do you mean to say that the companies would be willing to pay a large amount in cash to have the patents reissued?" said Conger, timidly, and yet with a show of expectation.

"That is exactly what I mean," said the attorney.

"To whom would the money be paid?" asked Conger, with the innocence of a child.

"Well, to any one you may name—say—say—the members of the committee, or—or—well, yourself, for instance," said the attorney, showing the first sign of embarrassment.

"Do you mean to say that you would pay me a large sum if I secure the reissue of the patents?" said Conger, with such a countenance of perfect acquiescence that the attorney was completely deceived and came boldly to the point.

"That is exactly what I mean," he replied.

"About how much?" said the chairman, in a thoroughly businesslike tone. "A few hundreds?"

"A few hundreds! Thousands! Thousands upon thousands! Tens of thousands upon tens of thousands! You may write the figures yourself."

"What! Tens of thousands?" said Conger, sweetly "I may write the figures myself?"

"You may."

"Quick as lightning the entire demeanour of Chairman Conger was transformed. Before the attorney could say a word, Conger was on his feet towering over him, his eyes blazing with fury.

"At last I have made you unmask yourself, you infernal scoundrel," he thundered. "I have suspected from the beginning that you were here to bribe and corrupt as well as to argue, and now you have exposed the full extent of your damnable villainy. Do you see that door? Get out of it at once, and never enter it again. Not a word—not one word more or I will call the servants and have you kicked into the street. Get out of this house and out of this city. If you are here to-morrow I will expose you and have you put under arrest. Get out, you scoundrel."

"And you may be sure the attorney got out. He went to his hotel, packed his bag, took the first train home, and from that night has never been seen in the City of Washington.

* The "Sewing Machine Advance," of Chicago.

"A reissue of all the patents mentioned was refused. The Tanner brake would have been granted but for the fact that the inventor had made a new contract with the holders of the patent whereby he would receive merely a petty royalty, and so that was refused. The brake, the reapers and mowers, the sewing-machines, except in the matter of improvements, the patents on which had not expired, became universal property and fell to about one-third their former price.

"I had," added the gentleman, "the story of Conger's adventure with the attorney from one of a few intimate friends to whom the ex-Senator related it years ago."

The Wheeler & Wilson Company's New Machines.

WHILST some makers of sewing machines are content to go on year after year supplying precisely the same article, and never giving a thought to improvements, it is remarkable to observe the unbroken activity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. Here we have an instance of one of the earliest makers, with a record of triumphs almost without a parallel in the trade, ever on the alert to discover new principles to apply to plain and fancy stitching. Most firms possessing machines of such merit as this old-established company, would be tempted to rest upon the past, but not so the Wheeler and Wilson Company, who, figuratively speaking, appear to be always sighing for fresh worlds to conquer.

Without the fear of contradiction, we can emphatically state that no makers of sewing machines have introduced so many real improvements in sewing mechanism, as the worthy company under notice.

We do not propose in the present article to review all the novelties introduced by the company for the past few years, as we have referred to most of them on former occasions. What we intend to do is to refer to several inventions which have been brought to perfection by the Wheeler & Wilson Company only the past few months, and are just being introduced to the trade.

It is well known that the Wheeler & Wilson No. 1, or curved needle machine, was their first production, and their enviable reputation was mostly derived from its success. A few years since they brought out other machines, also on the hook principle, but of different shape, and tried to supersede their curved needle machines by others of more recent invention; but they found that the public and manufacturers insisted upon the old and well-tried No. 1, and all their efforts to supplant it have failed. They then set themselves to work to see if any improvements were possible in their old favourite, and the records of the British Patent Office bear testimony to no small measure of success.

These improvements include a new cast-off and needle guard for the rotating hook, which will enable manufacturers to obtain a speed of about 2,000 stitches per minute, being an increase of about one-third. This will be good news to the underclothing, umbrella, shirt, and collar trades, which through out America, and very largely in this country, use curved needle machines exclusively.

A British patent has also been taken out for an improvement to this company's No. 12 machine, which machine has met with remarkable success in the boot and shoe trade. The improvement consists in the use of one of the most ingenious devices we have ever examined. By its aid the presser foot is caused to vibrate, no matter what be the thickness of the material or whether or not there be seams. By very simple mechanism the vibrator can be thrown out of gear when not required. It is silent in use, owing to it being actuated by a cam in the driving wheel.

Another improvement to the No. 12 is to fit it with a seam trimming attachment, by which the material is trimmed at the same time the seam is made, the cutters being adjustable to suit various widths.

Last year the Wheeler & Wilson Co. introduced a twin needle machine, which produced two rows of sewing simultaneously. This machine, called the No. 12 B, has been overhauled, and a decided improvement introduced. Formerly there was a difference in the quality of the two rows of stitches, but this is not so with the new machine, the stitches being alike pearly in each row.

The new machine can be used for two distinct purpose viz., for back strapping and for vamping. In the latter case, special guides are used. The needles of this twin needle machine are so arranged that they can be shifted to allow of four distinct variations in the width of the rows of sewing.

We have formerly referred to the Wheeler & Wilson zig-zag machine. It is now made in four styles, to produce one stitch, two stitches, and three stitches in the traverse, and fourthly, the company have a twin needle zig-zag machine which makes one stitch in the traverse, and the parallel rows of sewing can be produced with different coloured threads and made to look very ornamental.

These zig-zag machines turn out a great variety of fancy work, which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

It is not generally known that the shirt and collar button-holes in use in America have differed from those made here, our manufacturers preferring those barred at each end. It was this difference in taste which at first stood in the way of the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s button-hole machine being a success in this country. The company, however, have completely won over the shirt and collar makers to their way of thinking that the American button-hole is the strongest. Having removed this prejudice, they were able to get a few machines into the shirt factories, and now have a large number in use throughout the United Kingdom, giving the best possible satisfaction. The speed of these machines is extraordinary, viz., from 3,500 to 4,000 button-holes per day, varying according to the skill of the operator. This machine is absolutely automatic in action, the cutter doing its work entirely independent of the operator. The makers are now introducing a special stand to enable the machine to be worked by foot power.

Not content with the foregoing catalogue of improvements, the Wheeler & Wilson Co. have two or three more novelties almost ready for the market, and to which, we hope to refer in the course of a month or two.

Soiree of Bradbury's Bradford Employes.

THE employes at Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s Bradford depot had a social gathering on New Year's Eve, at Hartley's Dining Rooms, Ivelgate, Bradford. After an excellent knife and fork tea, which was done justice to by all present, the room was cleared, and Mr. Fisher, the Bradford manager, was unanimously elected chairman.

In a few introductory remarks Mr. Fisher referred in terms of praise to the Bradbury Rotary Shuttle Machine, and its superiority to any other makers' machines. He advised all present to push on, and make 1890 more prosperous than the past; at the same time they could rest contented that they were pushing the best machine, in the market.

Songs, recitations, dancing and games were thoroughly indulged in by all present until the small hours of the morning.

Mr. Jowett and Mr. Story, the managers at Wakefield and Halifax respectively, were among those present.

A vote of thanks to the host and hostess was duly responded to by Mr. Hartley, after which the company dispersed.

New Companies.

THE JERRAM SEWING MACHINE SYNDICATE LIMITED.

Registered by T. T. Hull, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C., with a capital of £4,000 in £1 shares. Object, to acquire certain letters patent granted October 24, 1887, to F. O. Jerram, for improvements in sewing machines. Registered without articles of association. (The "Jerram" is a firm-needle sewing machine.—Editor, S.M.G.)

HENRY MILWARD AND SONS, LIMITED.

This company was registered on the 18th ult. with a capital of £80,000, in £10 shares, to take over the business of Henry Milward and Sons, of Redditch, Washford, and elsewhere, and to trade as needle, fishhook, and fishing tackle manufacturers, wire drawers, metal spinners, &c.

The Stanley Show.

AS we go to press, this great cycle market is being held at the Crystal Palace. The exhibitors are more numerous than on any previous year, and there appears to be no falling off in the attendance.

In our next issue we shall describe in more detail the articles on show; we might state, however, that the "Safety" pattern still holds the field, there being but very few of the "Ordinary" type on show. The "Kangaroo" pattern is quite extinct.

One of the most striking novelties is a pneumatic tyre, its object being to reduce vibration to a minimum. Many inventors have been engaged at this task for some time past; as far as we can see, at present, the goal is as far off as ever.

Several well-known sewing machine dealers have exhibits, including Messrs. Rheinhold of Woolwich, Mr. H. S. Roberts of Stony Stratford, and Mr. W. H. Halliwell of Brighton and Burgess Hill.

The Howe Machine Co., represented by Mr. Robert Grey and Mr. J. Gibbon, show a fine assortment of bicycles and tricycles. Speaking from actual experience, we can vouch for the equality of their machines.

The Howe Co.'s agents for London, Messrs. Buckingham and Adams, Lim., also made a fine display of machines of their own construction.

Among the exhibitors of whom we made special note, is Mr. C. Lohmann of Jewin Street, E.C., with cycle bells, and Mr. W. J. Cocks of Brentford, with some strongly made bicycles, which we shall notice next month in more detail, together with a new attachment for sewing machines he has for sale.

Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co., who are well known to our readers as supplying Biesolt & Lockers' sewing machines, had their famed "Triumph" bicycles and tricycles well to the fore.

We were surprised to see at this show the most handsome collection of wicker cars ever exhibited in our experience. They were designed by Mr. Jeffery of Messrs. Minnis and Jeffery, the well-known Eastbourne sewing machine dealers.

As previously stated, we withhold a full report of the exhibition until our March issue, when we shall publish our usual Perambulator Supplement, and in addition present to our readers a Cycle Supplement.

Jottings:

MR. HENRY KINLOCH has been promoted from the charge of the Bradbury Company's Hamilton branch (which is worked under that company's Glasgow depot) to the management of the Bradbury Carlisle depot, in succession to Mr. J. R. Wyllie, who has left the company.

* * *

Mr. George Yardley, at one time partner in the firm of Yardley & Co., perambulator makers, Cradley Heath, Birmingham (which business was purchased by the Halesowen Perambulator Co.), has established himself at Reddal Hill, Old Hill, New Dudley, as a buying and commission agent and general factor. We wish him every success.

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Messrs. F. Allpass & Co., the well-known dealers in domestic machinery, have removed from Northcote Buildings, Sydenham Road North, Croydon, to 17, Thaives Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C.

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Mr. T. Healey, who for a considerable period has carried on a sewing-machine business in Farnworth, has taken up the manufacture of hosiery at a mill in Bank Street, Farnworth.

* * *

Mr. Williamson, of Liverpool, whose failure as a wholesale sewing machine dealer we chronicled a few months ago, has gone to America to reside.

Mr. James Warwick, of "Warwick" machine fame, has left the employ of the Rothwell Knitting Machine Company.

* * *

Mr. James Parker, the well-known Clitheroe sewing-machine dealer, has just returned from a visit to Australia.

* * *

Mr. S. Lockwood, who for many years has been a sewing machine dealer at 674, Rochdale Road, Manchester, has gone almost entirely into the furniture trade.

* * *

Mr. George Perkins, who for many years has carried on a sewing machine business in Piccadilly, Manchester, will shortly remove to more commodious premises in London Road, a short distance only from his old address.

* * *

Mr. Edward Hyde, well known as a Liverpool sewing-machine dealer, has sold his business to his brother, and is now a partner in Horace C. Lewis and Co., Limited, the Liverpool photographic sundries house.

* * *

Mr. T. Morgan, who we recently reported had left the service of Jones's Sewing Machine Co. as manager of their Manchester depot, has entered the employ of the Rothwell Hosiery Company as traveller.

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Mr. F. J. Coate is no longer managing the Camden Town depot of Jones's Sewing Machine Company, being succeeded by Mr. T. Taylor, who has had previous experience of this district.

* * *

Mr. H. Giltrap, late collector at Jones's City Road depot, has been promoted to the management of that Company's Hammersmith branch in succession to Mr. T. Taylor.

* * *

We hear that Messrs. I. L. Berridge and Co. have been able to arrange with the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company to act as agents for the Reece Button-hole machine for Scotland and Manchester. The agency will be conducted from the W. and W. Co.'s branches at Glasgow and Manchester.

* * *

Mr. T. E. Parkin, the well-known sewing-machine dealer of Doncaster, has been unfortunate in the selection of a domestic servant, who for some time past carried on a system of petty theft. She was fortunate, however, in possessing an employer of an extremely forgiving nature, who begged the magistrates at the police-court to be lenient with her. Mr. Parkin said it was a very painful position for her to be placed in. The girl was young, and it was the first time she had been before their worships. She had been in prison since Thursday, and perhaps that would be sufficient warning and sufficient punishment for her to cause her to do better in future. In addition her mother suffered from bronchitis, and needed help. If the magistrates could deal summarily with the case he would be pleased, as he did not wish to press the charge. There was some applause in court, which was instantly suppressed. The girl's father said he hoped this would be a warning to her. The Mayor said the magistrates had given full consideration to the kind request of the prosecutor to deal as leniently as possible with the case, and as the girl had been in prison several days, they had come to the decision to bind her and her father over for six months to come up for judgment when called upon.

* * *

Mr. S. W. Johnson, formerly manager at Messrs. Bradbury and Co.'s Rochdale depot, but latterly manager at Mr. John Harrop's Oldham depot, has commenced business on his own account, as Cycle and Bassinette Tyre Cement Manufacturer, at 43, Windsor Road, Oldham, with Works in Bow Street. Having tested this cement ourselves we can vouch for its strength and reliability and must say that it certainly deserves to be taken up by the cycle and bassinette trades, being at once cheap and effective.

The Midland Perambulator Company have removed from Hampton Street to Melbourne Works, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

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Messrs. S. Bettmann and Co., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., have opened a branch depot at 287, Upper Street, Islington, N., for the retail of sewing-machines and cycles.

* * *

Mr. Bayne, the well-known sewing-machine dealer of Aberdeen, has our deep sympathy. On Tuesday last his son, in it is supposed a temporary fit of insanity, committed suicide.

* * *

Mr. H. Summerscales has retired from his partnership with Messrs. Stansfield, Holland and Co., the Wringing Machine Makers, of Warrington.

* * *

Several failures and assignments have occurred in the trade the past few weeks. Mr. C. Lusty, of Bristol, has been offering a composition to his creditors; so, too, has Mr. T. Moore, of Bournemouth, the well-known Sewing Machine and Cycle dealer. Much sympathy is felt for the latter gentleman who had invested a considerable amount in his business.

* * *

Mr. T. Williamson, an old-established domestic machinery dealer, of Hereford, has been adjudicated a bankrupt; so, too, has F. Wood, trading as Wood & Company, Machine and Cycle Dealers, Surbiton and Battersea. The public examination of the latter will take place on March 7.

* * *

Yet another failure in the trade must be recorded, that of Mr. J. Priestley, the Halifax sewing machine dealer.

* * *

The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company have no cause to regret the recent great conflagration in Lynn, Mass. They have received orders for upwards of 5,000 sewing machines from the manufacturers of boots and shoes in the American Leicester.

* * *

In the Atlantic steamer "Erin," which it is feared has been lost at sea, the Wilson and Wheeler Company had 400 packages of sewing machines *en route* for London.

* * *

Mr. Isidor Nash, of Whitechapel Row, E., who is one of the oldest engineers in the trade, has just completed several new sewing machines, including a machine for overseaming and button-holing of ingenious construction. In our next issue we shall describe these new inventions.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Blakey, who was for many years on the road in connection with the sewing machine trade, and who may be justly described as one of the pioneers, now resides at Finch Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, and represents Mr. William Bown, of cycle fitting fame.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Gilmour, late collector for the Bradbury Company at Glasgow, has been promoted to that company's Hamilton branch in succession to Mr. Kinloch.

* * *

The Bradbury Company have closed their Blackburn office, Mr. J. Winder, the manager, being transferred to this company's Warrington depot.

* * *

On the 14th January Lady Whitehead, the ex-Mayoress, drove up in the ex-Mayor's well-known carriage and pair to the Singer Manufacturing Company's central offices for the London district at 17, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, E.C., and ordered a Singer vibrating shuttle machine, such as we described a few months since, and which is said to be growing fast in popular favour.

The Singer Company's business in Nantwich among the shoe and clothing factories was particularly good during the past year. It is said that they have now in hand three contracts in that district for oscillators together with the necessary engines and shafting.

* * *

Mr. N. Boatman, late manager for the Singer Company at Enfield, has opened a domestic machinery and musical instrument depot at 51, Percival Road, Enfield. We wish him every success in that growing district.

* * *

Mr. F. J. Howes, of Market Street, Chipping Norton, sends us one of his trade circulars, which, as regards the variety of his goods, is unusually catholic in character. Starting with sewing machines, the list comprises all kinds of time-pieces, cycles, children's carriages, &c., &c.

With great pleasure we added to our regular subscription list of the past month the name of Mr. J. N. Masters, of Hope House, Rye, Sussex. The fame of this gentleman has spread to the uttermost parts of the world, not so much because he does a large trade in domestic machinery and jewellery, but because of his designs of Primrose badges, and, latterly, his Queen's Jubilee brooch. Mr. Masters is quite a genius in designing badges and new jewellery generally. He is also a brother of the pen, as he edits a monthly paper called *Hope*.

* * *

"The only cycle depôts in Ayrshire" are owned by one of our latest subscribers, Mr. Hugh McQuiston, jun., whose addresses are Main Street, Maybole, and Carrick Street, Ayr. In addition to dealing in all kinds of domestic machinery and cycles, Mr. McQuiston is a general ironmonger.

* * *

Mr. E. W. Redwood, of Bristol, in congratulating us on the usefulness of the *Gazette*, says that trade in Bristol is very good.

* * *

Mr. T. Lee, of Kerridge, near Macclesfield, who opened a domestic machinery store about a year ago, has gone out of the trade.

* * *

Messrs. S. C. Graves & Co., of Bath, write: "Business here is fairly good; our December sales were the largest of any month last year."

Handbook to the Sewing Machine.

MR. H. W. LIND, the editor of *Lind's Nähmaschinen* *Technicker* has sent us a copy of his new work on the Sewing Machine, which is published at the Polytechnische Buchhandlung, Mohren Strasse, Berlin, at one mark, (one shilling.)

The author set himself the task to trace the mechanical development of the sewing machine from its infancy down to the present date. He is well-known in Germany as a practical engineer, and has written very extensively on the construction of sewing machines, which he thoroughly understands. His latest effort, as shown in the work before us, will certainly add materially to his reputation.

We much regret, that, at present this hand book only exists in the German language, therefore only those of our readers who understand that tongue can read the same. We would suggest to Mr. Lind, who is an English scholar, the desirability of translating his work into English. Surely in England, her Colonies and America, there are sufficient persons who take an interest in the construction of Machines to prevent such an enterprise ending in a financial loss.

OUR PERAMBULATOR SUPPLEMENT

The third annual issue of our "Buyers Guide to the new season's designs in Children's Carriages," will be published on March 1st.

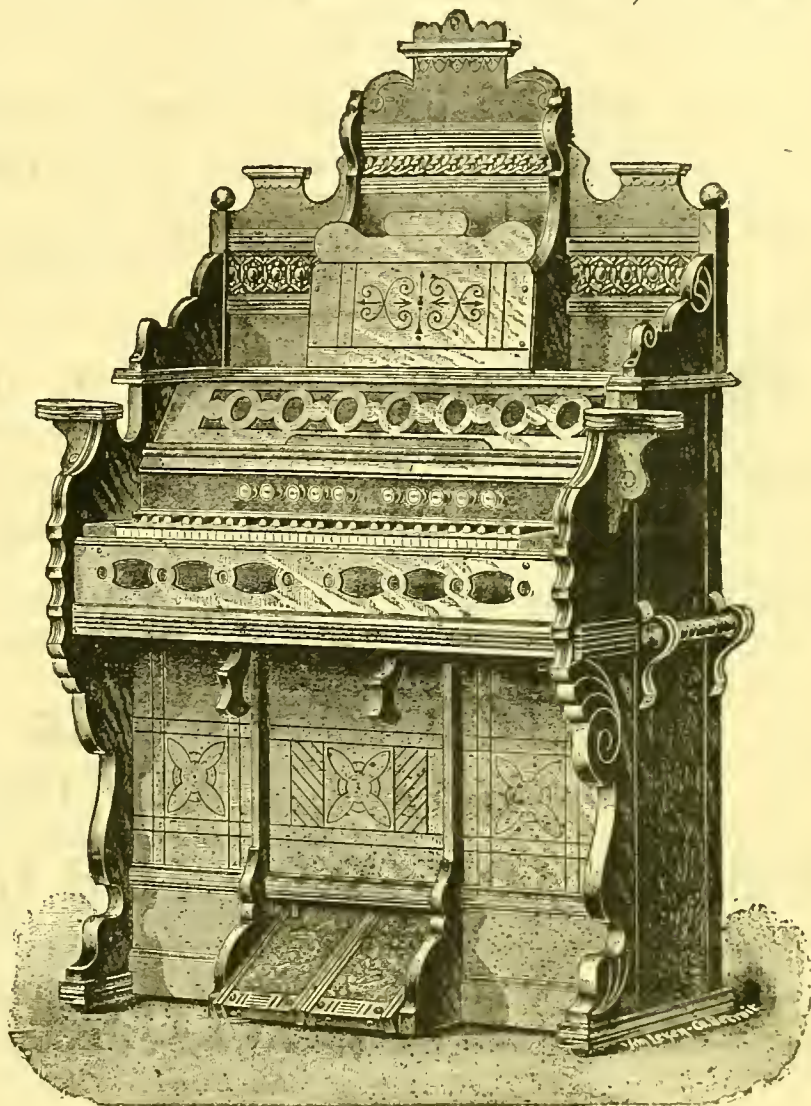
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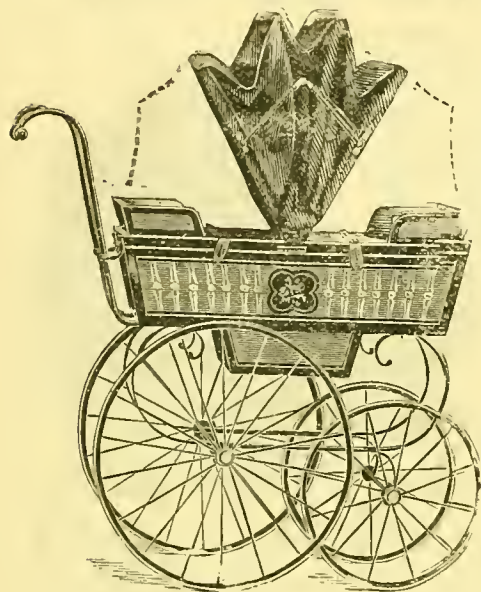
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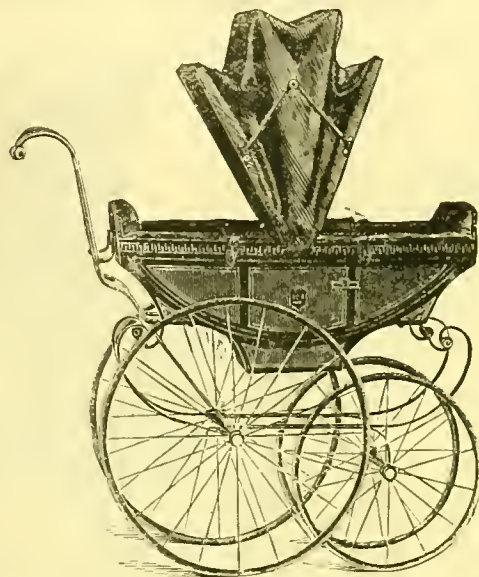
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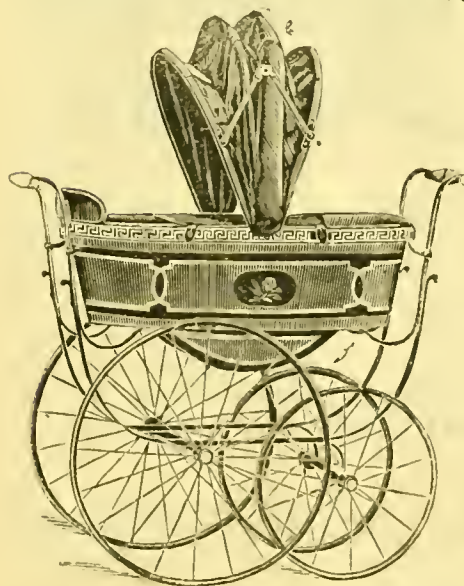


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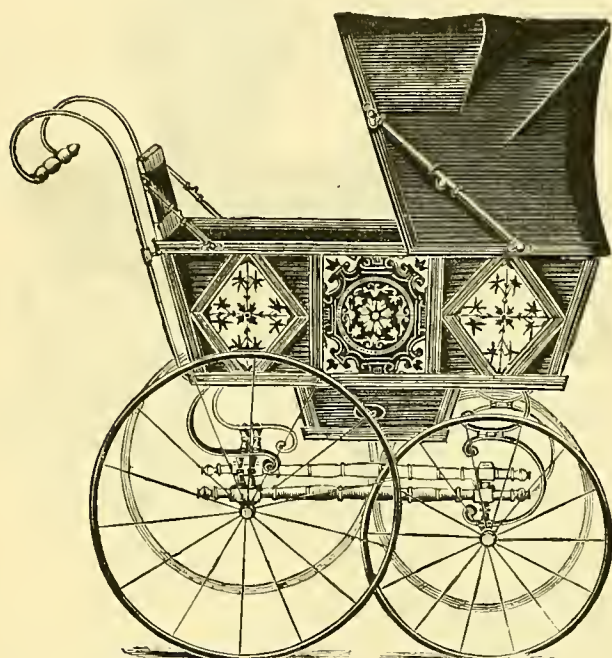
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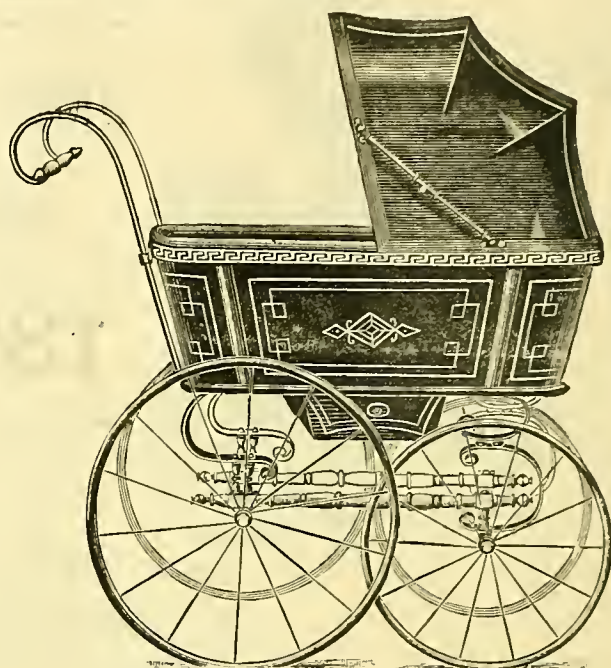
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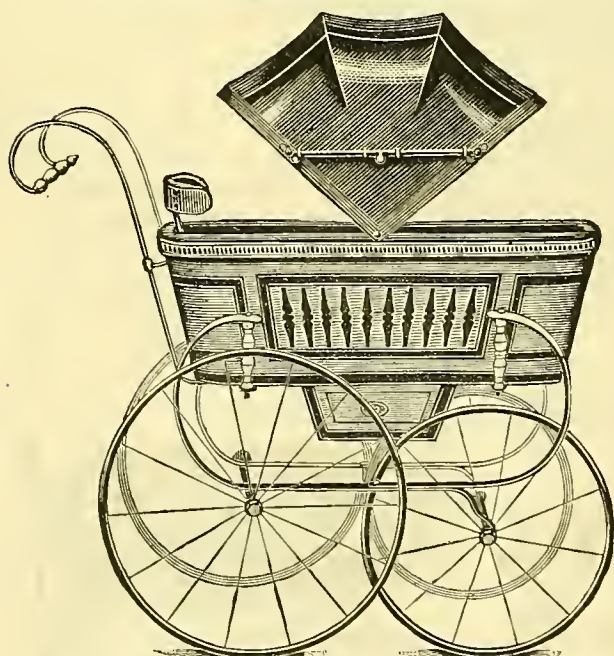
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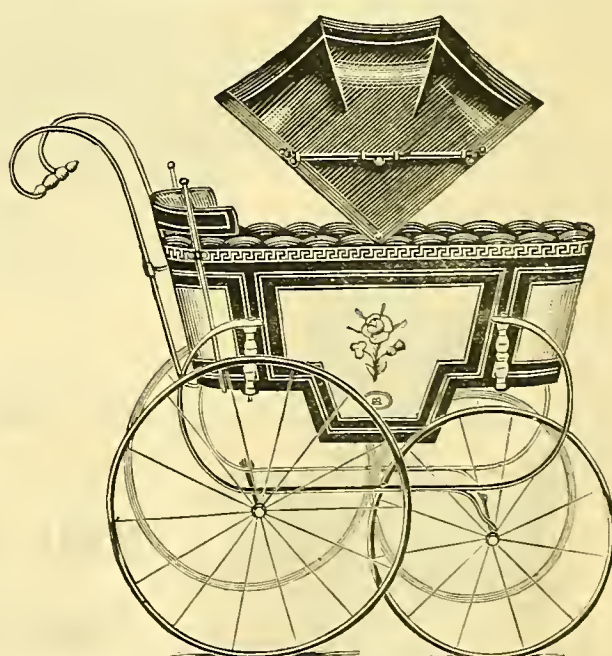
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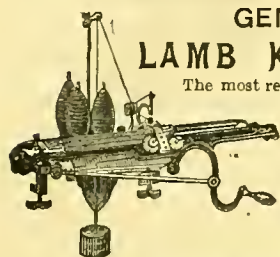
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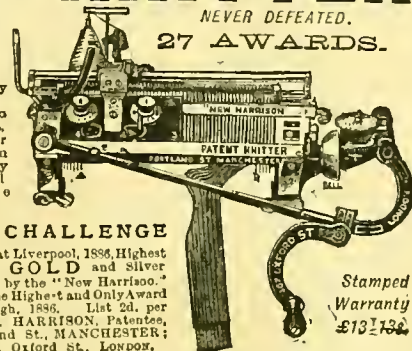
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Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our January Number.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

IS THE HIRE SYSTEM LEGAL? DOES AN ADVANCE OF
MONEY NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE A BILL OF SALE?

THE case to which we are about to advert is the most important decision in favour of hire agreements being legal, and of their not being considered bills of sale, and further in recognising the legality of seizure clauses. It is a decision in the House of Lords affirming an order of the Court of Appeal to the effect that the documents in the case did not amount to a bill of sale. We will give a short summary of the facts. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company *Appellants*, and the North Central Wagon Company *Respondents*, 13 Appeal Cases House of Lords, p. 554. The facts will be found set out in detail in 35 Ch. D. p. 191 and 32 Ch. D. p. 497.

The Blacker Company had hired 100 wagons from the Sheffield Company on the hire system. Subsequently the hirers, *i.e.*, the Blacker Company, being in want of money, requested the North Central Wagon Company to buy the said wagons for £1,000. But as the Blacker Company were only hirers, and there remained a sum of £257 unpaid, to which the owners, the Sheffield Company, were entitled, it was agreed that the North Central Wagon Company should pay the sum of £257 to the owners to complete the hire payments on behalf of the hirers, and should pay £743 to the Blacker Company for the purchase of the said wagons. On receipt of the £743 the Blacker Company gave to the North Central Wagon Company (1) an invoice for the wagons, and (2) a receipt for the £743 and a receipt for £257 from the Sheffield Company, who were the owners of the wagons.

At the same time the North Central Wagon Company let the wagons on a written hiring and conditional sale agreement to the Blacker Company. The effect of the agreement was to repay the £1,000 with 9 per cent. in three years, to the North Central Wagon Company, and on punctual payment of this sum by instalments the wagons were to become the absolute property of Blacker

and Company: But Blacker and Company made default in payment of the rent, and the North Central Wagon Company took steps to seize the 100 wagons, in conformity with their leave and license clauses, and did in fact repossess themselves of ninety-one wagons. But their claim was resisted by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, into whose hands the remaining nine wagons had come, on the ground that the documents amounted to bills of sale within the definition of Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, and were void because they were not registered as bills of sale.

The North Central Wagon Company accordingly instituted an action against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company for the return of the said wagons. The action was tried before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who gave judgment in favour of the defendants, on the ground that the agreement, receipt, and invoice constituted a bill of sale, and were therefore void on three grounds, (1) because they were not registered as bills of sale, (2) because the documents were not in the form of a bill of sale provided by the Act of 1882, (3) that the defendant Company had a lien on the wagons, *i.e.*, a right to detain them in respect of tolls. We need not discuss the third point, because it does not relate to the hire system. Then the plaintiffs, the North Central Wagon Company, appealed against the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Court of Appeal reversed that decision, holding that the documents did not constitute a bill of sale. The defendants, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, thereupon appealed to the House of Lords, who upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal, being unanimously of the opinion that the documents did not amount to a bill of sale, and therefore neither registration of the documents nor compliance with the form given under the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, were necessary. Amongst other allegations it was urged that the documents amounted to a "bill of sale given by way of security for payment of money," see Section 9 of the Bills of Sale Act, 1882.

Lord Herschell, in giving judgment, referring to this point, said: "Before considering the nature of these documents I have to observe that the transaction between the parties was not, in my opinion, really a loan upon security of the wagons. It differed materially in its incidents from such a transaction. If (*e.g.*) the Blacker Company had made default after payment of some of the quarterly sums prescribed by the agreement of lease, and the respondents (*i.e.* plaintiffs) had taken possession of the wagons, and sold them for a sum which, with these payments, exceeded £1,000 and interest, the Blacker Company would have had no claim to an account and payment of the surplus." What this legal phraseology means is this:—In equity, a lender of money is only entitled to his principal money, and interest and costs. If, after selling the security, there happens to be surplus money, after re-payment of principal, interest, and costs, he must refund to the borrower all such surplus monies, *i.e.*, in technical language, the borrower can "claim an account and payment of the surplus." But the Lord Chancellor points out that the Blacker Company would have no such claim to an account in this case because the wagons were not their property, and, as they were not their property, there could not be a "security" given on them. In other words, supposing the North Central Wagon Company had enforced their leave and license clause, and had sold their wagons for £2,000, the Blacker Company, the hirers, would have had no right to one penny of that money, because they were not the owners of the wagons, and, on having made default, had ceased to have any interest or property in those wagons. Whereas, had the wagons been theirs, and had they simply *pledged* the wagons for £1,000 to the North Central Wagon Company, then, and in that case, on seizure and sale by the latter company

A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations, by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

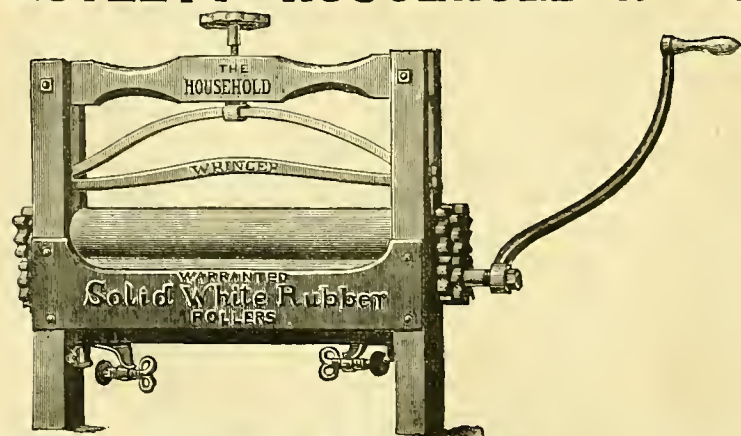
for £2,000, for instance, the Blacker Company would have been entitled to a return of the surplus £1,000 less interest and costs. Therefore, says the Lord Chancellor, in effect, a hire agreement differs "materially in its incidents from such a transaction"—*i.e.*, loan and security. This opinion of the Lord Chancellor bears out exactly what we have ventured to affirm, both in these articles (see, for instance, ch. 26), and in our "Defence of the Hire System," pp. 15 and 16—*viz.*, "That the very elements or essentials of a bill of sale are absolutely wanting in a hire contract." His Lordship states the different objects of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878, and that of 1882, so clearly as to deserve great attention: "It must be borne in mind that the object of the earlier Bills of Sale Acts was entirely different from that of 1882. The former enactments were designed for the protection of creditors, and to prevent their rights being affected by recent assurances of chattels which were permitted to remain in the ostensible possession of a person who had parted with his property in them. The bills of sale were therefore made void only as against *creditors* or their representatives. As between the parties to them they were perfectly valid.

The purpose of the Act of 1882 was essentially distinct. It was to prevent needy persons being entrapped into signing complicated documents which they might often be unable to comprehend, and so being subjected by their creditor to the enforcement of harsh and unreasonable provisions. A form was accordingly provided to which bills of sale were to conform, and the result of non-compliance with the statute was to render the bill of sale void, even as between the parties to it. But, this being the object, the enactment is, as we have seen, limited to bills of sale given "by way of security for the payment of money by the grantor thereof." From the above remarks it will be seen that the Act of 1878 protects creditors, and the omitting to register a document or documents which falls or fall under the meaning of a bill of sale, will render them void as against *creditors* but perfectly good as between the seller and purchaser. But the Act of 1882, having for its object the protection of the *borrower*, makes bills of sale given by way of security for money void even as between the borrower and lender, unless the form of a bill of sale given in the Act of 1882 be adopted by the parties. In other words the Act of 1882 makes the borrower put on a life-belt for his own protection whether he likes it or not.

With regard to the inventory and receipt for £743 the Lord Chancellor says: "Again, the inventory was certainly not an inventory of goods with receipt thereto attached. There remains the receipt. I think it would be an abuse of language to say that this was given by way of security for the payment of money by the grantors thereof. In my opinion it was, and was intended to be, an acknowledgment that the Blacker Company had received £743 and nothing more than that." Lord Fitzgerald, in concurring with the Lord Chancellor's judgment, lays great stress on the fact that the North Central Wagon Company had become the absolute owners of the wagons by payment of the £257, and as absolute owners let the wagons to the Blacker Company. This is the chief

feature in the case and shows that the North Central Wagon Company, on completion of the purchase and on the subsequent letting on hire of the wagons to the Blacker Company, stood in the relation of hire dealers to hirers, precisely in the same way as any piano-dealer who lets out a piano on the hire system stands in relation to the piano hirer. If the former is a bill of sale, so is the latter. We will give his words: "My lords, at the hearing of the cause, when once it appeared that the respondents (*i.e.*, the North Central Wagon Company), upon the payment of a sum of £257 at the request of the Blacker Company to the Sheffield Company, had acquired the rights of the Sheffield Company to the wagons in question, I thought there was an end of the case on the main defence. That defence, in substance, though not in terms, alleged that the plaintiffs in this action (the present respondents) had not that property in the nine wagons in question which would enable them to maintain that action. That defence utterly failed when once that matter of fact was made clear. My lords, I do not intend to go in any detail into the reasons, but I concur in the motion: at the same time agreeing with the judgment which has been delivered by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, that even if we were of opinion that the subsequent documents amounted to a bill of sale, still it would not displace the title of the respondents: they still put forward and rest upon the title of the Sheffield Company. But I am further of opinion, for the reasons which have been given, that the *subsequent documents* did not amount to a bill of sale, and were not in the least degree invalid." "Subsequent documents," "not in the least degree invalid," what does this mean? what documents? The hire agreement was one of those "subsequent documents." And so we have the House of Lords saying that hiring agreements are not in the least degree invalid (*i.e.*, that this hire system is legal.) It has been said that the legality of the hire system as a system had never been taken up to the House of Lords and threshed out there. This decision renders any such remark in the future utterly inaccurate and unwarrantable. In the face of the present judgment nothing short of an Act of Parliament can render the hire system illegal, since it has been fully recognised in the case under discussion as legal by all the law lords. Therefore it is not surprising to find Mr. Justice Kay in *Redhead v. Westwood*, considered in our last chapter, remarking that he feels bound by the decision in the North Central Wagon case, and is obliged to follow it, inasmuch as Courts of inferior authority must bow to the authority of the House of Lords. As it happened Mr. Justice Kay's private opinion concurred in *Redhead v. Westwood* with that of the law lords in the case we are now considering, but had his private opinion been just the opposite, he said he felt himself bound to follow the superior court's decision. Hence it will be seen how important it was for hire dealers to have a decision on the question of the legality of the hire system pronounced by the highest tribunal in the land. And not only so, but we find all the law lords concurring in the same opinion, which also confirms the same opinion of the members of the Court of Appeal, so that we have Lord Justices

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Cotton, Fry, and Bowen in the Courts of Appeal, and the Lord Chancellor Herschell, Lords Watson, Fitzgerald, and Macnaughten in the House of Lords, recognising in the fullest possible way the hire system as being perfectly legal, and not only so, but that even in the peculiar circumstances of the case before them in which money had been obtained by way of purchase money, and not by way of "loan," even in those extreme circumstances we see all these learned judges drawing the strongest and clearest lines of demarcation, particularly the Lord Chancellor, between hire agreements and bills of sale. In these days, when people assert that there is no difference between bills of sale and hire agreements, it is as well to refer them to this case. Its importance is so great and its authority stands so high that we shall offer no apology for continuing to make extracts from the judgments given by the above judges, and to add a few notes of comment when such appear to be necessary to explain legal terms, or to apply stated principles to some practical point.

(To be continued.)

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

THE year 1889 has shown a marked improvement in the sewing machine trade in Dublin — the Singer Company putting forth their best efforts, which were only equalled by the Bradbury Company, working at high pressure to keep pace with their gigantic rival, the Singer Company. The companies referred to may be fairly congratulated on the net results of the year's work, their managers and employes being fully up to the mark in every department.

It is a pity that Mr. Roberts, who is a smart intelligent man, is not manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's depot here. No matter how capable the Belfast manager of the W. and W. Co. may be, he cannot possibly manage the two depots.

* * *

During the past month (January, 1890) trade was dull. January is not a good month for the machine trade in Dublin, and that, made still worse by the influenza epidemic, rendered it exceedingly difficult to effect sales or to collect accounts. It caused great suffering among the working classes.

* * *

In a previous advice of mine, I referred to the so-called prizes given away at the recent Paris Exhibition. My remarks seem to have ruffled the placid temper of "Hook and Bobbin," who had the honour to represent the Wheeler & Wilson Company on the occasion of their obtaining the "Only Grand Prize." H. and B.'s defence is so weak, lame, and impotent, that he is driven, by the fact of its having been strongly tinctured with Barnumism, to rake up the time-honoured fable of the fox and the grapes in his defence. I must congratulate him, as the fox did get the grapes flung to him by the stage manager of the Paris Exhibition Pantomime for 1889. The result is the mockery of the scientific world, which, to a sensitive mind, is worse than a bad attack of the worst form of the Russian influenza. The mighty dollar is not the almighty dollar in England, nor do Englishmen care for shoddy honours; they leave them to the Yankee-doodle Eagles, who are ever to be found scratching among the *debris* of commercial affairs for *more dollars*.

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PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the "Vertical Feed" are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The "Vertical Feed" has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the "Vertical Feed;" it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the "Vertical Feed" in your territory NOW.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET LONDON, E.C.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our January Number.)

MR. A. V. NEWTON obtained a patent on the 21st September, 1853, for an improved method of forming seams and ornamental stitching and in machinery for effecting such operation, part of which machinery is applicable to the forming of other seams and stitches. Mr. Newton's invention (communicated to him from abroad) is of too intricate a character to be clearly explained by a mere letterpress description, without the illustrations accompany the specifications.

The object of the first part of this invention is to form a seam with one thread, as in the well-known tambour stitch, but without the objections to seams formed by such stitches. It is well known that in the event of the bottom looper failing to engage the loop of needle thread, there will be what is known as a slip or miss stitch, and from this part of the seam the work is liable to ravel out. (This does not take place in the lock-stitch; when the shuttle fails to pass through the loop of needle, a long stitch is the result, which, although unsightly, does not render the seam unreliable.)

The first part of this invention is to overcome the defect of such missing or slip stitch, and the needle, with the eye near the point for the reception of the thread, enters the cloth and carries the thread with it. The second instrument or looper then moves forward between the needle and the thread, and in its return motion catches the thread and forms a loop as the needle is drawn out, the loop being drawn back—that is, in the direction the reverse of the progress of the seam. The needle and thread are then forced through the cloth. The looper, with its previous loop on its shank, is moved forward, and enters between the needle and thread, and in its back movement catches the thread which lies in the eye of the needle, and, as the needle is drawn back, forms

a second loop, which is drawn through the first loop and then liberated to complete the stitch. In this way the seam progresses stitch by stitch. Should the thread break, the end will be drawn through the loop and there held by the looper, as in the case of the last stitch of the seam. The needle can then be re-threaded, and the operation continued as in beginning a new seam, in which case the end of the thread is completely gripped by the first stitch.

Should the looper, however, in any portion of the seam, fail to enter between the needle and the thread, and thereby fail to make the next loop, the previous loop still remains on the shank of the looper, and when the looper does finally enter properly, and forms another loop, the connection is continued, and the only consequence to the seam will be one long stitch in lieu of two or more short ones.

The main point of difference between this stitch and the ordinary tambour stitch is, that in the latter the loop must be drawn in the direction of the progress of the seam, so that the needle may enter such loop to accomplish the concatenation; and should the needle fail to enter, or the loop by some accident not be formed, the concatenation is broken, and the thread behind the missed stitch is liberated; whilst on the other hand, in this new stitch, the loop must be drawn away from the needle to prevent the needle from entering it, and the concatenation is produced by drawing the last formed loop through the previous one, so that each stitch completes the concatenation, and, as a consequence, the failure at any time to catch the thread when carried through the cloth by the needle does not break the concatenation, but simply causes a long stitch to be taken.

The general arrangement of the machine, whereby this stitch is produced, consists of the usual table or platform, upon which the articles to be sewn are laid, with an overhanging bracket carrying the vertical needle slide and mechanism. The needle itself is slightly modified in form. It is formed with the eye near its point, as in other sewing machines, but just above the eye it is crooked, for the purpose of keeping the loop well open for the entrance therein of the looper, the thread of

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needle being extended across the crook or bow, after the manner described in Fisher and Gibbon's specification, previously referred to in these articles. In addition to the crook or bow there is a feather or projecting rib on the shank end to guide the fixing into the needle slide. As the needle is carried down towards the end of its downward motion, the bulge formed by the crook comes in contact with an adjustable surface beneath the bed plate, which has the effect of forcing the needle sideway, until the part below the crook is brought into contact with a gauge-plate; this is also conveniently placed beneath the bed plate. The face of the adjustable surface is grooved, so as to hold the needle steady and prevent all lateral motion. By these means the needle, however flexible, is, when once in its place at the end of its downward motion, always brought to its proper position, and held firmly therein during the next succeeding operation in the formation of the stitch.

The needle having passed through the cloth and carried with it its thread, which stretches across the crook or bend, the point or nose of the looper enters the space between the body of the thread and the needle at the crook. This looper is attached to a carrier, which slides horizontally below the table, and is actuated by a cam on a cam shaft beneath the machine.

(To be continued.)

Machine Knitting as a Home Industry.

WE frequently hear the complaint from sewing machine dealers that the big companies are rendering the selling of sewing machines a task of no small difficulty, employing, as the latter do, a veritable army of canvassers, and being content with such small instalments that it only pays to collect them when the business is of large proportions.

The question is often put to us by dealers, Can you suggest other articles which we can sell with profit? In reply we have often called attention to cycles, musical

instruments, perambulators and sundry domestic appliances as being profitable lines, and these, together with small furnishing requisites, are largely kept in stock where at one time sewing machines were the only article on show.

For a long time past we have considered whether the knitting machine did not deserve more attention from sewing machine dealers than it has received in the past. True, a number of the trade keep them in stock, but except in a few cases, little spirit is shown in pushing sales.

We are quite aware in discussing this question of the bad reputation which home machine knitting has suffered under. It is a matter of general knowledge that in some quarters the trade has been conducted upon lines which are little better than a swindle. Certain firms have induced poor girls and needy widows to invest their little all in a knitting machine under the promise of a substantial income which they could gain by making hosiery and selling it to the said firms. Hundreds of females have cause to remember with disgust the very name of the machine owing to the trickery of the vendors of such machines. It is an open secret that some of these firms have done little else than take a sovereign deposit, let the machine out upon hire terms, and then make the life of the hirer so unbearable that in sheer desperation she has returned the machine and forfeited all the money paid upon it. We know for a positive fact that one firm in particular have machines which have been in at least half a dozen different hands, and upon which they have made some £8 or £10 clear profit from deposits, instalments and the sale of wool. Such a system of trading is not merely unfair, it is wicked, and if it were impossible to dispose of knitting machines except by practising such a system of deception (which, although not offending against the law, of the land is an outrage on moral law) our pen would not now be taken up to recommend the trade but to condemn it.

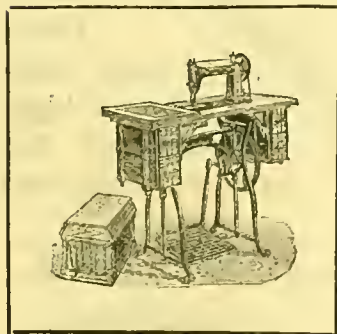
We have lately been studying very closely all the pros and cons of this question, and have come to the conclu-

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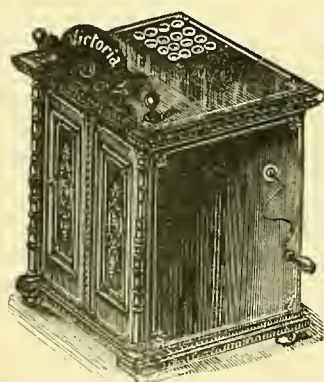
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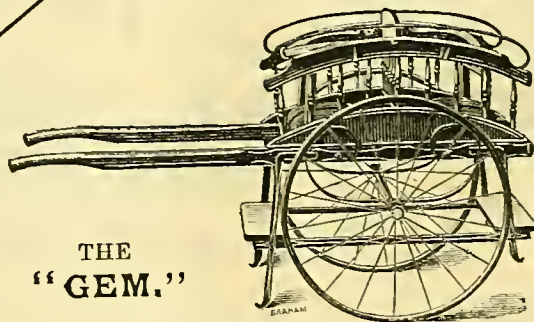
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sion (1) that the knitting machine *can* be used profitably as a tool of trade for the home; (2) that the sale of the machine *can* be effected upon honest and straightforward lines; (3) that there *is* a good business to be done in supplying the knitting machine.

At the present time hosiery is mostly made in the neighbourhood of Leicester, where there are thousands of girls who earn such a living as would fill many of their sisters in other districts with envy. In hundreds of families the girls take to the trade, as young ducks do to water, entering it as soon as the School Board will allow. It is a common error to suppose that a hosiery factory must necessarily be an establishment where power is employed to drive the machinery. Excepting the low class merino socks and stockings, most of the hosiery sold in this country is the result of manual labour. Indeed to contrast the sewing machine with the knitting machine, the balance of advantages is in the favour of the latter. The reason of this is that sewing machines can be worked so much quicker by power than by the foot, that it is found to be more economical to make many kinds of fabrics in steam factories. The knitting machine, on the other hand, requires constant altering, necessitating a stoppage of the machinery, and so small is the difference in speed between the two forms of working that many hosiery factories have actually given up the use of power. We find then that the factory system largely operates to the disadvantage of the sewing machine operator, but it need have no terrors for knitting machine operators. So fully is this recognised in Leicester, that in the surrounding villages there are hundreds of females who make hosiery at their own homes.

It might be thought that the factory system is advantageous in the purchase of wool, but we learn from large dealers in yarns that there is only a very trifling difference between the cost of wool bought in small as compared with large quantities. A large hosiery manufacturer of many years' experience assured us recently that the knitters in a small way of business were better off than those who had to keep an extensive factory going.

To prove the accuracy of our first conclusion, granted that the machine can be worked at home as rapidly as at the factory, and that the wool can be obtained at a fair cost, we must show that the finished article is marketable.

Now here we meet with the most difficult part of our subject. We will suppose that the operator has purchased the wool for a pair of socks at a cost of 2s. per lb. The amount used has been about a quarter of a pound. It has taken about thirty minutes to make the socks, and they now represent an article which is sold by the retail hosiers at about 1s. and 3s. Between the cost and the selling price, there is thus a clear difference of sixpence, enough to yield a fair profit to both maker and vendor.

In the case of factory-made goods, the wool has cost about the same amount, viz., sixpence. It has taken about the same time to knit the socks. But the large maker has a market for the goods, the home worker has none? Certainly he has to find a market, which means cost, and the market is generally a wholesale one, from whence the retail hosier is supplied. Thus there are three profits to be added to the socks before they are sold over the counter, viz., that of the operator, the employer, and the wholesale house. On the other hand, if made at home and sold direct to the hosier, there is but one profit.

Where does this argument lead? Unhesitatingly in the direction of the operator supplying the hosier direct with the socks knit at her own home. The pair in question have cost her sixpence for material. They will retail at one shilling. Surely here is ample margin for a good profit for both maker and retailer.

It is found that a girl of ordinary intelligence can work a knitting machine upon stockings and socks almost as soon as she could sew any other article of clothing with a machine. After a few weeks' experience she could produce a dozen pairs of socks per day, which number could be increased to two dozen in course of time. The labour involved, be it remembered, is very light—much lighter than in working a sewing machine. But, taking her production at one dozen pairs per day, and presuming that she has to sell the socks, which cost her 6d., to the retailer for 8½d. (a miserably low price) there is a profit to her of 2s. 6d. for her day's work. We do not forget that she has to go in search of her market, but

so, too, has the sewing machine operator. Contrasting the two kinds of employment, we see no reason whatever why the knitter should not get employment equally as easy as the sewer, and we are confident that the former can make more money for her labour than the latter.

It might be said, however, that this is too rosy a picture—too speculative. Our reply is, not only is it a sketch of what might be done, but what is being done at present, although to a limited extent.

This brings us to conclusion No. 2; knitting machines *can* be vended upon honest terms. But dealers must not promise to purchase the work from the operators. If they do let them act like men and not break the poor girls' hearts by compelling them to buy the wool at their store, and when the finished articles are brought in taking off large discounts for alleged bad work, leaving the operator nothing for her labour. It is such despicable tricks as this which has kept down the home knitting industry in the past and stayed the progress of what might be developed to an unlimited extent.

The length of this article is so great that we must leave until our next issue another portion of our subject in which we shall explain the mechanism for knitting socks, garments, etc., and state where the machines can be obtained.

How to Adjust Sewing Machines.

THE "DOMESTIC."

I.

By WILLIAM FUNK.

U. S. S. M. News.

AS announced in the December number of the NEWS, I have compiled a series of articles treating on the adjustment of the various kinds of sewing machines, taking each up separately. I shall give answers to questions that have been asked from time to time, besides giving much valuable information concerning them that has come to me since answering the questions at the time they were put. I will begin with the "Domestic," letting others follow in monthly succession.

Let us take the "Domestic" into the repair-shop for the first time after it has done the work for a family or manufacturer for years. Notwithstanding the great popularity of the "Domestic" in the family and factory, we find but few repairers of sewing machines who have had any experience in re-adjusting or repairing it. It will not be necessary to go into any details of its construction, as the repairer will readily observe on examining, its great simplicity, fewness of its parts, and consequent less friction or wear. New parts are seldom needed to put this machine in good working condition, after it has become worn enough to allow it to skip stitches, or break the thread. In your examination of the machine, if you find the needle-bar is loose edgewise, slacken the screws in the face-plate, adjust the face-plate close to the bar, and tighten up the screws again. It is not often you will find the heart cam, or trundle, worn enough to prevent the machine from doing good work, as they are all hardened parts. (In extreme cases put in new parts.) When looseness exists in the shuttle movement, true it to the proper bearing. If you find it in the forks of the levers, tighten by closing the fork slightly, taking care to keep the surfaces of the forks parallel. Time the shuttle full one-eighth of an inch back of the needle, by setting the eccentric lever.

The occasions when it does not work right are what we are to deal with. There are a few points that admit of adjustment. These are the shuttle carrier, the shuttle spring and the take-up. Adjusting them, taking up the slack motion and restoring an injured or displaced part, is all that can be done. It is a very satisfactory machine for the repairer. He has no occasion to experiment or to "cut and try." Its principles and modes are easily discerned, and whatever you do will produce a legitimate result.

(To be continued.)

Advances on Hire Agreements.

THE hire system of trading has now assumed such immense proportions and has become so engrafted on our commercial system that in the case of many articles, particularly domestic machinery, cash sales form but a small portion of a dealer's business.

Of all retailers the hire trader, in order to conduct a business of any magnitude, finds himself in the greatest need of a large amount of ready cash. If he employs canvassers, he frequently has to pay away in commission so much money, that it takes weeks before he begins to reap any benefit from the hirer's instalments. But no matter what be the terms with the canvasser, or how the order was obtained, the dealer has to pay for the goods in, say three months. On the other hand, the hirer takes, in many cases, three years in which to pay the amount agreed upon. A moment's reflection must convince the most sceptical that a hire trader requires a fairly large capital to carry on a successful business.

Speaking on this subject the other day to a wholesale firm a remark was made to us as follows: "Of all businesses in the world requiring floating capital the hire business must take front rank, yet persons rush into it with a much lighter heart than in any other." Without entirely endorsing this dictum, we must say that there is some truth in it. Take the case of a wholesale firm that sells to the dealer on terms of, say a three months' bill. If the holder of the bill requires cash he is generally able, at a small cost, to get the acceptance discounted. The dealer, on the other hand, possesses in his hire agreement form a property which may be equally as sound and trustworthy as the acceptance he gave to the wholesale firm, but he cannot raise money upon it.

Up and down the country there are hundreds of thoroughly honest and hardworking dealers who are in a chronic state of "hardupishness," simply because they have to pay for their goods in three months, and it takes a year or more before they get back their cost price, let alone any profit. All this while they have in their safes a pile of hire agreements, representing large sums of money which will come to them, but only in small instalments.

The question has forced itself very frequently upon our minds the past few months, why cannot dealers get their bankers to advance money on hire agreements as they are generally open to do in the case of bills of acceptance? Of course the two documents differ very materially in character, but it is a well-known commercial axiom that it is much better to spread risks over a large area, than for them to be confined within a narrow compass. Granted that a dealer wisely selects his customers, a large number of hire agreements are by no means bad securities for a limited advance. We contend, then, that the dealer, who holds such agreements signed by responsible parties, is possessed of documents which are well worthy to be considered as negotiable instruments.

We can quite imagine a dealer, dunned to death by the wholesale firms for their "little account," dismissing this question as impracticable, and we do not say that the proposal could be universally carried out. We know, however, of one firm who were able to convince their bank that hire agreements were sound securities for small advances, and we do not see why others should not do the same. Their form of agreement was of peculiar construction as follows:

I promise to pay, or order at their office the sum of pounds shillings and pence by instalments of s.....d., commencing on the 18. In case of default the balance remaining to become payable one month from the making of such default. Value received.
(TO WIT) the said have agreed to and have let on hire to me a upon the following terms and conditions:—

1.—The hire to be for the term of at per payable in advance at the Chief Office of the Co., the first payment of as a deposit on account of hire, to be made forthwith, but in case of default the entire balance to become payable one month from default.

2.—Not to remove or deface the name, trademark, or number now affixed or marked on the said article, and to keep the said article in good order, fair wear and tear excepted.

3.—In the event of the said hire being regularly paid until such payments amount to £ s. d., the said article to become the property of the hirer, but except in the said event, the said article to continue to be

the sole property of the said, and the hirer to have no right to remove the said article from his premises without the consent in writing of

4.—The said, or their duly authorised agent, to have the right to inspect the said article at all reasonable times, and to examine the hire payment cards left with the hirer.

5.—If the said hire is not duly paid, the said to be at liberty, without becoming trespassers thereby, to enter the premises of the hirer by their agents or servants, and forthwith take possession of the said article, and hold the same as security for the due payment of the hire money, and without prejudice to their right to recover arrears of hire.

6.—..... guarantee quality of all goods supplied by them, but on the strict condition only that all claims are addressed to them direct, and that they or nobody else are allowed to attend to any repairs required.

Witness
Address

Signature
Address

It will be seen from the above, that the agreement was not only a hire transaction, but a promissory note. Many persons seem to think such agreements are illegal, but several of the most eminent counsel of the day have given their opinions in favour of this document. The arrangement with the bank of the firm referred to, was an advance to the extent of one-third of the amount of the unliquidated debt. Each week a clerk went through their cash-book and verified the statement sent in as to the amount collected. The system adopted was such as entailed but little trouble to the bank, which, on satisfying itself that the dealer was acting fairly, charged only a moderate rate of interest plus a small amount for clerical labour.

We often hear much grumbling from wholesale firms at the "long windedness" and in many cases untrustworthiness of hire dealers. It is obvious that such troubles are inseparable from the hire system of trading, unless the dealer is possessed of ample working capital. The signs of the times seem to us to portend the effacement of firms of small means, unless they solve the difficulty how to give three years' credit, yet pay for their goods on a three months' acceptance. We should be very sorry to see the domestic machinery trade pass into the hands of a comparatively few firms possessed of large capital. We think it therefore behoves the smaller firms to seriously consider whether they cannot make such arrangements as will enable them to obtain on their hiring agreements a sufficient advance to pay their manufacturers for their goods. We are convinced that the extra discount wholesale houses would allow for prompt cash, would enable them to pay a fair rate of interest for such accommodation.

This subject, it must be admitted, is a somewhat delicate one, yet extremely important, and we may return to it in a future issue. In the meantime we shall be pleased to receive, in confidence, any suggestions or criticisms from readers.

Annual Soiree at Wellingboro'.

ON Thursday, the 19th January, the agents and mechanics at the Singer Company's Wellingboro' district, with their wives and sweethearts and a few friends, were entertained to tea and supper by Mr. L. Summers, the manager.

Tea and Supper was served up in good style, after which refreshments to suit all tastes were placed on the table.

Games and songs were then indulged in, and at the close, the health of the manager and his wife was proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and seconded by Mr. Meadows.

Mr. Summers replied, stating the company had had a large increase of business during the past year, and he hoped that the coming year would be still more prosperous. He would then be pleased to invite them all again at its close.

The company soon afterwards dispersed, having spent a pleasant evening together.

The Hemstitch Machine.

(Continued from our January Number.)

HAVING shown in the January number, wherein the advantages lay between hem-stitching by machine and handwork, it will be readily understood why a very general desire should manifest itself, on the part of handkerchief manufacturers, to get work done by machine; and so strong did this desire, or I should rather say necessity, become, that prices could then be got which would appear fabulous, compared with what competition has now reduced them to.

It will probably suggest itself to many readers that surely as this was the golden age, it was foolish not to extend the business, and meet the wants of the trade. Such was my opinion at the time, and I did all in my power to accomplish that end; but being only a servant, it was not in my power to do more than suggest, and as other interests to which this business was only subservient, were considered of greater importance by my employer, my suggestion went unheeded, or worse, ignored, and the result is that a fortune was allowed to slip through hands; but to my employer this was of little consequence, as wealth was already abundantly his, but it was rather different in my case, and the effects of the policy then pursued is to me now made painfully manifest.

Up to the present I have only dealt with the matter insofar as I was personally concerned with it as its inventor or originator. Now I will take the efforts of others in the same direction into notice, taking the Patent Office records as the basis to go by, and as these records are open to all, it will be easy to correct me if I make mistakes, or expose me if I in any way try to mislead the reader. I consider it advisable to put it thus clearly forward, inasmuch as nearly all who have taken out patents in connection with this work have claimed to be the inventors and as their names came before the public while I was working as a servant, and not heard of, credence was in many cases granted where, in reality, there was no other merit than being able to steal the advantages of other people's labour, both physical and mental. *Of course here are exceptions.*

I have given the dates and numbers of my first two patents, one in 1865, and one in 1866. I find that in 1867 a patent was taken out by George Baldwin Woodruff, inventor and mechanical engineer for the Singer Manufacturing Company, for a machine capable of producing a number of fancy stitches, and the hemstitch is shown very clearly in the drawings as one of them; but from some cause or other, this company has not, until recently, made any attempt at producing a machine for this purpose.

The next patent for machine hemstitching was taken by Daniel Hanna, C.E. and architect, Belfast, in September, 1870, who, finding that by this time it had become a public want, endeavoured to get a share of the crumbs; and to his credit be it said, his ideas were really *bona fide*, patentable improvements, and in order to fully understand it, let me say that in my first attempts, as I have already shown, I moved the material operated on sideways, as well

as feeding forward and backward. In my second, I did away with the side motion of the material, but retained the forward and backward feed motions.

Mr. Hanna proposed to improve upon this by giving only one feed forward for the whole series of three stitches required to form one hemstitch, the mechanical arrangements being such that the needle and shuttle made all the other necessary movements. Experience proved, however, that to accomplish this end the machine was altogether too complicated, and although a limited liability company was formed, and a factory built to work it, it only lasted a few years, and then disappeared.

J. B. ROBERTSON.

Oldham Sewing Machine Works.

ON New Year's Eve the *employés* of the Oldham Sewing Machine Works of Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, and Hough, held their annual dinner at the Swan Hotel, Oldham. After an excellent repast, Mr. Pickard took the chair, and said that nothing tended more to create good feeling in the workshop as such gatherings as that. Mr. R. Cocks proposed "The Queen and Royal Family." Mr. Gartside gave "Success to the Firm" in a very able manner, which was responded to by Mr. T. Rothwell, who said that the amount of success which they had gained reflected great credit on their workpeople. Mr. J. Rowbottom then proposed "The Invited Guests," to which Mr. Hatfield responded. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing, Messrs. Callaghan, Stainton, Beausill, Greenwood, Hague, and others contributing to the success of the gathering.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.

A SHORT time since we announced the removal of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.'s factory from Watertown to Dayton, owing to the large increase of their business. The Company have sent out the following circular letter, which speaks for itself:—

"On and after January 13th, 1890, our address will be Dayton, Ohio, at which city we have erected one of the largest and most complete manufacturing factories in this country.

"Nearly the whole world is now acquainted with the Davis Sewing Machine, and recognizes the unequalled merit and advantages of its Vertical Feed. With the increased facilities we now possess, we expect to attain greater excellence, and to supply the increasing demand for our goods.

"We thank you for your patronage, and will do our best to merit its continuance.—Truly yours,

"DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO."

The London address of the Davis Vertical Feed Co., as is well known, is 24, Aldersgate Street.

GRITZNER! GRITZNER!! SEWING MACHINES.

The Sewing Machine Manufactory, late Gritzner & Co., Lim., having largely increased their plant, are now enabled to supply all Dealers and Agents promptly.

**LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT IN LONDON:
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.**

**WHOLESALE AGENT: GEORGE HIGGINS,
WARDROBE CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1889.

20,205. W. Jackson, for improvements in the construction of sewing machines.

20,308. A. J. Boulton, a communication from W. von Pittler, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines.

20,376. J. Cutlan, for improved lock-stitch sewing machine for turn shoe work.

20,634. A. Snocck, for improvements in shuttles.

20,757. E. Hale, for improvements in children's carts or perambulators, in part applicable to seats or chairs.

20,846. R. Haddon, a communication from F. Engle, of Germany, for improvements in button sewing machines or attachments.

20,906. H. H. Lake, a communication from G. Amborn, jun., of United States, for improvements in wax-thread sewing machines.

1890.

50. J. Brawn, for an improved tricycle horse or bicycle horse.

86. E. J. Hall, for improvements in and relating to needles for use in sewing machines.

107. J. Shinn, for the picnic mail cart.

269. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Seam Machine Co., of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

470. W. E. Hickling, for improvements in sewing machines for producing ornamental work.

558. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.

559. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

958. *Sewing machines*, H. C. Gros, of Oberursel, near Frankfurt on the Main, Germany.—Dated Jan. 18th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates more especially to sewing machines used for boot-sole sewing in the boot manufacturing trade, and consists in moving the shuttle in vertical line when adjusting the machine to take in thick or thin work; the shuttle in machines, as hitherto made, moves in the arc of a circle the consequence being that the shuttle is not always at the same distance from the needle.

7,681. *Sewing Machines*, H. A. Oldershaw, of 38, High Cross Street, Leicester.—Dated May 8th, 1889. Price 6d.

Relates to improvements in and relating to sewing machines wherein the lateral vibration or reciprocation of the needle bar may be stopped without having to shift the block in the groove of the quadrant or swinging plate. By stopping the vibration of the needle-bar after overseaming and making two or more straight stitches, the threads left from the lace or button-hole are automatically fastened off by making a lock stitch after the over-seaming zig-zag stitch.

16,647. *Sewing Machines*, H. R. Tracy, of New Brighton, Slater Island, N.Y., U.S.A.—Dated Oct. 22nd, 1889. Price 8d.

The improved machine is simple, compact and efficient with comparatively few parts, in which both threads may be used directly from the spool or from a ball or cop: in the improved machine the needle thread may continually pass immediately through, by, or beyond the shaft, forming a comparatively small loop and engaging the lower thread with readiness and facility.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 10TH, 1889.

417,002. A. A. Cuming, Higham, Mass., and E. J. Pierce, jun., Woonsocket, R.I. Wax thread sewing machine.

417,081. D. M. Plantz, Philadelphia, Pa. Spring motor for sewing machines.

417,146. R. Chandler, Bridgeport, Conn. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 17TH, 1889.

417,333. W. and H. Paulmann, Glastonbury, Conn. Stop motion for sewing and looping machine.

317,692. C. W. Weiss, Brooklyn, Mass. Plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

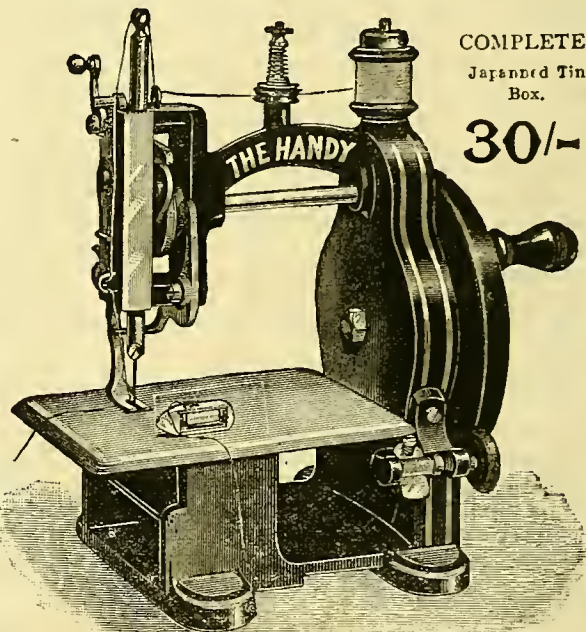
ISSUED AND DATED DEC. 24TH, 1889.

418,049. L. Muther, Chicago, Ill. Needle clamp for sewing machines.

418,057. W. A. Polmateer, Johnstown, N.Y. Shuttle for sewing machines.

418,068. T. C. Robinson, Boston, Mass. Sewing machines.

THE "HANDY" PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.



Perfectly Reliable and Suitable for all ordinary purposes.

HARPUR & MASON,
MANUFACTURERS,
72, LOZELLS ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

SO-ALL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE.

BEST ENGLISH MAKE

35/-

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.
3, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Echoes from the Sister Isle.

BUSINESS in the North of Ireland started well with the New Year, several large orders being booked in the manufacturing departments by the two Companies that cater for that trade.

* * *

In Londonderry, the Singer Co. has again secured another order for 100 of their Oscillating Shuttle Machines, from Messrs. Till and Henderson. When delivery of this order is completed this great firm will have nearly one thousand of the Singer Oscillating Shuttle Machines running in Londonderry and the surrounding district. This is indeed big business.

* * *

The Singer Co. have secured the opening orders from two new firms that have started during the month in Belfast. Messrs. A. Morris & Co., Royal Avenue, pinafore, underclothing, &c., and Messrs. Walker Brothers, King Street, shirts.

* * *

The retail trade has, like the wholesale, opened out extremely well, plenty of orders being booked. That demon the price cutter still stalks abroad. It's strange how some revel in the delight of cutting prices; even where they have not the least chance of selling, they try to prevent their more successful brethren getting their price, by quoting, not only their own *low* figures, but go

lower still: do anything to spoil if they cannot prevent a sale. It will be some time yet, we are afraid, before we can say of our trade, "They are all honourable men."

* * *

The new premises for the Singer Manufacturing Co., at the corner of Donegal Square and Donegal Place, are rapidly approaching completion. The position is a splendid one, and the edifice erected is in every way worthy of the position. There can be no manner of doubt that when the Company get into their new premises, they will help to greatly extend their already extensive business.

* * *

The greatest want felt amongst the manufacturers in the North of Ireland, and especially in Belfast, is the scarcity of machine hands. There is work in abundance, but it is next to impossible to get girls. To the outside world this seems scarcely credible, especially when it is known that year after year thousands upon thousands of girls emigrate from the south and west, and presumed because *there is no employment for them*. For many years past the large houses in Londonderry have established agencies in the different parts of Ulster for the distribution of work among the country people, who will not or cannot come into the town to work. This lead has now been followed by at least one Belfast house, the Belfast Hemstitching Co., who do not, as their name implies, confine their business to "hemstitching," but do a very extensive trade in the shirt collar and cuff line both at their Belfast Factory and at Dunmurry, and now, as indicated, have started an agency for the distribution of work at a little village on the Northern Counties' line, to which place the Singer Co. have forwarded a large number of their Oscillating machines, that being the machine that is almost exclusively used by the firm in their shirt, collar, and cuff departments.

"ULSTER."

LLOYD & HILL,



Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

HOME.

Invalid Furniture

Combination

Mail Carts.

EXPORT.

Second Award Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

The Retail Trade in Belfast in 1890.

MR. J. E. ROEBUCK, of the Domestic Machinery Warehouse, 8, Bridge End, Belfast, writes :—

With reference to the past year's trade, I may say that I am extremely well pleased with results, which are highly satisfactory. I believe I did the largest mangle and perhaps bassinette trade in Ireland during the year, and have now taken up the sale of Family Bibles, regulator clocks, barometers, and albums, and anticipate doing a fair trade in these, especially the books, which sell easily. Hire cash on the whole is fair, and now that the holidays are once more at an end, we have all of us settled down to work in real earnest.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EVESHAM.

ADDRESSES OF REPAIRERS TO THE TRADE.

LONDON, N.

JAMES TURNER,

SEWING MACHINE AND CYCLE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE.

All kinds of Domestic Machinery repaired in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch. Men sent to any part.

26, ST. ANN'S ROAD, STAMFORD HILL,
LONDON, N.

MANCHESTER, HULME.

W. WILLIAMS,

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER TO THE TRADE

Many years' experience in repairing all kinds of Machines.

193, GREAT JACKSON ST., HULME,
MANCHESTER.

Try the "**TRIUMPH**" Bicycle
Light Roadster, weight 28 lbs.

STRENGTH & BEAUTY.

S. BETTMAN & CO.,

4, GOLDEN LANE,

LONDON, E.C.

DEPOT: 287, UPPER STREET, LONDON, N.

WORKS: ASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

E. WARD & CO.,

Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

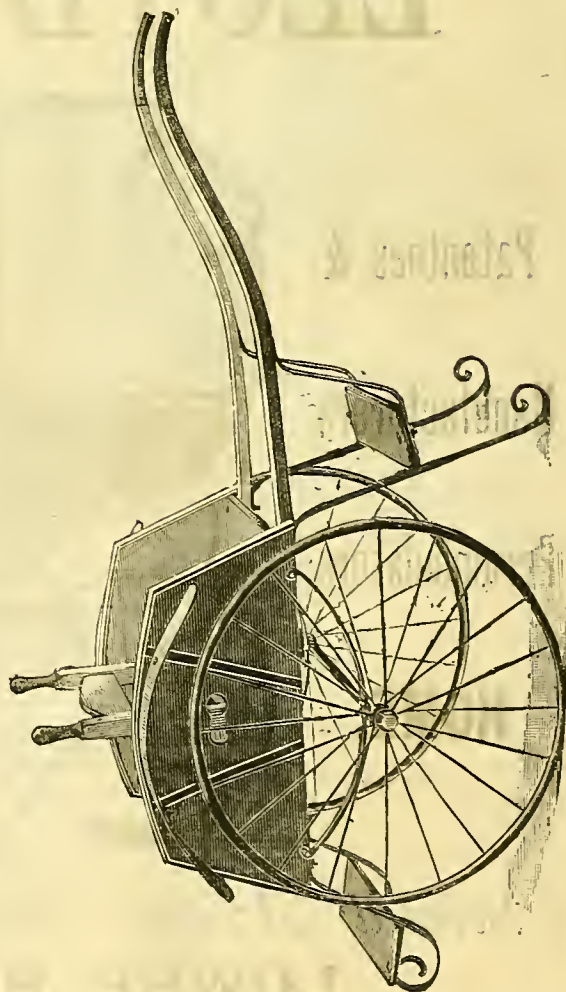
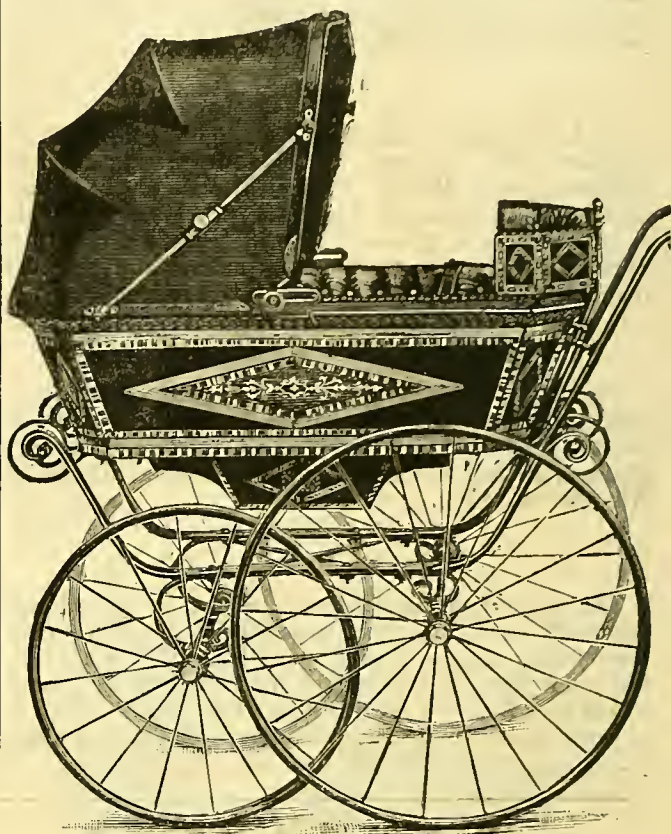
Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting.
Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

THE HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR & CARRIAGE CO. LIMITED.

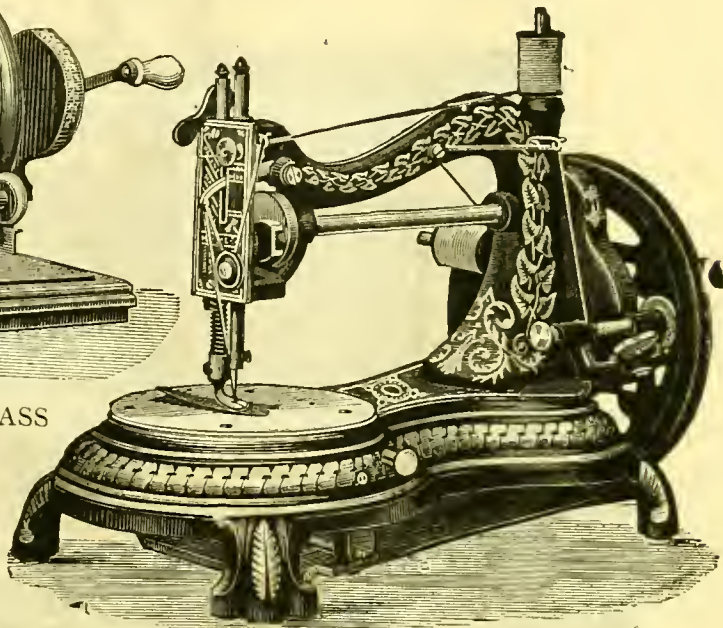
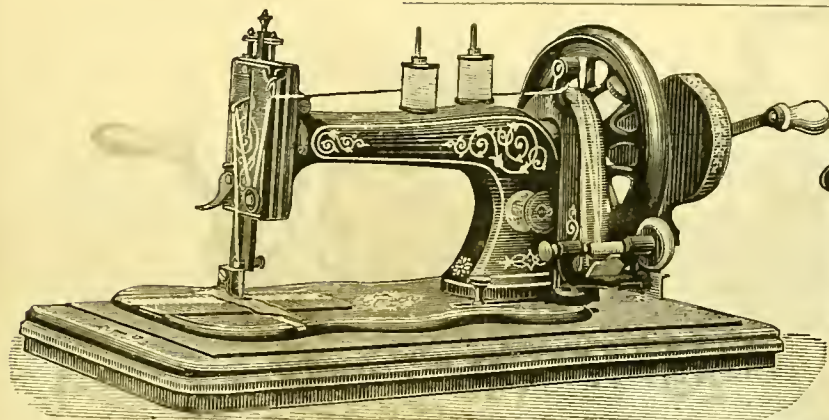


HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

OLDHAM.



MANUFACTURERS & PATENTEES of FIRST-CLASS
MEDIUM and FAMILY MACHINES,
HAND and TREADLE MACHINES,
A, B, & C WHEEL & STEP feed Machin

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE
➤ **ECLIPSE SEWING MACHINES.** ➤

GOLD



LONDON INVENTIONS, 1885.

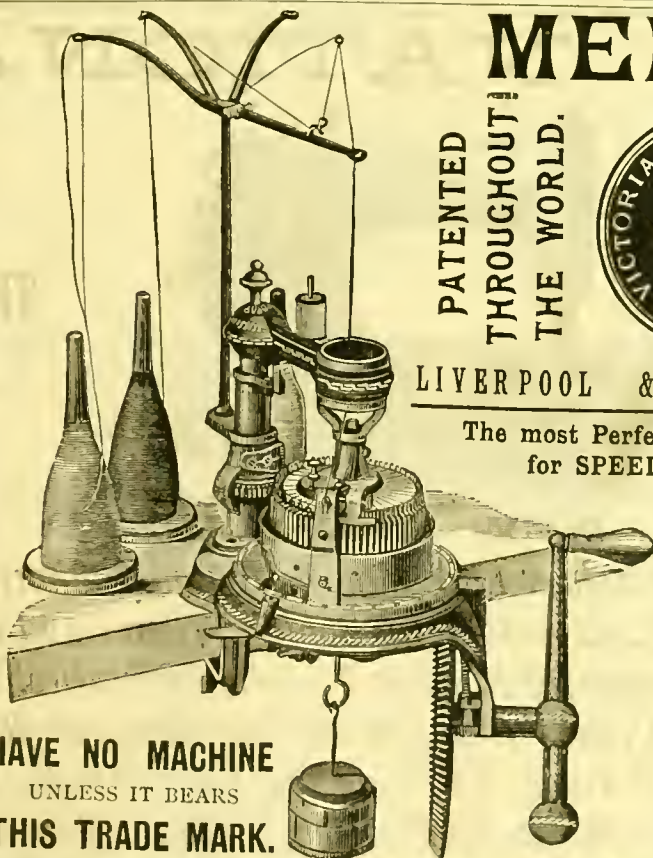
Most durable and best
finished Machine in the Market.

All Wearing Parts specially
hardened.

SILENT COUNTER,

— Registers up to 450 rounds. —

REVERSIBLE
Diamond Cams.



**HAVE NO MACHINE
UNLESS IT BEARS
THIS TRADE MARK.**

MEDALS

PATENTED
THROUGHOUT!
THE WORLD.



BEWARE
OF
INFRINGEMENTS

LIVERPOOL & EDINBURGH, 1886.

The most Perfect Machine in existence
for SPEED and QUALITY of WORK.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOULD SEND FOR
CATALOGUE AND SEE
THE MACHINE
Before making further
PURCHASES.

—✱—
This machine will produce
more and better knitting than
any other. We challenge
and defy competition.

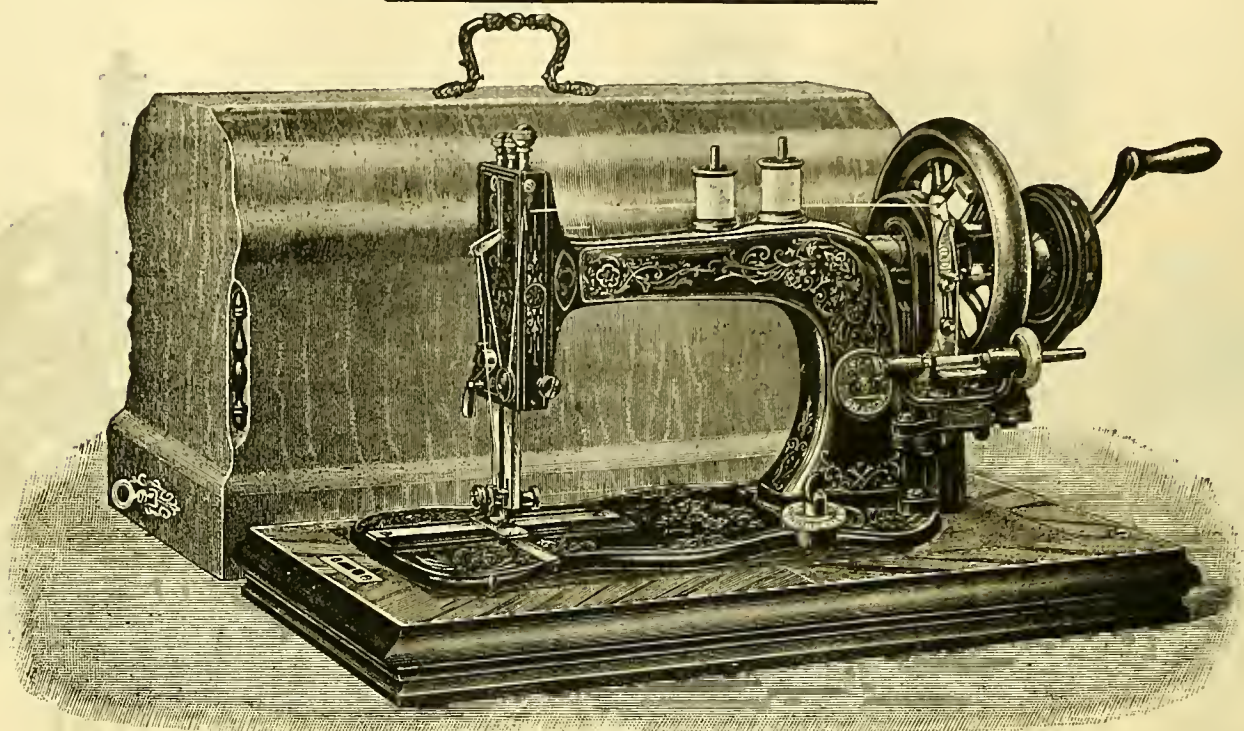
ECLIPSE KNITTING MACHINES.

SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH,

OLDHAM. ESTABLISHED 1872.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,

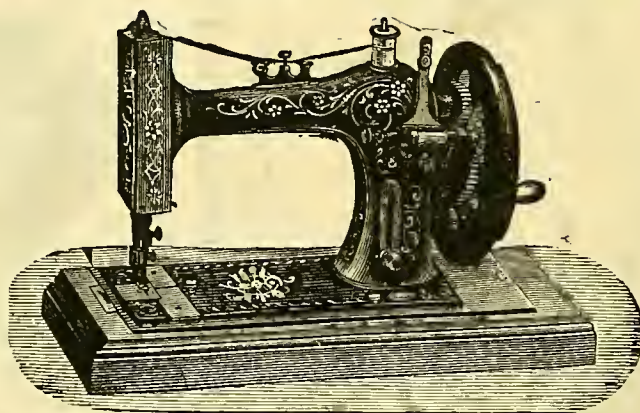
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.



Representative—**CHAS. BRADBURY,**
65, GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

THE NATIONAL

REGISTERED



TRADE MARK.

NEW MACHINE.

With perfectly Noiseless Link Motion Cylinder Shuttle Self-setting Needle, Loose Wheel and Automatic Bobbin Winder and other improvements. The most powerful Hand or Treadle Lock-stitch Machine in the Market. Shipping Orders executed on the Shortest Notice. Largest Stock in England. All kinds of Sewing Machine Stands, Parts, &c., for CASH only. Price List on Application. Kindly Mention this Paper.

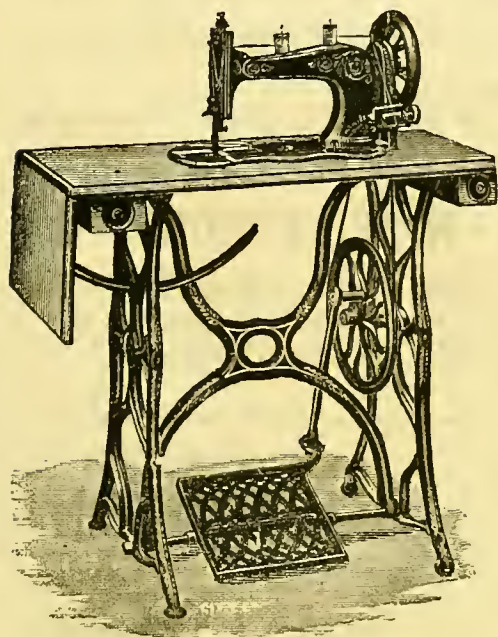
ESTABLISHED 1872.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS IMPROVED HIGH-ARM
Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,

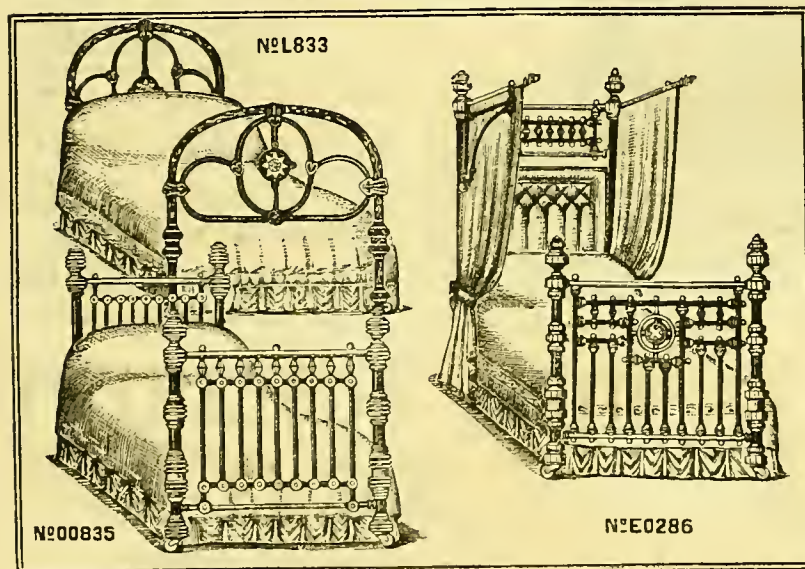
FOR

Domestic & Manufacturing Purposes,

To WORK either by HAND or FOOT.

*These Machines are made from the Best Materials and cannot be
surpassed for excellency of finish and durability.*

Shipping Orders executed on the shortest notice.



The ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co.

BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by
Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS
and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS'
ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

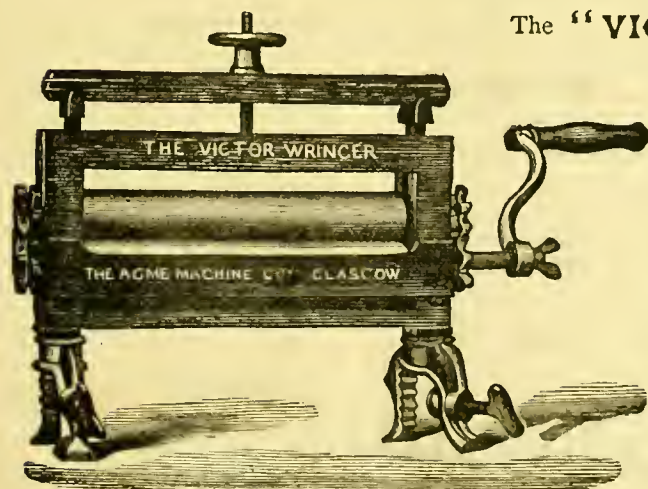
Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK
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ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
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N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
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A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
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For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or
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The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can con-
fidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or
square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at
what angle the side of the tub may be the Winger, when
fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
13/3	14/6	16/-	

Cog Wheels, Sd. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wingers
in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and
"Victor" Wingers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,

Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.

HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil

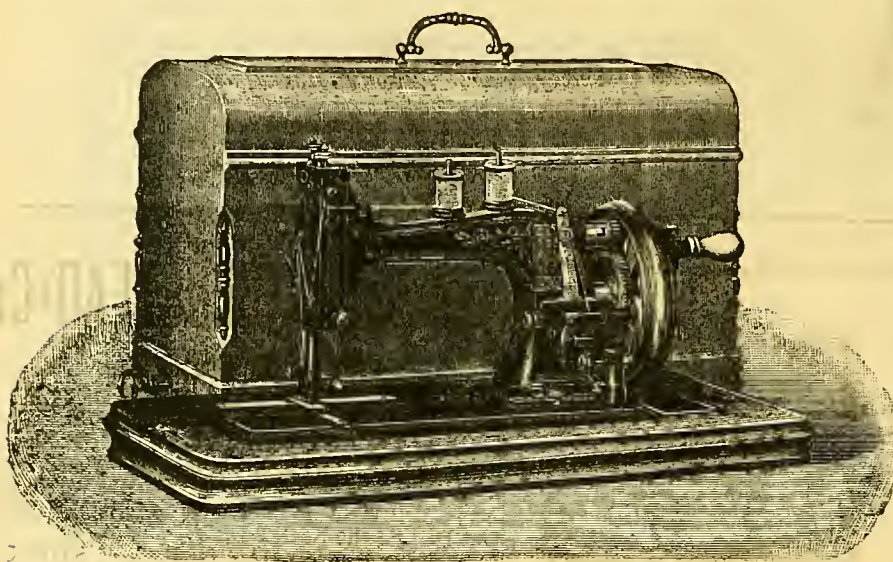
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.



BIELEFELDER
Naehmaschinen Fabrik
Saalfeld on Saale, (GERMANY),
 MANUFACTURE
SINGER A & B MACHINES
 (For Hand or Treadle),
SAXONIA MACHINES.
WHITE MACHINES.

These splendid Machines are always to the front.

The lightest running Shuttle Machines out.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST on application to

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IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,
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General Patent Office. Established 1830.

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.]

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

Dealers in Domestic Appliances should only use those compiled specially for this Journal.

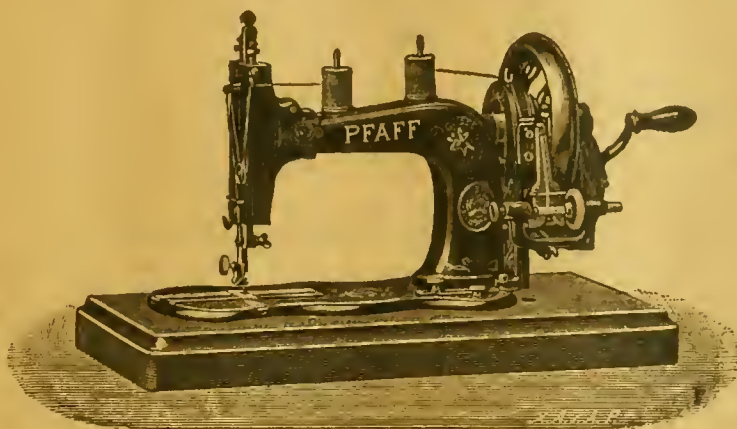
Price 6d. per dozen.

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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements,

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

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THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS NOW IN THE MARKET

ARE THOSE MADE BY

**The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.**

THEY WILL LICK

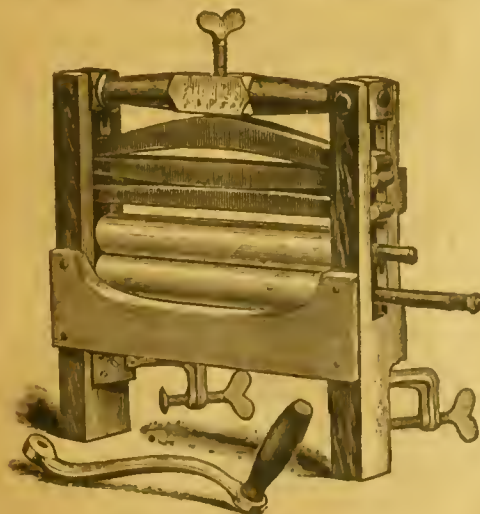
ALL IN

CREATION,

AND PRICES ARE

AS LOW AS ANY OTHER

MAKE.



STRONG FRAMES.

BEST RUBBER.

METAL BEARINGS.

TURNED AND FITTED.

ONCE TRIED

ALWAYS USED.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH—

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
Large and Increasing Sales of the
KONIG ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE.
2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

EXAMINE IT.

*Special Points Claimed by the
König Rotary Machine.*

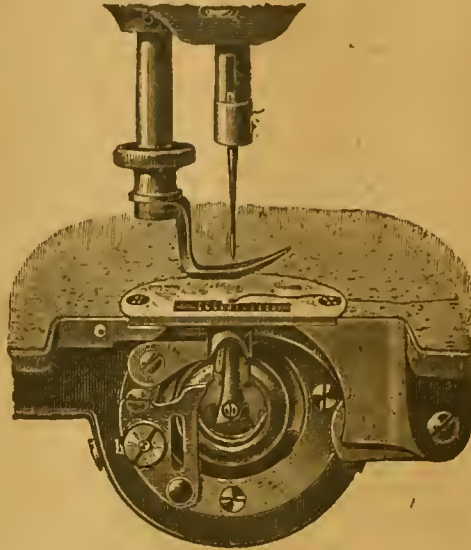
It is self-threading throughout except the Needle.

It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

The Needle is self-setting.

If the Machine starts backwards no harm is done, the thread remains unbroken.

Two operators on the König Rotary can do the same amount of sewing that three can accomplish on any other Machine.



Specially adapted for the
Manufacturing of
STAYS & UNDERCLOTHING

The lightest running and most noiseless machine on the market.

The Bobbin is 50 per cent larger than any other Family Machine in the world, holds 100 yards No. 80 Cotton.

Machines fitted for steam power.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

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Also Manufacturers of Singer System Hand and Treadle Machines.

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HOWE MANUFACTURES
(SEWING MACHINES & CYCLES)
WERE AWARDED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AND
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THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF



DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.



Sewing Machine

THE HIRE DEALERS GAZETTE GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING, & KNITTING, MACHINES.

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CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
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Vol. XVIII., No. 235.

MARCH 1st, 1890.

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Sells Easily and
yields most
Profit to the
Dealer.

QUICKEST

No Better Machine
in the World for
Agents and
Shippers to
Handle.

QUIETEST

Jones' New
Sewing
Machine

SIMPLEST

Swift,
Silent
and
Light Running.

STRONGEST

Dealers
should apply
to Factory
Guide Bridge.
Near Manchester.

SIMMONS & Co.'s

"OVOID" SPRINGS.

(REGISTERED.)

APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, or PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES.

ADVANTAGES:

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| 1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. | 5. GUARANTEED STEEL. |
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| 3. NO SIDE SWAY. | BUCKLES, STRAPS, or SHACKLES |
| 4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE | TO GET OUT OF ORDER. |

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.

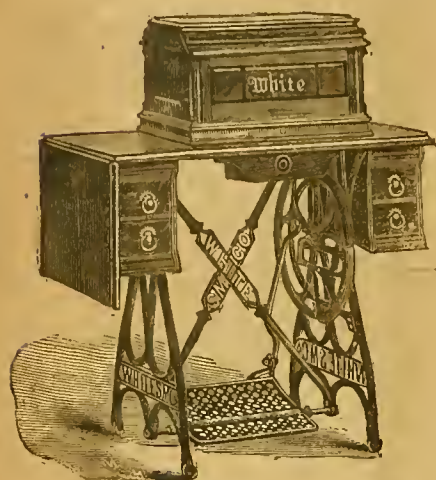


THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.



MANUFACTORY :

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

LOCK-STITCH MACHINES

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS FOR

FAMILIES, DRESS & MANTLE MAKERS, SHIRT MAKERS, CORSET MAKERS,
and Manufacturers.

The most quiet running Shuttle Machines in
the World.

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE

“WHITE”

STILL RETAINS THE LEAD.

DAILY SALES EXCEED
1,000 MACHINES.

GOLD MEDAL,
Paris Exhibition, 1889,

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HIGHEST AWARD

AT

ALL EXHIBITIONS.

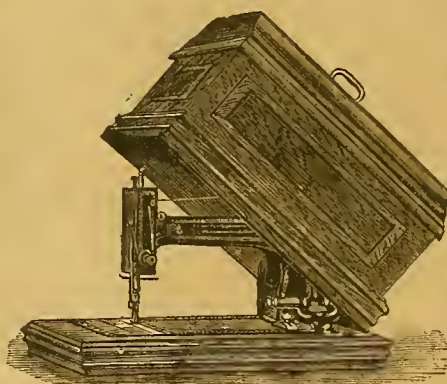
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All the best Dealers

Sell the

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Samples of Work and Price Lists
FREE ON APPLICATION.



New Style “PEERLESS,”
On Wood Base and Cover.

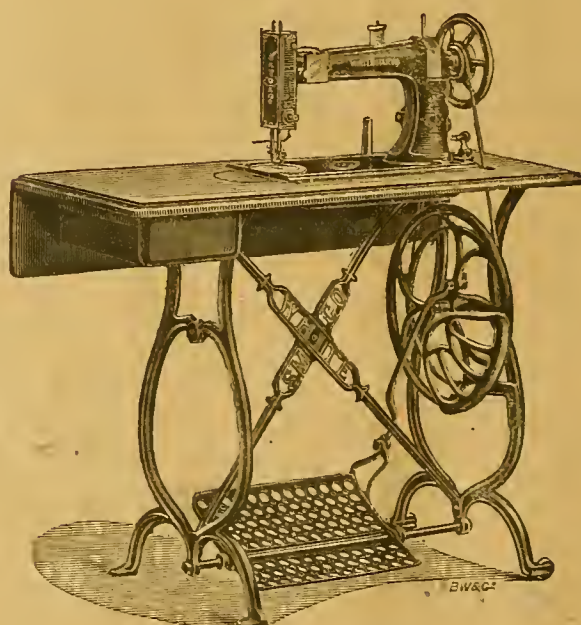
THE

**White Rotary Shuttle
MACHINE,**

Large, Strong, and Rapid.

Specially constructed for
TAILORS.

MACHINES FOR HAND OR
TREADLE, or both Combined.



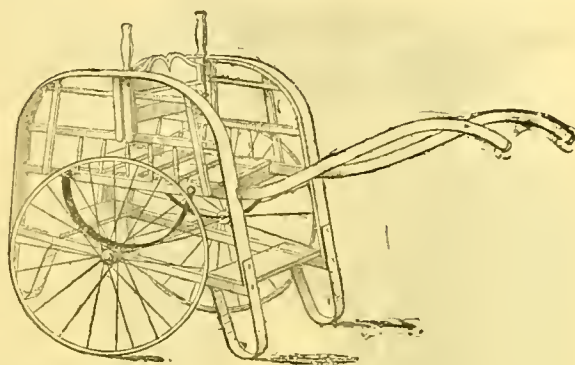
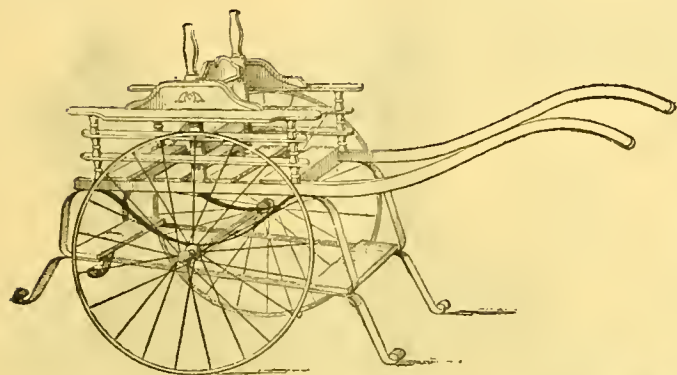
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

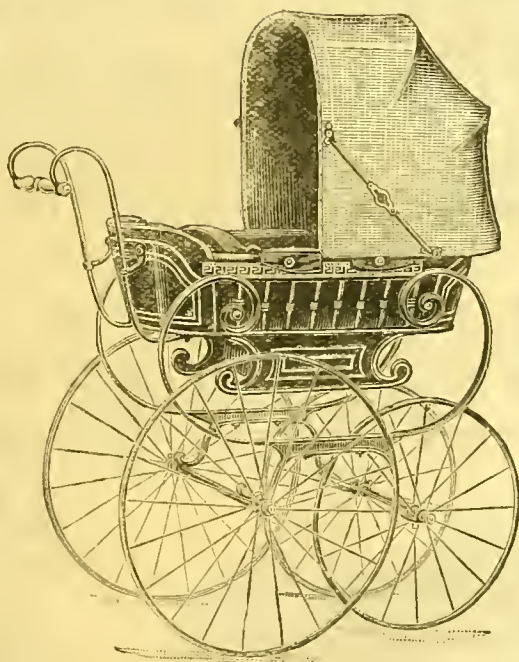
JOHN WILDE & SONS,

EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

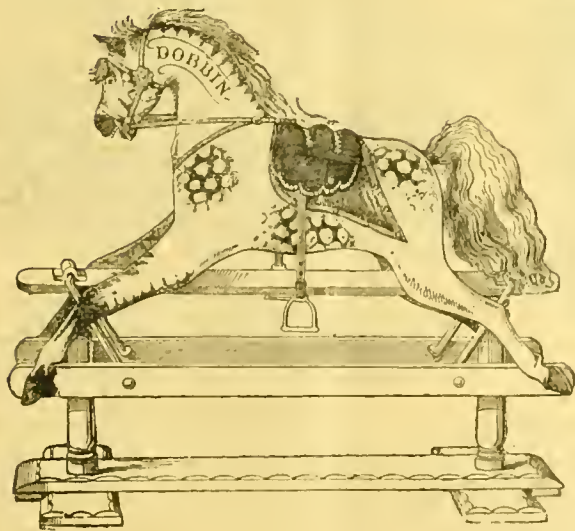
ESTABLISHED 1856.



Unequalled for
Price and Quality.



Unequalled for
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail
Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

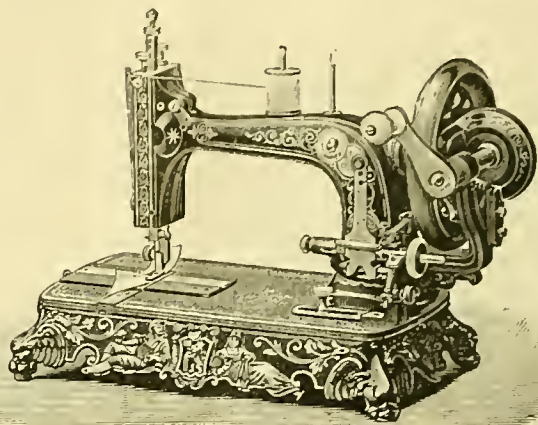
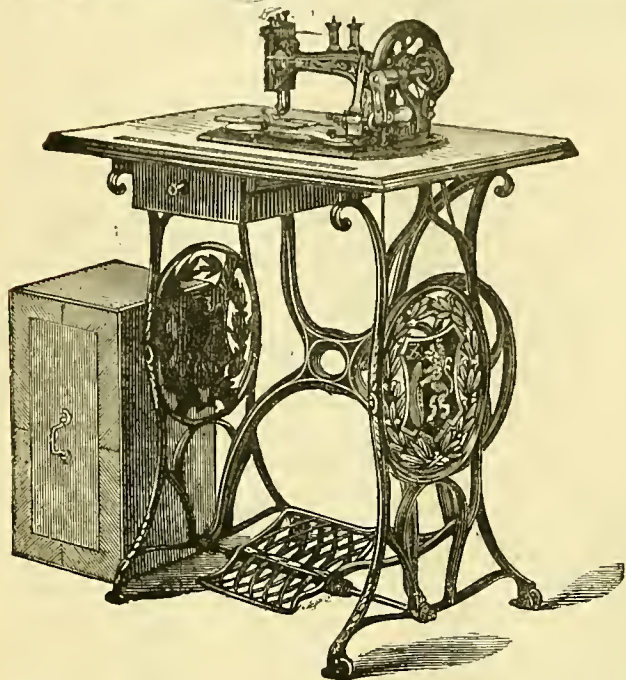
BIESOLT & LOCKE,

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(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."

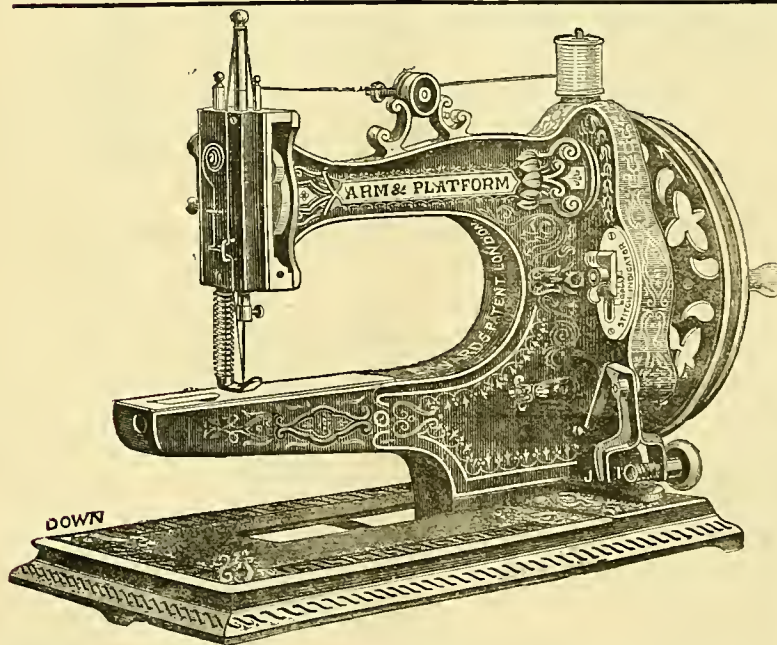


Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

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Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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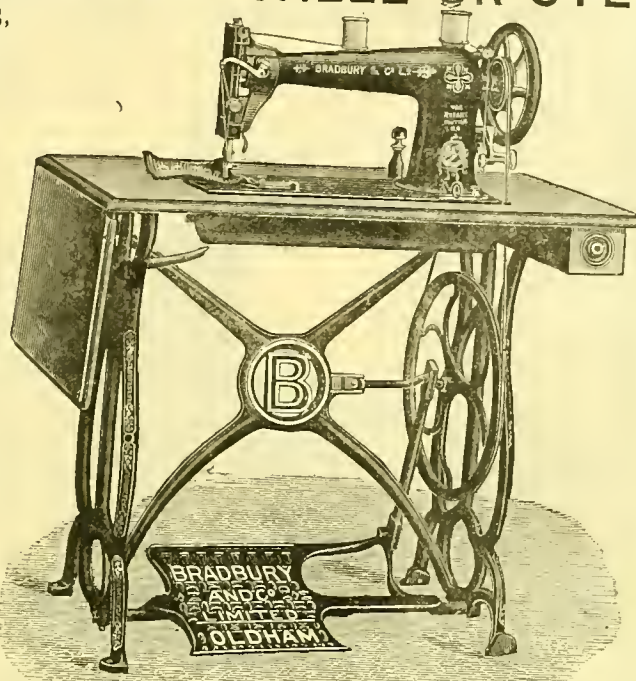
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By the large increase in this branch of our business we are again enabled to make considerable reductions in our prices, and we wish to assure our patrons that these reductions are genuine. We have not lowered the prices and lowered the quality of the goods as well, but we have preserved the same high standard of quality by which our Bassinettes have become so well known to the trade.

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Rich rustic body, walnut bars, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. wheels, fitted with adjustable back rest, china handle, three loose cushions, straps, brass jointed hood, well cover, oil caps, &c. Made with either dark body and light ribs, or light body and dark ribs.

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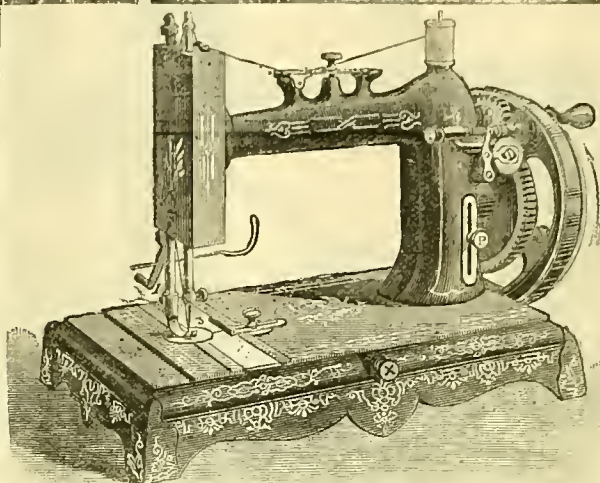
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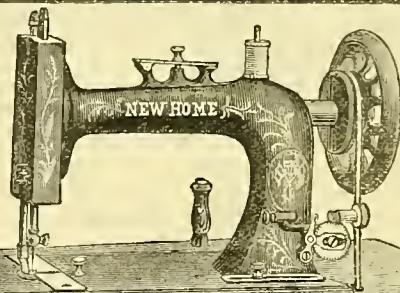
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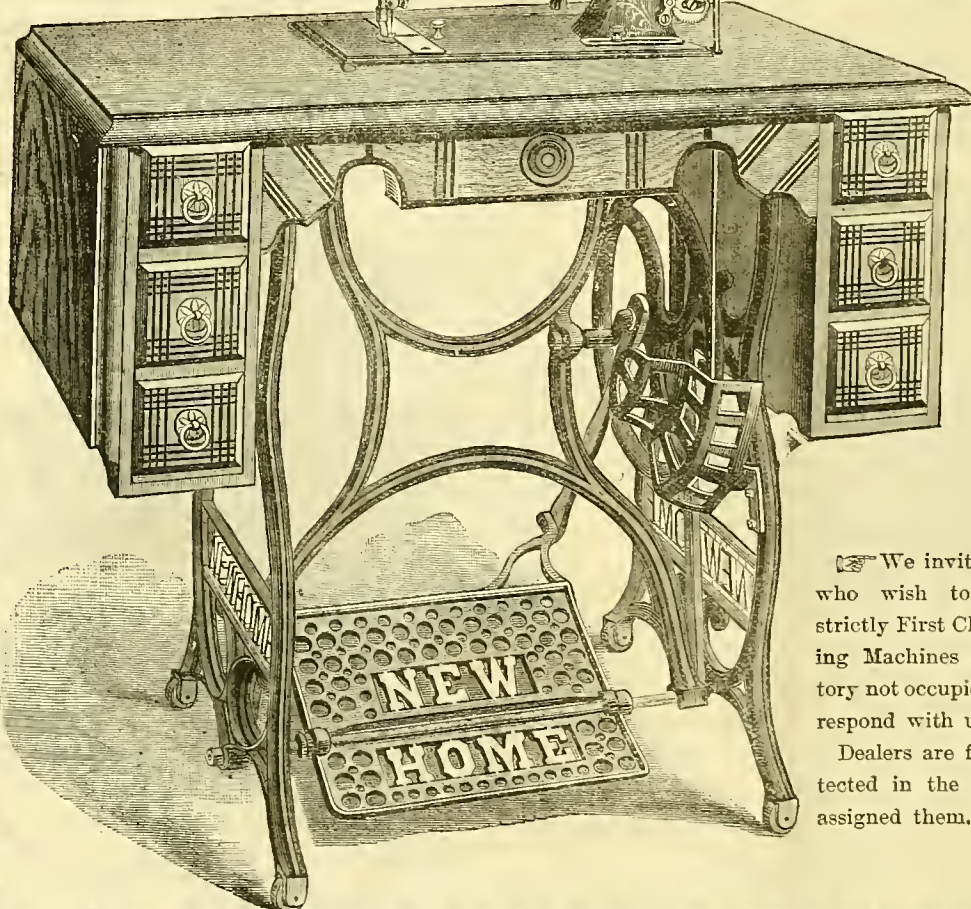
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They Surpass all other Sewing Machines in the varied combinations that constitute a Perfect Machine.



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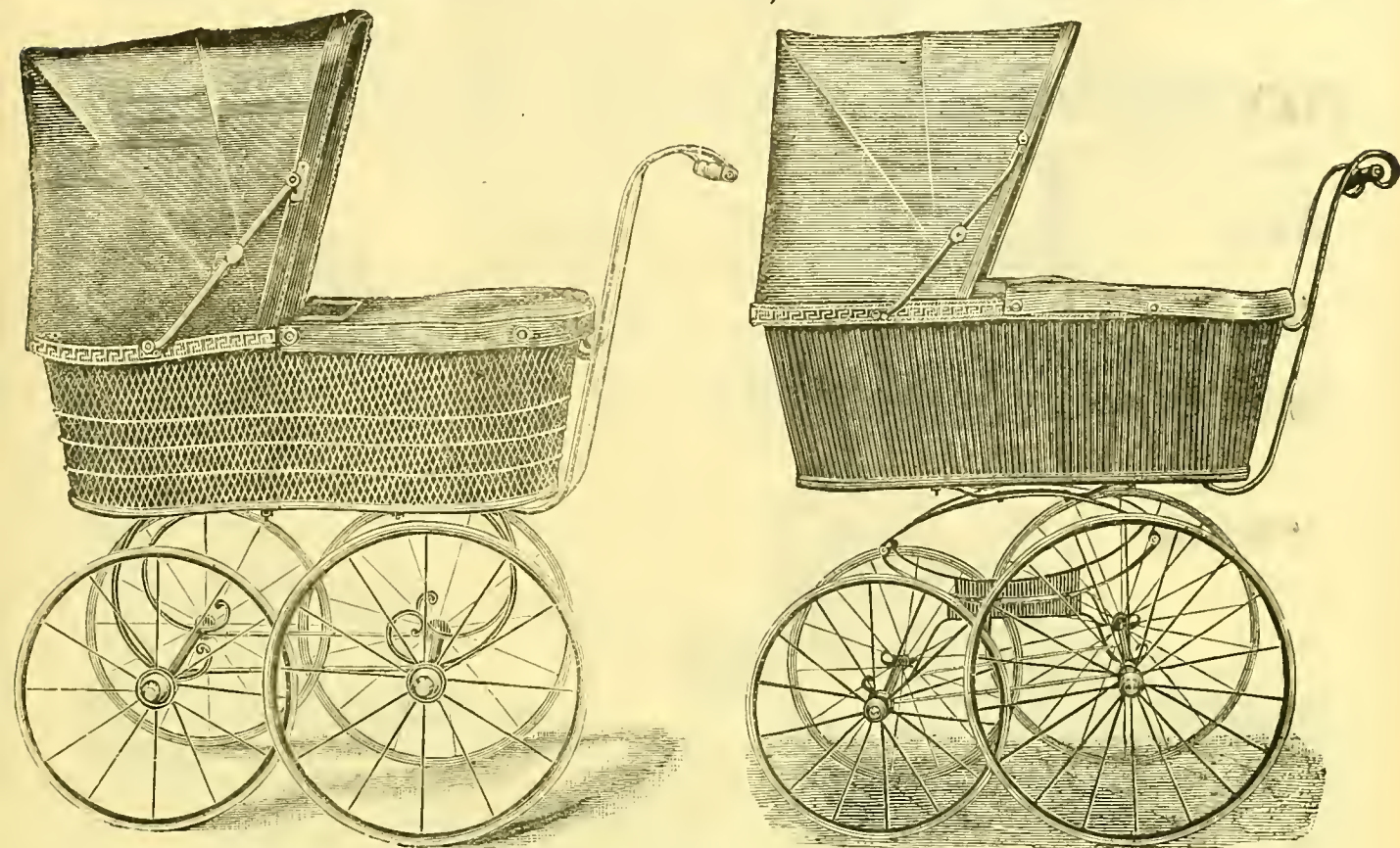
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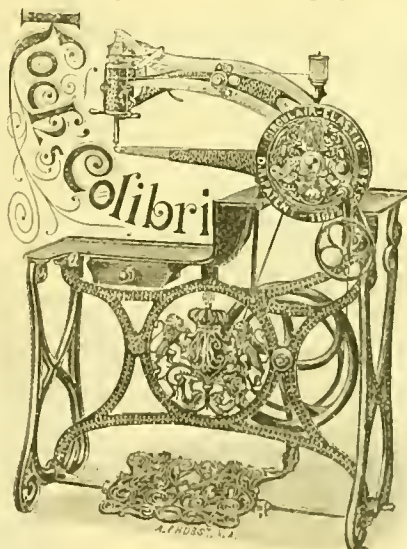
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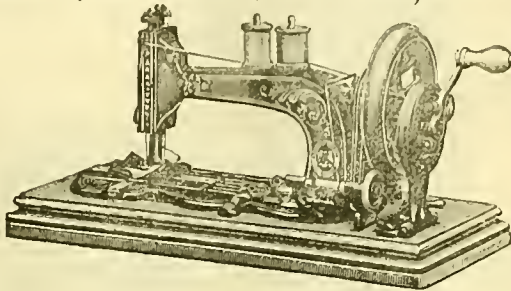
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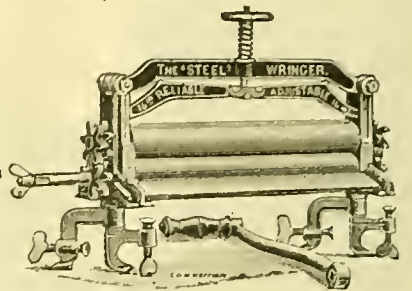


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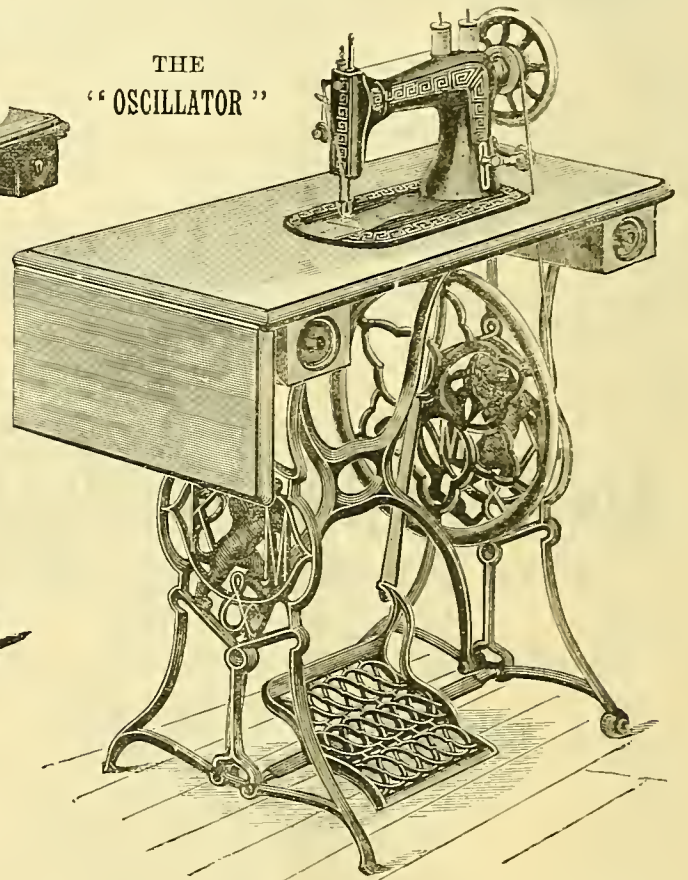


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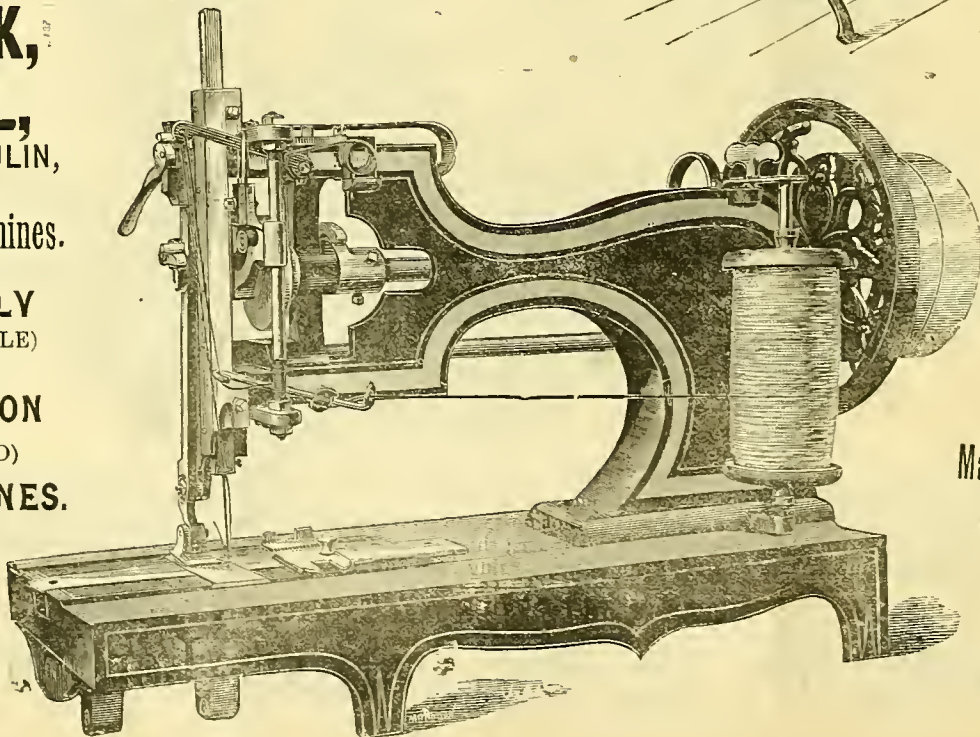


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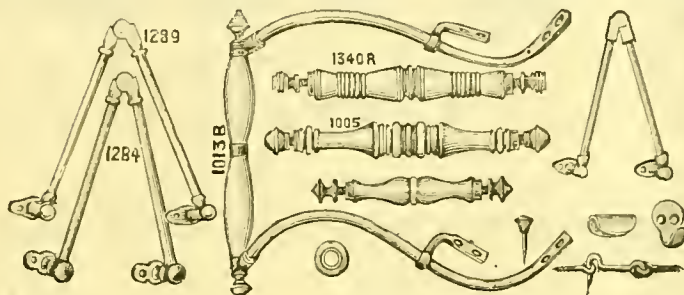
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Manufacturers
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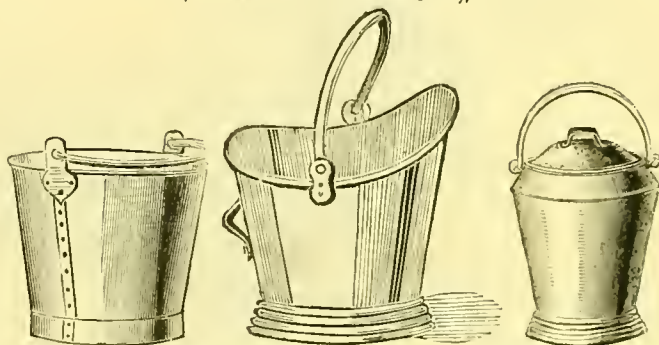
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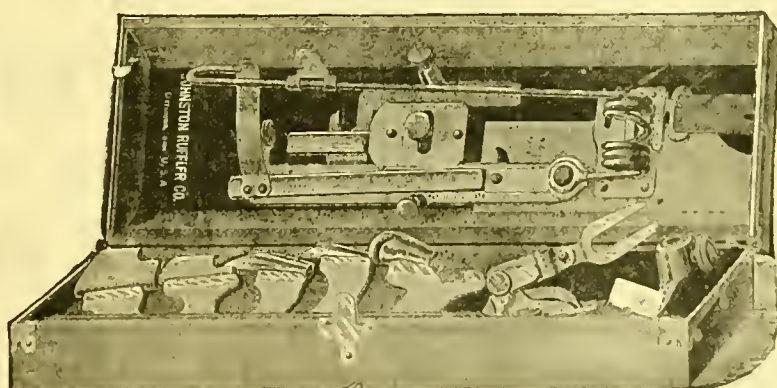


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HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

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NB.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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DEALERS find the Star Goods give finest results, yield biggest Profits, and sell at sight.

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Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public.

They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

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LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in the management of a Sewing Machine Manufactory and all the business connected with same, is desirous of an engagement. Address: "Mechanical Engineer," Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

TRAVELLER WANTED with connection amongst Bassinette dealers in London and Home Counties for sale of well-known bassinettes. Commission only. Good terms to a suitable man.—Apply immediately to "Progress," office of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

TO NEEDLE MAKERS.—A French house engaged in the wholesale Sewing Machine Sundries' trade, established 1884, is open to accept the AGENCY for a good make of sewing machine needles.—"Agency," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

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QUANTITY OF SEWING MACHINE PARTS from Williamson's Stock, Liverpool. Hemmers, Shuttles, Loopers, Crystals, Hooks, Springs, &c., &c. Any reasonable offer accepted. (Enclose stamped directed envelope for replies).—VERNAY, 42, St. James Road, Liverpool.

S. COX & CO., Eagle Works, Alcester, Makers of Upholsterers', Bagging, and every description of needles for hand and machine.

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WANTED, to purchase SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS. Advertiser is open to buy good sound sewing machine business, not less than 30 miles from London. Replies will be treated as confidential. Address "Purchaser," care of the *Gazette*.

The Hire-Purchase System.

ACTION AGAINST A DEALER FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

At the Longton County Court, before his Honour Judge Jordan, Mr. Thomas D. Lester, dealer in domestic appliances, Longton, was sued by Thomas Smith, potter of Princess Street, Shelton, to recover the sum of £8 5s., damages sustained by the illegal seizure and detention of the plaintiff's goods. It appeared that early last year one of defendant's agents induced the plaintiff's wife to purchase a wringing

machine on the understanding that she paid 2s. down and the balance by instalments of 1s. a week. The payments were kept up for a time, but owing to plaintiff's wife suffering from a severe illness, they fell into arrears. Subsequently the defendant sent his agent to plaintiff's house, and he took the wheel and handle off the machine. Application was afterwards made for payment of the arrears, but plaintiff refused to pay them until the machine had been put into working order; the defendant therefore took the machine away. The defendant was subsequently seen about the matter, and agreed to return the machine on payment of 6s. This amount was paid by plaintiff, but the defendant refused to deliver up the machine on account of the difficulty he had had in obtaining possession. The original price of the machine was £3 5s., and £1 18s. 6d. had been paid on account. The plaintiff now claimed £5 as damages for loss sustained through the illegal seizure of the machine. Mr. C. F. Robinson who appeared on behalf of defendant, produced a hiring agreement, bearing what was alleged to be defendant's mark. Eventually his Honour said that in his opinion the mark on the agreement had not been made by plaintiff at all. He considered that the defendant had acted illegally in seizing and detaining the machine, and found for the plaintiff for £2 18s.

ACTION FOR PERJURY AGAINST A CANVASSER.

At the Stoke-on-Trent Police Court, on the 21st inst., George Bennett, Park Street, Fenton, was charged with committing wilful and corrupt perjury at the Longton County Court. Mr. C. F. Robinson, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that in September, 1888, the prisoner was in the employ of Mr. Thomas D. Lister, of Longton, and was sent with a wringing machine to a man named John Smith, of Princess Street, Shelton. He was also given a hiring agreement, which was filled in for Smith to sign. The defendant delivered the machine, and returned to the shop with the agreement bearing Smith's name and mark, and signed by defendant himself as attesting witness. Subsequently Mr. Lester seized the machine, owing to Smith getting into arrears, with the result that Smith had recently obtained a verdict at the Longton County Court for damages. The defendant (Bennett) swore that the signature was in his handwriting, but denied that the words "John Smith" were in his handwriting. This constituted the alleged perjury. After the defendant had been questioned by Mr. Day, who appeared on his behalf, the matter was ordered to be adjourned.

LUCKY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

On the 11th February, at the Southampton County Court, Messrs. Pike and Son, Limited, general merchants, of Richmond, claimed of Ben. Castleman, a cowman, of Netley, the sum of £2 for hire of goods. —Mr. Bell appeared for defendant, and as plaintiffs, who had several cases entered, did not appear, he asked that his client should be allowed costs. They sold his client a watch for three guineas, and took in part payment, for 15s., a silver watch, which he alleged was worth far more than the one they sold him, and then actually had the assurance to charge defendant £2 for the hire. When he refused to pay the plaintiffs issued a notice of a formal character, which really looked like a process of the court. He put in a receipt which showed that the watch actually was sold.—His Honour, having looked through the papers, allowed defendant 5s. expenses.

PAYING OUT EXECUTIONS.

In the High Court of Justice, on the 11th February, the Tower Furnishing Company were successful in an action brought by a Mr. Brown, who applied to have a former verdict set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. The former verdict referred to was in respect of an action tried before Baron Huddleston. The Tower Company are in the habit of paying out executions and letting the goods to the householder on a hiring agreement. Having done this in the case of a Mr. Musset, of Balham, a judgment creditor named Brown impeached the transaction, and so an interpleader issue was raised. It was argued before Baron Huddleston that the transaction was invalid, and was really an advance on security, requiring registration as a bill of sale. Baron Huddleston told the jury that in substance the question was whether the transaction was honest and bona-fide, and was really what it purported to be, and that, if so, there would be no objection to it, and that it was the only way to protect the furniture of a judgment debtor, and that if the transaction was real they should find for the Company, which they did. Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Wills, in a judgment of great length, refused the application for a new trial.

ACTION AGAINST A LANDLORD.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court, held on the 17th Feb., his Honour, the Recorder of Belfast, had before him an action brought by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company against Mr. John

Magee, of 16, Chichester Street, Belfast, for recovery of £13, being the value of two sewing machines, their property, which the defendant had wrongfully got into his possession and converted to his own use, and for loss and damage sustained by plaintiffs, by reason of defendant under colour of a decree or order at his suit against one Catherine Gallagher, illegally seized, carried away, and sold or disposed of two sewing machines, the property of the plaintiffs. It appeared that the defendant had distrained the two machines for rent, though at the time the machines were on hire on the premises of Mrs. Gallagher. The instalments had not been paid up, and the plaintiffs had the right to immediate possession. It was contended for the plaintiffs that the seizure was an illegal one, the tenancy being quarterly, and the defendant's notice of demand claimed four months' rent due, and also that the machines were articles of trade and consequently were exempt from distress. The goods distrained were afterwards sold, the machines being bought in for the defendant. For the defence it was contended that no action by the Wheeler and Wilson Company could lie, and that the distress was perfectly legal. His Honour held that the plaintiffs had the right to recover from the defendant and that the machines were articles of trade, and consequently were exempt from distress, and gave a decree for £11 17s. 6d., being the £13 value of the machines, less the £1 2s. 6d. instalments paid thereon, the decree to be reduced to a penny if the machines were returned. Mr. R. C. K. Wilson, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Mahaffy) appeared for the Wheeler and Wilson Company, and Mr. Wm. Shean appeared for the defendant.

ACTION TO RECOVER POSSESSION.

At the Newnham County Court on February 5th, Mr. W. H. Fox, of Cinderford, had an action to recover from W. H. Matthews, articles hired from him or the sum of £1 14s.—Hirer removed and without permission, took away the hired goods when in considerable arrears.—Plaintiff eventually traced the goods to Cwm in Monmouthshire, and defendant allowed him after much delay to remove some of the goods, but others remained, a banjo and a lamp. The Registrar, Mr. J. W. Guise, gave judgment for the defendant on the extraordinary and unfair ground, that plaintiff having had £4 9s. 6d. and the best part of the goods back he must be content.

ACTION TO RECOVER POSSESSION FROM LANDLORD.

In the Clerkenwell County Court the case of Bradbury & Co., Lim., v. Robinson, was recently decided.—Mr. Cornish, Superintendent for Bradbury & Co., Lim., in opening the case, stated that on the 21st October, 1889, Arthur C. Burford hired a sewing machine from plaintiff's under an agreement produced, and made an arrangement with the defendant to use his shop with the intention of working up a business. At the expiration of a month Burford found it did not pay him, and intimated to defendant that he must find fresh quarters, and asked defendant if he could leave the machine there until he got an order so that he could remove it, which was agreed to. When Burford went for the machine defendant refused to give it up unless he paid him five weeks rent at 3s. per week. The machine being the property of Bradbury & Co., Lim., Burford notified them of the fact, whereupon they made application for the machine, which was refused, unless they paid 15s. for rent claimed to be due. In consequence of this the action was instituted to recover the machine. Burford was called and gave corroborative evidence, and also said no arrangement was come to in regard to rent. It was purely a speculative affair, which if successful would have been of benefit to both him and defendant. Defendant stated there was a positive verbal agreement as to rent.—His Honour held that defendant was not entitled to keep possession of machine, and decided that he must either deliver it up to plaintiff's or pay the full value, with costs to follow the judgment.

ACTION FOR ILLEGALLY DEPRIVING OF MACHINE.

At the Shoreditch County Court on Tuesday last the Singer Manufacturing Company were defendants in an action brought by a person named Chenworth to recover the sum of £10, on the ground that defendants had illegally deprived them of a sewing machine on September 27th, 1889. It transpired that the machine was hired on July 31st, 1886, and only £5 12s. 6d. had been paid, leaving a balance of £1 19s. Frequent applications had been made, both verbal and written, for the payment of arrears, and hirer had removed four times during the hire. The solicitor for the plaintiff pleaded that the machine was sold to plaintiff and not hired, relying upon the fact that defendants had lost the hire agreement. Defendant's counsel, however, called for the hire payment book and pointed out the terms therein, further, several witnesses were called to prove that plaintiff had signed the missing agreement. His Honour, Judge Prentice, held that it was clearly a hire transaction, and gave judgment for the defendants.

Death of Mr. F. Bell.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Fred Bell, the editor of *The United States Sewing Machine Times*, of New York. He was by birth an Englishman, and emigrated to America when only seventeen years old. His means of livelihood chiefly depended upon his knowledge of the dry goods business, obtained in "the old country." This, in 1852, the period of his arrival in New York, was sufficient to insure speedy employment, good salesmen being in great demand. In 1858 he sold his first sewing machine, in St. Louis. In 1861 he had the Grover & Baker Columbus, O. agency, which he held till 1870, during which time he was sole proprietor of Bell's Cloak House, the largest establishment of its kind in Ohio, outside of Cincinnati. In 1872 he went to Georgia, in the interest of the Howe Machine Company, and after a few months secured the Domestic (Atlanta Branch) management. This he resigned in 1874, to take service with the Remington Company, which, in 1876, withdrew all its branch offices, and Mr. Bell, with his son, John S. S., thereupon formed a new establishment, known far and wide through the South as Fred. Bell & Co., wholesale jobbers of "Stewart," "Remington,"

"Victor" and "Dauntless" machines—the first house in the South to do a strictly wholesale sewing machine business, no machines being sold to consumers under any circumstances. It was in 1879 that Mr. Bell first allowed his name to appear as editor, although for several years before he had virtually edited one or two publications. *The Southern Blade* was the name of his Atlanta paper, and it is said to have been a keen one. It ran about one year as a monthly, when, this appearing too slow, it was turned into a weekly—the first weekly sewing machine paper ever published.

In 1882 Mr. Bell went to New York and put out the first number of *The Times*, which has, under his management, scored a success gratifying to all concerned.

Hire Dealers who have not yet notified their approval of the objects of the Hire Trader's Protection Association, are requested to communicate with Mr. Samuel J. Sewell, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C., at once.

Alleged Undue Preference.

On Tuesday last, at the Court of Queen's Bench, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury, the case of Hermann Loog, Limited v. George Whight and Co., commenced on the previous Friday, was disposed of.

The plaintiffs were ostensibly the creditors of the Hermann Loog, Limited, but the creditors were never consulted, or would certainly not have allowed the action to be entered. The actual plaintiff was the liquidator of Hermann Loog, Limited, and if to serve the interests of the creditors was his only object, he is certainly a man possessed of more zeal than discretion. But zeal for the interest of creditors of a public company is not a ruling passion with liquidators as a class, and we fear that this case is no exception to the rule.

We hope some day to be able to lay bare the history of the winding-up proceedings in *re Hermann Loog, Limited*, which we are afraid will be such a record of wastefulness as the annals of few companies can equal. It must strike our readers as scarcely credible that the winding up order was granted as far back as January 1887, and that the liquidator has never held any communication whatever with the creditors except informing them that their statement of claim had been passed. During all this time expenses have been running on, and the amount to be divided growing smaller. As if the liquidator had not already spent enough of the creditors' money, he enters on a frivolous action against Messrs. George Whight & Co., which has cost some £400 or £500. An action which we are certain no creditor in his senses would have sanctioned. An action which was bound to fail. Common justice and fairness were on the side of the defendants.

As one of the creditors of Hermann Loog, Limited, we tell Mr. Clark, the liquidator, that morally he is bound to pay the heavy law costs out of his own pocket, and not take them out of the estate. It is opposed to all that is fair and just for him to enter on litigation of a most frivolous character without consulting the creditors, and to charge them with the costs. If he and his friends under these circumstances can pocket their fees without at least a few qualms of conscience, then the *genus* liquidator is even worse than he is generally depicted, and that is black enough.

If the liquidator has any money at all to divide, we ask him to share it out at once. If it is only a penny in the £ pray let us have it, as the creditors have no confidence whatever in the way their property is being dealt with, and are convinced that the longer the distribution is delayed the less there will be to divide.

Although we have a full report of the proceedings in "*Hermann Loog, Limited, v. George Whight & Co.*," we will not trouble our readers to wade through the whole, but will summarise it as much as possible.

The cause of the action was to recover from the defendants a number of musical instruments delivered by the managing director of the plaintiffs' company to the defendants, on the grounds that there had been undue preference shown to the defendants.

Mr. F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Bernard Coleridge, M.P., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Forman appeared for the defendants.

Briefly stated, the plaintiffs' case was that on the 20th and 21st of December, 1886, 750 Aristons were sent by Mr. Hermann Loog to some premises at Haverstock Hill, where they were taken over by Messrs. George Whight & Co. The delivery, it was alleged, was made late at night, and with secrecy. It was further alleged by Mr. Lockwood that Hermann Loog, Limited, was at this time in a hopelessly insolvent condition, and that in spite of other creditors pressing him, he made the transfer to the defendants. The learned counsel also referred to the subsequent relations between Mr. Whight and Mr. Loog, tending to show that intimacy and personal friendship existed between them, and thought he should be able to show that at the time the transfer was effected the dominant influence operating in the mind of Mr. Loog was to prefer the claims of George Whight & Co. to his other creditors. If he (the learned counsel) succeeded in doing this, the transaction would be void, and the plaintiffs entitled to judgment in their favour.

Mr. John Annam was the first witness called. It will be remembered that this gentleman was appointed receiver on behalf of Frister & Rossmann, the debenture holders. His evidence was interesting only so far as it showed the position of affairs when he was in charge of the business. At the date of the winding-up order he found the book debts were of the nominal value of £40,000, owing by some 17,000 to 20,000 persons. He estimated these debts with stock £6,500, to realise £31,954. The liabilities of the estate were between £50,000 and £60,000, including £32,000 of debentures. Witness collected the debts until the 1st December, 1887, and he estimated the cost of the collections at 45 per cent.

Two carmen were then called, and gave evidence as to the delivery of the goods to Haverstock Hill, also Miss Sutton as to the entry of the order in the books.

Mr. Henry Crofts Longsdon, partner in Messrs. W. Summerscales & Sons', creditors of Hermann Loog, Limited, for £2,090, gave evidence tending to show that from August to December, 1886, they were pressing for payment of their account.

The evidence for the defence, which was of a lengthy character, showed clearly that Hermann Loog, Limited, owed the defendants the sum of £922, a large portion of which was many months overdue. Numerous letters were read which had passed between the parties, all of which showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the defendants had pressed very hard for payment of their claims. These letters extended over a period of six months. At length, on the 18th of December, 1886, the defendants decided to file a petition for the winding up of the plaintiffs company, unless they on that very day either paid their account or gave them ample security. A meeting took place between the managing director of the company and the defendants, and their accountant and the proposal was made that the defendants should purchase 750 Aristons at the price of 27s. each, and credit Hermann Loog, Limited, with the same. Defendant agreed to this, and on the completion of the delivery of the instruments, paid by cheque the difference between the value of the Aristons and plaintiff's account.

As to the goods going to Haverstock Hill instead of defendant's ordinary business premises at Holborn Bars, and the late hour at which they were removed, out of which the plaintiff's counsel had made much capital, a complete answer was forthcoming. The defendants had used the Haverstock Hill premises for years as a warehouse, and produced the lease and rent book. Then, as to the time at which the good arrived, it was shown that this was no fault of the defendants, who had made arrangements for their acceptance at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Willis, Q.C., in his closing speech held that he had proved that the suggestion of the payment of defendant's debt by the transfer of goods was the result of extreme pressure, and was not a voluntary act to show undue preference. Therefore, he held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove their case.

Mr. Bernard Coleridge, M.P., made a very long and grossly unfair closing speech, in which the terms swindler and bogus figured very prominently and frequently. Several times the Judge stopped him to ask where the evidence could be found. In most cases there was no evidence in support of his wild statements and false imputations.

The Judge, in addressing the jury, showed his disgust for the course the counsel for the plaintiffs had pursued. He said that they were not to be influenced by a man standing up in the court and bawling out the term "swindler." What they had to do was to examine the circumstances, and see if the goods were passed for the purpose of giving one creditor a preference over another, and if so, the transaction was not a proper one. If, on the other hand, the transfer was not a voluntary act, but effected for the purpose of preventing extreme measures being taken, then they must find for the defendants. They must make some allowance for a man who is really owed the money, and who is quite entitled to say, "I'll get my money."

After two minutes' consideration, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Verdict accordingly, with costs.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company's Nottingham Trade.

TRADE in the Nottingham district is very good, and whether we attribute it to the excellence of the Wheeler & Wilson Cos. products, judicious management success at the Paris Exhibition, or the enthusiasm of a most efficient staff (we are inclined to think all combined) certainly the results have been most satisfactory. To describe it a steady progress, would not express the condition of trade, as business within the last twelve months have more than trebled preceding years.

The trade in this district is not confined to any particular manufacture, including as it does Clothing, Hosiery, Boot, Pinafore and Apron, Lace and Corset Manufacturers with a sprinkling of the Linen, or North of Ireland trade also Down Clothing, in all of which the Company have secured a large sale of their machines, with a still

increasing demand. Perhaps the most marked departure has been in the Hosiery trade, where the new No. 9 bids fair to revolutionize the whole trade. Hosiery Manufacturers up to the introduction of the No. 9 machine have used almost exclusively chain stitch, but with the No. 9 the requirements of Hosiery Manufacturers high speed, light running and elasticity of stitch and the other difficulties attendant in dealing with these fabrics are completely met. The No. 12 machine thoroughly justifies all that has been said in its favour, the best proof of its qualities is the fact that when once placed in a factory, orders are always repeated. There is no machine capable of such a wide range of work, meeting the requirements of the heaviest Boot trade (wax thread or otherwise) giving the necessary beauty of stitch for shirts and collars, the Zephyr fabrics of the pinafore trade and the gossamer like fabrics of the Hosiery. We may also state in every case where machines of other makers have been put down with ours in open competition the orders have been placed with us, and in most cases we have been entrusted with order for the benching and engineering connected therewith.

A large retail trade is also done notwithstanding the requirements of the Company that it must be a gilt-edged one. No doubt the Company are reaping the benefit of the name they have acquired for making high class machines.

And now to turn to a more convivial subject, the staff of the combined offices Nottingham and Sheffield under the management of Mr. R. A. Edwards thinking this a fitting epoch in the history of the Company decided to give a dinner to all employees of the district at St. Peter's Restaurant, Nottingham, when a most enjoyable and enthusiastic evening was spent, Mr. R. A. Edwards presiding.

After the usual toast of "The Queen" the toast of the Wheeler & Wilson Company was given and received with the greatest enthusiasm, and speeches were made by Messrs. H. Jackson, J. A. Rowbotham, L. E. Rowbotham, W. Elliott, D. Dalry, H. Elliott, W. Graham, and others. The toast of the ladies was next given by the Chairman, who expressed his great appreciation of the assistance rendered by them to the business. Mr. J. T. Whate replied in a neat speech, supplemented by Miss A. A. Davis, who thoroughly brought down the house in replying and giving an impromptu rhyme, entitled "Good old Wheeler and Wilson." Various members contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening by instrumental music and songs.

We are all readers down here, Mr. Editor, of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and must express our thanks for the great pleasure it affords us in perusing your valuable paper, and wish you every success.

ROBIN HOOD.

Harrop's Perambulator Factory.

A RECENT visit to Manchester gave us an opportunity of inspecting Mr. John Harrop's show-rooms, 55, Tib Street, and his works at Bury Street, Stockport.

The warehouse is an extensive building in the centre of the city. On entering, the offices are observed to be to the right and left, and close by is the telephone room, where direct communication can be held with the works in Stockport.

The five floors of the show-rooms are filled with almost every article required for completely furnishing a house. The walls abound with pictures, and countless shelves are filled with albums, books, &c. Clocks and watches are displayed in numerous varieties, and musical instruments of all kinds are on show; a full range of furniture can also be inspected. We knew that Mr. Harrop had been extending his list of goods for some time past, but were not aware that he dealt in one-half of the articles on show at Tib Street, nearly all of which are made specially for an easy payment trade.

Mr. John Harrop's factory premises are not far from Stockport Station, and here are made a large number of the articles on show at Tib Street. They are fitted with a large amount of machinery for doing all kinds of work at the lowest possible cost. Entering first the furniture department, we found a large staff making chairs, tables, couches, &c. Accompanied by the manager, we made a complete round of the several buildings, in which we found every operation in perambulator manufacture performed on the premises. Not only were the bodies constructed, painted, and upholstered on the spot, but the whole of the metal parts, including the wheels, were made at Bury Street Mills.

Only quite recently, as stated in the *February Gazette*, has Mr. Harrop started a wheel factory. This, we found, was completely fitted with machinery to produce 40,000 wheels per annum. Even the rubber tyres for the wheels are made at this factory, and beyond doubt it is one of the most complete in the country.

Embezzlement by a Singer Collector.

On the 4th February Samuel Coombe was charged at Tavistock, before Mr. W. S. Rosevere and Mr. D. Radford, with embezzling £4 9s. belonging to the Singer Manufacturing Company, between November 1st and December 15th.

Mr. F. Cecil Lane, of Plymouth, who appeared for the prosecution: said although his clients did not wish to unduly press the case they felt it to be an imperative duty to take those proceedings as a warning to others. There were several charges, but he only intended to proceed with one. The prisoner was in receipt of over 30s. a week when he absconded.

Mr. James Ledington, the company's district agent for the West of England, produced the agreement by which prisoner undertook to account for all moneys he received on the Saturday of each week.

Ernest Harris, sub-manager of the Launceston district, including Tavistock and neighbourhood, for which the prisoner acted as sales man and collector, produced a number of weekly accounts forwarded to him by the accused, including one dated November 9th. None of them contained the name of Thurza Cole, or any mention of £4 9s.

Thurza Cole, of Sydenham, Milton Abbott, said she purchased a sewing machine of the prisoner on November 2nd, and paid him £4 9s., for which he gave her the receipt produced.

Police Constable Moon deposed to apprehending the prisoner at Portsmouth.

Mr. Lane informed the magistrates that Miss Eva Heard, of Lidf-ord, paid the prisoner 11s. 6d., and Police Constable Crispin, of Tavistock, paid him 5s. The prisoner gave them receipts, but failed to account for the moneys.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Ledington said they made what enquiries they could respecting the character of the men they took into their employ. The prisoner was for some months under his personal supervision at Plymouth as a canvasser, and was promoted to a collectorship as he appeared to be a respectable man.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Managers' Conference.

MR. Charles Orrell, the respected Manager of the Singer Companies, Northampton District, invited the whole of the sub-Managers in his District, together with the Collectors and Salesmen of Northampton, to a sumptuous dinner served by Mr. Castello, of the Drapery, Northampton. J. Whitie, Esq., the highly respected manager for the United Kingdom, occupied the chair, and Mr. Charles Orrell the vice-chair.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. Whitie gave an address, which was full of sound practical advice, and also very encouraging to all present. Mr. Whitie then had to leave to catch his train for London, and Mr. Orrell, in proposing "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company," which was heartily responded to, traced the history of the Singer Manufacturing Company from its start to its present position, and congratulated the whole of the present Company on their increase of business for the past year, it having been the most successful in the District.

Mr. Summers, of Wellingboro, then proposed "Prosperity to the Northampton District," quoting a number of figures which showed a great increase of business for the past year, and stating that he believed the present year would be more successful than the past.

Mr. J. A. Girdler, chief clerk and cashier at the Northampton office, then gave a short practical address on the best method of book-keeping, making special reference to the stock-sheet, &c.

Mr. Reynolds, chief mechanic, then gave an address on the construction of the various machines supplied by the Company, with some good sound advice to those present.

After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Orrell for entertaining them, the Company dispersed, having spent a very pleasant and profitable evening.

The following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Whitie, General Manager of London.	Northampton Office.
Mr. C. Orrell, District Manager of Northampton.	Mr. Girdler, Cashier.
Sub-Managers of the various offices as follows:—	Mr. Reynolds, Mechanic.
Mr. Summers, Wellingboro.	Mr. Mallard, Salesman and Collector.
Mr. Jones, Bedford.	Mr. Clarke, Salesman and Collector.
Mr. Lines, Luton.	Mr. Harrison, Salesman and Collector.
Mr. Stokes, Biggleswade.	Mr. Watts, Salesman and Collector.
Mr. Whitie, Rugby.	Mr. Spriggs, Salesman and Collector.
Mr. Prentice, Harford.	
Mr. Evrall, Hitchin.	

Nothmann v. Lidgerwood.

WE have received a copy of the decision in the above action, which was tried by Dr. Monteiro de Azevedo, at Rio. The "Sworn Public Translator and Commercial Interpreter" has not translated the Portuguese into anything like good English, but we do not care to trust ourselves to correct his faults, and therefore reproduce his document exactly as received.

These documents examined between parts: Maximiliano Nothmann as plaintiff and Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. attorney in propria causa of the Singer Manufacturing Co. as defendant, etc. The Plaintiff submits in the libel at folio 4:

That he was accused by the Defendant for the payment of supposed prejudices of (owing to) the fact that he, Plaintiff, endeavoured to enrich himself by the manufacture and sale of sewing machines of the maker "Singer," so imitated as to deceive the purchasers.

That beyond this the Defendant moved for search warrants and made seizures of sewing machines, some even foreign to the question.

That the referred to suit was judged *non procedendo* in the great appeal by the Court of Appeals of Ouro Preto which decided that the Defendant could not re-vindicate the exclusive proprietary in the alleged trade-mark, and that the machines seized were not imitations in comparing them with those of the defendant's.

That by this detractory proceeding the Defendant attacked his, the Plaintiff's, credit, he being subjected to the annoyance of the said searches and seizures in presence of the Custom House and of the police, he, the Plaintiff, estimating the damages at 80,000,000 reis.

That by cause of the said suit he returned from Europe, where he was for commercial advantages, through which he was forced to incur expenses in travelling and telegraphing, with which he expended 1,000,000 reis.

That by this return from Europe, where he intended to remain for seven years, at the head of a house destined for the purchasing of goods necessary to the commercial establishments he possesses in this city, he was obliged to abandon interests of such importance, and leave the useful, comfortable and economical life that he might there have enjoyed, the which is valued at 75,000,000 reis.

That the commissions he has paid, the transactions he could not realise in Europe, whence he returned to the prejudice of the greater extension of his business, demand an indemnity of 175,000,000 reis.

That the loss through the seizure of the referred to machines, according to the statement at folio 29 amounted to 74,555,000 reis.

That with lawyer and attorney he expended 12,000,000 reis., which do not enter under the rule of costs, and should be indemnified by the Defendant.

And he concludes by asking that the Defendant be obliged to pay to him the sum of 417,555,000 reis., to which the above detailed items amount, as an indemnity for prejudices, losses and damages (unrealised profits and would-be damages) in reason of injurious tricks and acts against him, the Plaintiff.

At folio 81 the Defendant offered the exception of non-competency, over-ruled at 116, and at folio 137 the exception of illegality, also over-ruled at folio 148, then contesting the suit at folio 151, where it pleaded.

That the facts as set forth in the libel as generative elements of obligation are arbitrary, for they consist of voyages for pleasure and on business, which the Plaintiff asserts he has made.

That the alleged expense with lawyer and attorney are spontaneous voluntary acts by the Plaintiff.

That there is no obligation to indemnify the plaintiff

(a) Because all acts practised by it, the Defendant, and for the guarantee of its rights were legal and licit and exercised before Judges and Courts of the country.

(b) Because there was not, during all the course of the suit laid by it, the Defendant, either fraud or culpability.

(c) Because there is not, nor has there been any act of it, the Defendant, against the Plaintiff beyond judicial direction.

(d) Because no advantage was derived from these acts and facts, and there is in its favour, at all stages of the suit, a plentitude of good faith; whereas

(e) the Plaintiff always proceeded before, during and after the suit, with entire bad faith, enriching himself by the losses of others, by the violation of the rights of the Defendant in the industrial property, as well as those to its commercial designation in the important "Singer" sewing machine business.

(f) It, the Defendant, used its rights, it commenced no inconsiderate suit, but based upon the laws of industrial proprietary, and on the common law, more than once gaining the decisions of Judges and Courts.

(g) The decision of the Court of Appeals of Ouro Preto, albeit injudicious and unjust, does not constitute a case decided in favour of the Plaintiff in the present suit.

That the Plaintiff since the time the first suit was commenced has always resided in this country, and has continued to do business on a large scale in counterfeit sewing machines, from this deriving great profits and advantages.

That under such conditions it should be absolved from the demand in the libel.

As Assistant, The Singer Manufacturing Co. pleads at folio 154.

That the revisory determination at folio 27 decided nothing anew, merely causing matters to revert to the former condition, wherein the Plaintiff is found in the criminal employment of the name of the Assistant, for the purpose of selling as "Singer," defective machines of German manufacture, with which the Plaintiff has conducted his usual business.

That this determination does not forbid the suit that the Assistant will bring against the Plaintiff, that he shall pay to it losses and damages, which he has caused to it by the trickery he employs to sell these German machines as "Singer;" the more so, as it is rendering effective its right against the Plaintiff in the Criminal Court.

That the seizure, &c. to which the libel refers were legitimate to the Assistant, and were effected under judicial order and warrant of the proper authority, which thus assumed the responsibility for the act.

That there are in question sewing machines to which the Plaintiff attached a mark similar to that of the Assistant, and distinguished them by the name of "Singer," an act now qualified as criminal; it being in the present suit of proper application to the Plaintiff the law: *Nemo de improbitate sua consequitur actionem*.

That so manifest is the bad faith of the Plaintiff that adopting for his machines words that lead to the error of supposing these to be veritable "Singer," he has substituted these words, always in defrauding the Assistant, denoting clearly that the Plaintiff has no judicial certainty of the right he has assumed to bring the present suit.

That the Plaintiff never had, nor has he to this date, any registered mark for sewing machines of whatsoever description.

That the suit brought should be judged *non procedendo*.

The Defendant, responding in contestation at folio 158 reverse, the suit was submitted and arguments finally closed by the litigants.

All of which being well considered, considering that indemnity is not due where damage arises from the use made of inherent right, Coelho da Rocha, Dir. Civ. S/34; *quod fit lege permittente nete suo diat. L. 17, Dig. de Ord. &c.*—Considering that the Defendant in laying against the Plaintiff the libel at folio 6, and in taking the protective measures at folio 10 to 20 used its rights.

Considering that it is not proved that the defendant in laying the above mentioned libel and taking the measures, proceeded fraudulently or maliciously, when it is certain in law that: *Nulla videtur dolo fatur que suo jure estitute*, beyond which

Considering that under the law the cases are explicit in which suit for losses and damages are allowed against a plaintiff defeated in an action, as it is determined in Art. 808 Commercial Code, in favour of the merchant against the creditor, who with manifest injustice throws him into bankruptcy, it is inferred therefrom the two principles, the two remissive principles of the matter, of the native law which are:

1st the cases for indemnity by the defeated plaintiff are special;

2nd, that for such cases bad faith by the said Plaintiff is indispensable in accordance with the general doctrine of law.

Considering that under such conditions, there being on the part of the Defendant neither fraud nor malice in the legal exercise of its right no indemnity can be demanded it, because of its suit against the Plaintiff, to whom will pertain only the costs gained with the suit under Art. 16 of Dir. Proc., in conformity with what is specified in criminal

practice under similar circumstances, by Art. 307 of the Code of Criminal Process; because in law this right could not really exist, if from its exercise should arise an indemnity for whosoever suffered from this exercise.

Considering as valid the defence of the Assistant at folio 154, because of the reasons thereof produced.

Considering the remainder of the documents and that which is well expounded in the pleas at folio 214.

I decide the suit not maintainable by the Plaintiff and condemn him in the costs, absolving the Defendant and the Assistant from the demand.

Let the annexed documents be stamped.

Through press of work, principally caused by the recent electoral registry (Art. 239 of Decree 8,213 of August 13th, 1881), the delivery of this decision has been retarded.

Rio, December 19th, 1889.

J. CHARLES.

I, Charles John Kunhardt, of the City of Rio de Janeiro, Public Translator and Commercial Interpreter, duly appointed and sworn, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of a document written in the Portuguese language.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office in Rio de Janeiro, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety.

C. J. KUNHARDT.

Sworn Public Translator and Commercial Interpreter.

Serious Charge against Sewing Machine Dealers.

At the East Grinstead Petty Sessions, Mr. Bedo Boys Varty and Mr. Henry Mills, sewing machine dealers, of East Grinstead, were summoned, at the instance of Messrs. Metzler & Co., for converting to their own use a piano, of which they were the bailees. Both pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Prince for the defendants. The latter stated, at the outset, that the transactions took place between Messrs. Metzler and one of the defendants, and though the partnership would apply for any civil action, yet, in a criminal case, each partner would be responsible only for his own actions. He therefore asked that the case against each defendant might be taken separately, as that would enable him to put their side of the matter before the Bench on oath.

Mr. Wilkinson said both defendants were charged with the same offence, and he saw no reason for separating the evidence.

The Bench refused Mr. Prince's application.

Mr. Wilkinson, in opening his case, detailed the circumstances under which two American organs and an organo-piano were lent to the defendants in October last, to show at an exhibition they were promoting. They were lent for a week only, and as they were not returned on November 13th, Messrs. Metzler wrote expressing their surprise at not receiving them. No answer was sent to this, and on November 25th they wrote again in a similar strain, and said they would have to charge hire if they were not sent back within a week. No reply was received, so they wrote again on November 29th and December 2nd, and after the last letter the two organs were sent back. Messrs. Metzler wrote, by mistake, acknowledging the return of all, but on December 5th wrote again saying they had made a mistake and requesting the immediate return of the piano, and refusing to execute further orders until a remittance was received. Meanwhile, under date of December 3rd, defendants wrote in reference to another matter, but said not one word about the piano. On December 17th, prosecutors again expressed the annoyance they were put to, and again got no reply. On December 31st they wrote giving defendants notice that they should place the matter in their solicitor's hands unless the piano arrived in London by the end of the week. On January 2nd the defendants wrote that they could not understand the manner in which Messrs. Metzler were writing with regard to the organo-piano. Of course the understanding was that if they (defendants) could sell the piano, Messrs. Metzler would be very glad for them to do so. There was no truth in that statement. If there was, why had not Messrs. Varty and Mills raised it before? The following day Messrs. Metzler wrote back saying it was distinctly against their manner of business to send goods out on sale or return. They must have the organo-piano back, and if it was not delivered to them by the following Tuesday they would place the matter in other hands. The instruments had never been put to their account, having been lent for a few days only. No answer was received to that, and accordingly enquiries were made. It was ascertained that the defendants had sold the piano to Mr. Pott, of the Railway Hotel, as long back as November 12th, a day before the first application for its return. Yet no intimation was ever given by defendants that they had sold it.

The following evidence was then taken:—

Arthur Coward, salesman in the employ of Messrs. Metzler & Co., said Messrs. Varty & Mills were customers of the firm. On October 7th, 1889, they called at 42, Great Marlborough Street (the prosecutors' place of business), and saw witness. They said they were about to hold an exhibition in East Grinstead, and mentioned that several other firms were lending instruments, and would Messrs. Metzler do the same. They expressed a wish to have two American organs and an organo-piano. After consultation with a member of the firm, it was agreed to lend what was required for one week. Defendants were to pay carriage both ways, and to be responsible for any damage. The instruments were sent off on the 10th of October. The number of the piano was 12,204. On the 8th an entry of the agreement was made in the firm's instrument book. The instruments not being returned by the specified date, a letter was written on November 13th applying for their return. Again on November 25th, 29th, December 2nd, 5th, 17th, and 31st, and January 3rd, the firm wrote. No answer was received except to those of December 2nd and December 31st. The two organs were returned on December 2nd, but the organo-piano had never come back. On January 10th witness came to East Grinstead to make inquiries, and he found the piano at the "Railway Hotel." The firm never allowed goods to go out on sale or return. The trade price of the piano was £46.

Cross-examined: This was subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. This was a very fair price for such an instrument. He did not ascertain what Mr. Pott gave defendants for the piano. Witness saw

it, and Mr. Pott asked him a few questions about the instrument. He said he had paid for it, and witness told him the trade price. Witness remarked, "That's all right," on hearing that Mr. Pott had paid for it. A bill for £33 4s. 3d. from defendants to Metzler's fell due on that day. That was given for goods supplied from July 24th to September 30th. Witness had no knowledge at that time that the bill was due, nor did he call and see the bankers about it. He subsequently heard the bill had been dishonoured. On October 7th an arrangement was made that a three months' bill should be given, as this would bring it up to a six months' credit. He knew of no instances where goods were sent to exhibitions on sale or return. He imagined Messrs. Varty & Mills wanted them to prove their credit. It was distinctly understood they were not to sell them. Price lists were sent out with the goods. The piano in question was priced at £84. This was subject to 25 per cent. discount.

A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Metzler was called to prove the posting to defendants of the various letters read by Mr. Wilkinson in his opening. The latter stated that notice was given the defendants on Saturday to produce the originals.

Mr. Prince said it was monstrous that his clients should only be given a day's notice to produce the letters, and asked that proof of their being sent should be ignored on the ground that the accused had not been given reasonable time to produce them.

This the Bench declined to do.

Mr. T. W. Pott gave evidence as to purchasing the organo-piano from the defendants on the 12th November. It was really an exchange, prisoners receiving an old piano worth about £10, a horse worth about £20, and a cheque for £17 10s. for the instrument. Mills signed the receipt, but both of the prisoners were present.

Mr. Prince asked the Bench whether they thought they would send the case for trial. If they intended doing so, he would reserve his defence.

The Chairman replied that they had decided to send the defendants for trial at the Assizes.

On Varty being asked whether he had any statement to make, he said, "I am not guilty. With regard to the arrangements with Mr. Coward, we told him distinctly at the time that we did not want them to send the instruments for nothing. We said we would pay the carriage, and try to sell the instruments as much for them as any other firm. As regards not sending things on sale or return, they have sent an oboe on sale or return to us. I was only present when the receipt was given to Mr. Pott. I reserve my further defence."

Mills, on being asked if he had any statement to make, said: "I say the same as Mr. Varty."

Bail was allowed, Mr. Rush, of the Middle Row, being bound in the sum of £20 for each defendant.

Meeting of Creditors.

THE public examination of Thomas Williamson, dealer in domestic machinery, Widemarsh Street, and 28, St. Owen's Street, Hereford, took place on the 31st ult., at the Hereford Bankruptcy Court. The debtor's statement of affairs showed unsecured creditors liabilities amounting to £307, and a deficiency of £270. In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he took over the business in Widemarsh Street in 1880 on borrowed capital, but, in consequence of the excessive valuation which he had to pay on taking over the business he was obliged to apply to the Court in 1882, when he paid a composition of 3s. 4d. in the pound. He had since continued in business, hoping to be able to retrieve his position, but unfortunately his hopes had not been realised. He alleged his failure to have been caused by bad trade losses, law costs, and interest on borrowed capital. He expressed an opinion that, if he had had capital, he could have built up a splendid business. Finally the examination was adjourned. The following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Anthony C. & E., Hereford	35	16	0
Barnfield T. & Co., Birmingham	10	0	0
Howe Sewing Machine Company, Bridgeton ...	25	0	0
Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Limited, Guide Bridge...	32	10	0
Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's Bank, Hereford	40	0	0
Murdoch J. G. & Co., Limited, London ...	85	0	0
Payne G., Manchester	10	0	0
Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, Oldham ...	43	0	0

THOMAS MOORE, Cycle and Perambulator Dealer, Bournemouth.

The above has executed a deed of assignment. The unsecured liabilities are £1,450 11s. 8d., secured creditors £200. The net assets are estimated at £701 13s. The following are among the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Davies & Co., London... ..	28	0	0
Simpson & Fawcett, Leeds	20	0	0
Brassington & Cooke, Manchester...	18	0	0
Halesworth Perambulator Company, Limited ...	10	0	0

CHARLES LUSTY, Sewing Machine Dealer, 6, Wolsely Crescent, Stapleton Road, Bristol.

A receiving order has been granted in the above. The unsecured liabilities are given in at £199 2s. 11d. and net assets at £38 14s. 9d.

BEDO VARTY & H. MILLS, Household Machinery Dealers, East Grinstead.

A deed of assignment has been registered in the above. The unsecured liabilities are £613 10s. 1d., and preference claims £8 10s. The assets consist of stock £257 7s. 7d., estimated to realise £100; book debts £210 os. 4d., estimated to realise £150; cash in hand £6; debtors' furniture estimated to fetch £21. It is expected that a dividend of 6s. 8d. can be paid. The following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bell Organ Company, London	42	0	0
Brinsmead & Co., London	30	0	0
Bryant —, Birmingham	12	0	0
Cherry Tree Machine Company, Cherry Tree...	28	0	0
Cummings & Smith, London	21	0	0
Harris & Co., London... ..	48	0	0
Metzler & Co., London	130	0	0
Schappisier —, London	72	0	0
Sheer E. & Co., East Grinstead	10	0	0
Silber & Fleming, London	23	0	0
Smith Organ Company, London	38	0	0
White Sewing Machine Company, London ...	50	0	0

SECURED CREDITORS.

	£	s.	d.
Davey Horace, East Grinstead	12	0	0
Woolgar Daniel, East Grinstead	12	0	0

E. T. ROSE, Sewing Machine Dealer, York.

The above has executed a deed of assignment. The unsecured liabilities are given at £847 12s. 9d., and assets £100. It is expected that 12s. 6d. in the £ can be paid by five equal payments at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, the last two secured. The following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin H., Middlesbrough	20	0	0
Gray J., Brechin	20	0	0
Harrop J., Manchester	40	0	0
Hargreaves J., Keighley	33	0	0
Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Limited, Gulse Bridge	19	0	0
Lloyd & Hill, Birmingham	36	0	0
Murdoch J. G. & Co., Limited, London	24	0	0
Pattison G., Dunnington	15	0	0
Petty R., York	30	0	0
Phillips & Sons, Birmingham	47	0	0
Ripley H., Leeds	61	0	0
Rose W., Northallerton	28	0	0
Rose Henry, York	20	0	0
Smith & Paget, Keighley	80	0	0
Stratford & Mullett, Hull	33	0	0
Summerscales & Sons, Keighley	129	0	0
Watson & Whalley, Keighley	33	0	0
Whittaker Bros., Acorington	11	0	0
Wolf J., York	34	0	0
York Herald Company, York	20	0	0

JOHN BRAIN, Domestic Machinery Dealer, Cock Street, Darlington.

A receiving order has been granted in the above. The unsecured debts are given at £331 6s. 6d., and the secured at £21 10s. The following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Boddie A., Wolverhampton	13	0	0
Cartwright, Charles, & Son, Birmingham	25	7	3
Dunn Martin, West Bromwich	11	2	6
Gordon S. & Co., Birmingham	10	0	0
Grimshaw T. & Son, Littleborough	15	12	7
Holmes, Pearson, & Midgley, Keighley	27	1	6
Hoskin & Sewell, Sordesley	24	5	0
Howland R. & Sons, High Wycombe	25	4	8
L'Hollier Leon, Birmingham	20	19	8
Marriott H. & Co., Manchester	11	13	6
Middleton James, Smethwick	18	5	0
Morrison & Austen, London	29	0	8
White Sewing Machine Company, London	40	3	9

Jottings.

Our Annual Perambulator Supplement is sent out with this month's "GAZETTE."

Mrs. Alice M. Lagrove, the twice-married and twice-divorced daughter of Mr. Singer, the millionaire sewing-machine inventor, has just died at her home in New York. Twenty years ago Miss Singer was a prominent member of Parisian society, and her marriage to Mr. W. A. Lagrove was a social event of considerable importance. It was a characteristic French marriage, made by the parents, and incompatibility of temper led first to separation and then to divorce, after which Mrs. Lagrove became a fashionable actress. Six years ago she and an actor named Bangs were married at short notice by the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, but a few months later she instituted successful proceedings for divorce, and had ever since been known by the name of her first husband. She has left an only child, and a large estate, stage costumes and jewellery, valued at £40,000.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 7th of February a serious fire broke out at the knitting factory of Messrs. Rothwell, Limited, Bolton, where a comparatively new industry in that district was recently established, giving employment to hundreds of girls. The fire originated in the engine-house, and developed such intense heat as to heavily damage valuable foreign machinery. The place will be stopped some weeks. The damage is estimated at £1,000.

Mr. John Edge has been transferred from the management of the Singer Company's Burnley depot to the position of superintendent collector and sales man, attached to the Singer Liverpool office.

Mr. William Coker, for a long time manager of Messrs. Wright & Co.'s depot in Shoreditch, has gone into business for himself. He has opened premises at 102, Hackney Road, E., for the sale of domestic machinery, musical instruments, jewellery, &c.

Mr. John Harrop has opened a new depot at 5, High Street, Oldham, for the sale of bassinets and mail carts.

Mr. Hildred, of Messrs. Footman, Pretty, & Nicholson, has just returned from a visit to the German sewing machine factories. His firm are engaged in enlarging their already extensive showrooms at Ipswich.

Mr. T. S. Tongue, late of 11, Bull Street, Birmingham, has sold his business to Mr. Wm. Potter, of 305, Broad Street, Birmingham, and has retired into private life after an experience of the sewing machine trade second to none. We hope that happiness and long life may attend him, both of which he certainly in the past has striven to deserve.

Mr. C. W. Vosper, sewing machine dealer, Barnstaple, has been for some time past engaged in the invention of an automatic machine of the put-a-penny-in-the-slot type. His ambition is no less than to get the Post Office to discard adhesive stamps. The objections to such a machine on the score of base coin being used are all removed in an ingenious manner, which we will describe in greater detail on some future occasion. Suffice it to say that the penny placed in the slot causes a die to descend and make an impression on the envelope. The inventor is at work on a new machine, for use in large business houses, provided with a checking apparatus.

Industries of Scotland just to hand, contains an article on Mr. W. Whittet's sewing machine depot in Dundee.

Mr. Wm. Rushby, of Eastgate Louth, is making public the fact that he has already sold upwards of 1000 sewing machines. Last year's business, he writes, was better than 1888. The people in his district earn small wages, can pay only one shilling per week, but are very honest. His repairs number about 100 a year, so that one way and another Mr. Rushby finds his hands pretty fully employed.

A correspondent informs us that he has invented a new two-reel machine. He must not think the idea at all new, or expect to make a fortune out of it immediately. There are several of these machines already in the field, and unless an inventor has something particularly good, he had better be sparing in his expenses, for the chances of a return are very, very remote.

Mr. W. Wild, who only opened a sewing machine store at St. Aldate's, Oxford, in March 1889, appears to have progressed exceedingly well. He has already sold close upon 100 machines, and is now talking of taking larger premises.

Derby is "practically given up as regards the pavements to those who owned perambulators, and the owners were liable to conviction," said Alderman Longdon recently at the Derby Police-court. The Chief Constable replied that he had brought forward several cases but they were dismissed. The Mayor hoped that the remarks made would have a salutary effect.

On visiting Messrs. Varley & Wolfenden's factory at Keighley, the past month, we found them busy erecting plant for making mangles and washing machines. This firm is well known for their "Cyclops" sewing machine which has had a large sale in this country. We wish them equal success with their mangles.

Visiting Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell and Hough, at their works at Oldham, the past month, we found them speak very hopefully of trade both in sewing and knitting machines. Their past year's trade was very satisfactory, and the new year has opened well. We hope it will continue so.

A change has occurred in the partnership of Messrs. Isaac Hampton & Co., perambulator makers, Liverpool. Mr. Isaac Hampton continues the business.

Mr. Stone has dissolved his partnership in the firm of Robins & Co., Clapham Junction. Messrs. Robins and Perry continue the business as heretofore.

The appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich as to Wertheim's patent is expected to be heard in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Lim., have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

A Canvasser charged with Fraud.

At the Tonbridge Police Court on the 7th February, William Kensett was charged, on remand, with obtaining in October last, by false pretences, from Mr. William James Longley, a sewing machine and other articles, value £20 with intent to defraud.

Mr. Burton appeared for the prosecution, and in opening the case said it was a very serious one, and he should probably have to prefer a charge of forgery.

Complainant deposed that he carried on business in Camden-road as a dealer in miscellaneous goods. In October last he met the defendant who purchased a sewing machine, for which he was to pay by instalments, and then enquired if he wanted a man. He arranged with defendant who said he could get some good customers, that he should take orders on commission, and he supplied him with agreement forms. About a week after that defendant came and said that he had a customer for a watch. He supplied it to him and he gave the name of a coachman in the town. He had since been to the address and found a man of the name mentioned, who denied giving any order. About the same time he had another watch on order for Mary Green, a servant at the Spa. Defendant had paid one instalment on that watch. He had afterwards been to the Spa, and could not find that there was any servant of that name there. The third watch for which a pawn ticket was produced, he also identified as one he supplied on order.

Mr. Burton said there were a number of other articles, but he did not propose to proceed with them all separately, except to claim the restoration of the goods.

Witness produced an order form for the watch, which purported to be filled up by the customer, a domestic servant, at Rotherfield, together with an order for a chain. No deposit was paid. The watch and chain were worth £2 10s. In November he made enquiries at the address given, but could not find anyone of that name. He afterwards sent a letter, which was returned through the Dead Letter Office.

The Mayor: I see on the envelope complainant calls himself a dealer in domestic machines. Does that include a watch?

Mr. Burton: In these enterprising times no doubt a watch would be called a domestic machine.

Defendant cross-examined witness at some length as to the manner in which he carried on his business and the agreement he entered into with defendant, who contended that complainant was himself an agent and had no power to prosecute.

Mr. Simpson: Unless you show you have authority from some one else to dispose of the watches, that will not help you much. Complainant can prosecute as an agent.

By Defendant: I have no private mark to identify the watches. I did not give you goods to dispose of as best you could as I was short of money. I supplied you with my goods on order. I trade as a company. The watches do not belong to a Mr. Bond. The reason I did not take proceedings before is that you have kept making excuses about the goods. I never gave you authority to pledge the watches. I have received money from you, but as deposits, and not on pledges. I did not authorise you to spend any money on getting a deed of gift for me.

Mr. Burton: There will soon be another prosecution for infringing the Solicitors Act.

Defendant: I went to London several times for him, and have not had my expenses.

The Mayor: If you were to pay yourself out of these watches, what do you want these false agreements for?

Defendant: I did it for him because he had no money, and I pledged the watches in his name.

The Mayor: The point you want to clear up is these agreements.

Defendant: We had the goods back from the parties, as they did not approve them, and then they were pledged.

Witness said he had never been able to find the parties mentioned in the order forms, and he was never told the goods had been returned. He did not tell defendant to fill up the forms as he liked, or to raise money somehow to get a deed of gift on the business. He told defendant he could only accept good customers. He had not paid defendant commission, because he had not paid anything. He had not taken these proceedings because defendant threatened proceedings against him for damage at his house in attempting to recover a sewing machine.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

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Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle or take up. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.

George William Agg, assistant to Mr. Wagner, deposed that on October 19th—the same date as the order form—the watch produced was pledged in the name of William Kensett. The two other watches were pawned on October 16th and 23rd.

By Defendant: You did not mention Longley's name. Defendant applied for a remand to obtain a solicitor.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

THE GLASGOW OR UNITY SYSTEM.

SIR,—We may be rather late. We were also waiting for others to say more on this question before writing you. This system is based on right, its principles are just, and thorough wide reaching. It confers great benefits all round, it protects from wrong every one who comes within its influence, and its mighty influence has already spread, and is still spreading. It has already such force with it that nothing will stop it; it is one of those systems which ought to succeed for the benefit of all; it is honourable, noble, and true, more one knows of it better it is liked, men who know it are ready to own they are much better than they were before they knew it. It has taken many years of hard work and deep thought to get it to its present form, and every hour adds some little improvement. "The originator," and also many others, have been pleasantly surprised by the rich ideas the working of this system has brought to light. I heartily wish that more would know this system thoroughly, it would cause such an influence of good that the originator had little, if any, idea of when he started it, and may not have even now, and he has spent many years in getting it to its present form. It is composed of many ideas, rich, selected with care. Some of them were held by men who lived long before "the originator," but they were found suitable for this great system, and were fitted in one picked up here, another there, compared notes with this one, complaints of wrong with that one, a remedy from another, frag-

ments gathered and formed into proper shape, compiled into one grand and noble "system"—we don't say it is faultless, it never will be; but its faults are so few and small that they have very little effect on the whole, and even these are difficult to find, but when found steps are brought for them to walk out by immediately it is getting nearer perfection all the time. It has been a great pleasure to be guided by it for years; right thinking men would do well to get a start under its great influence if they desire to progress, and a healthy re-action of their spirits and energies in business, and correct and even liberal recompense and just treatment, just such as strong and sound minded men like. Mr. Editor, we are sending you these lines voluntarily and without permission from any one, but purely from our own love, of the system, thankfulness, and admiration, of the noble qualities of its founder who could persevere against so very many obstructions in getting this system to its present state. We have been enabled to see very many who have greatly benefitted by it. In many ways it has made men out of what appeared to be worse than fools. It has given freedom to what were like slaves before, and how these enjoy it, the writer for one, and it is such who are willing to help on by everything in their power, such a system of treatment as this system gives, it is such as these who can earnestly and faithfully work and adapt themselves to it, my desire now is to help others to get under its influence who are seeking a fit object for their energies and a fair recompense for them. One of the previous writers on this system was not well posted on this system, especially agents used in it, and he wrote you, I think, when he was in a very bad humour, as if he had just received one of the severe "punishments" for wrong doing which this system holds for such cases, and Mr. E., I think, those who address you ought to do so with more show of affection for the M.C. business and a nobler spirit. Some of the letters in recent issues of the *Gazette* sounded as if the writers would like to knock somebody down. I may write you again on "Curios on Canvassing," or "at the Diggings," &c.—Yours truly,

A LABOURER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS.

LLOYD & CO.'S List of New Designs in Baby Carriages and Mail Carts is now published and it contains a splendid variety.

The Best House in the trade for Fittings, Wheels, Tyres, Hoods Canopies, Rugs, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
BORO', LONDON, S.E.

P.S.—TRADE CARD FOR LIST & TERMS.

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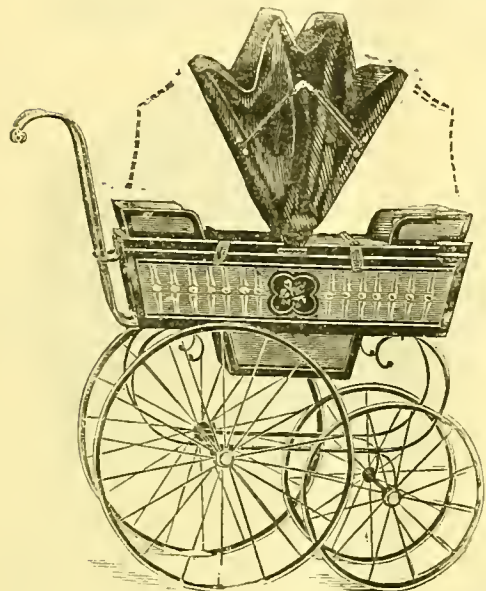
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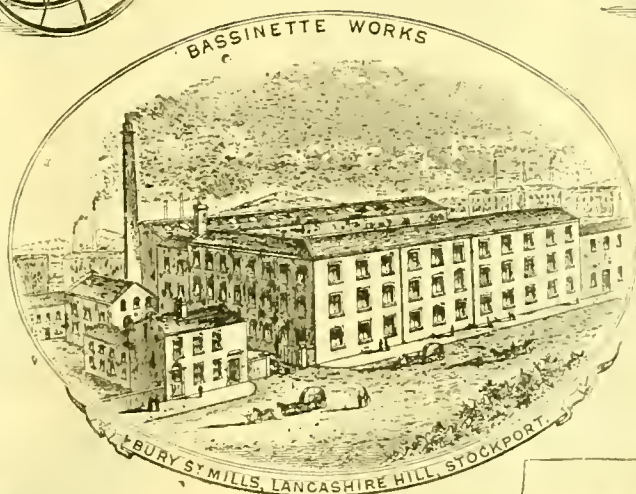
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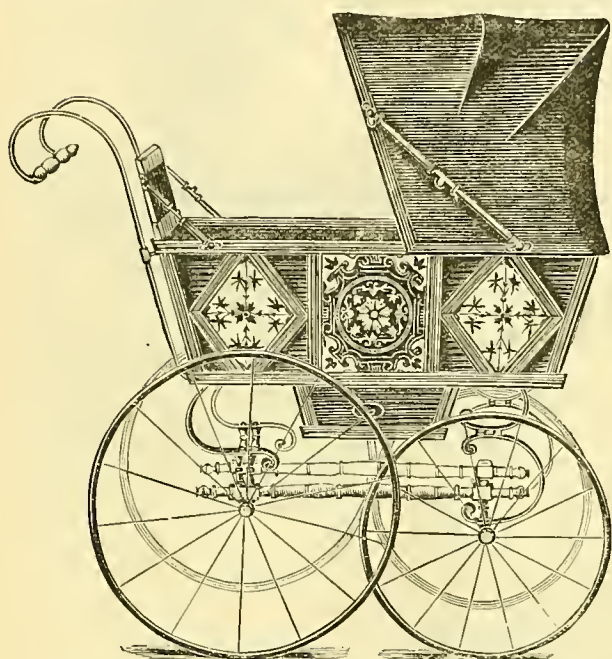
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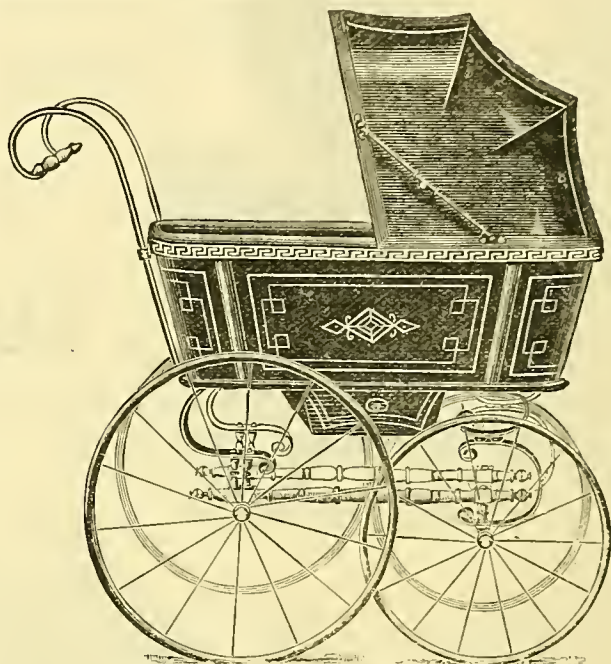
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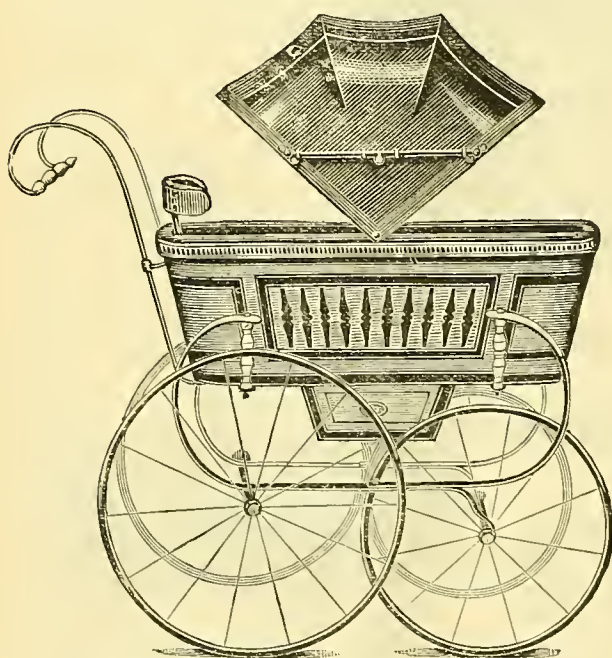
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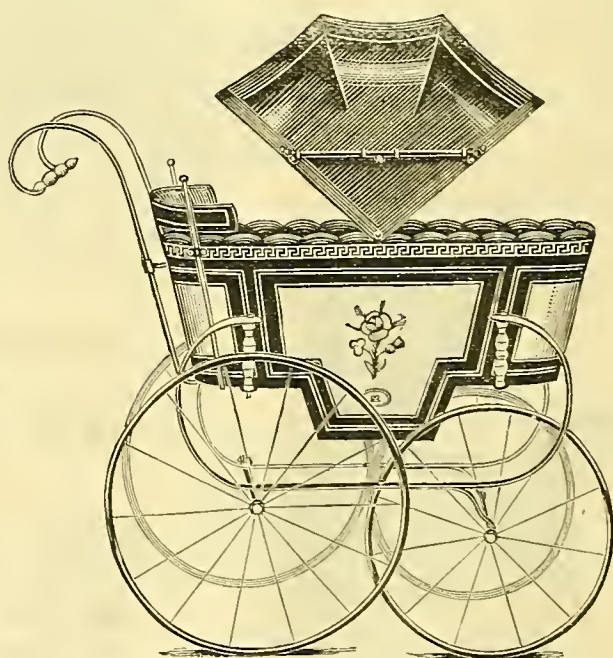
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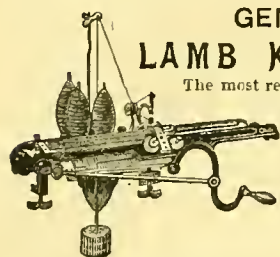
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The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

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44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "*A Defence of the Hire System.*"

(Continued from our February Number.)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

IS THE HIRE SYSTEM LEGAL? DOES A TRANSACTION, WHICH AMOUNTS TO A LOAN OF MONEY, NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE A BILL OF SALE?

THE facts of the North Central Wagon Company v. the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company (13 Appeal Cases, p. 554, 35, Ch. Div. 191; 32 Ch. Div. 477) are not complicated, but they must be thoroughly mastered in order to fully appreciate the principles contained in it. The learned judges say, over and over again, that there was no question or difficulty in regard to the law on the subject, but that everything turned on the facts. Accordingly, we find the facts re-stated in the Lord Macnaughten's judgment, so as to impress them on the minds of his hearers at the time. Now, we cannot do better than follow his lordship's good example, firstly, in regard to a re-statement of the main facts, and secondly in giving that statement in his Lordship's own clear language.

He states.—"My Lords, it seems to me that this case depends much more on matters of fact than on questions of law. Indeed, I think there is scarcely room for any question of law when the facts are ascertained. This must be my apology for recurring to the evidence, which I will do as shortly as possible. In February, 1884, a colliery company, called the Blacker Main Colliery Company, were in possession of 100 wagons, which had been let to them by the Sheffield Wagon Company, under the usual purchase hire agreement. The property in the wagons belonged to the Sheffield Company, and each wagon bore a name plate designating them as owners. The Blacker Company had paid up the greater part of the instalments payable under the agreement; but at the time they were behindhand with their payments, and actually in default. *They were in want of money, and desirous of obtaining an advance in some shape or other.*

"Apparently they applied to the Sheffield Company for assistance, but that company was about to retire from business, and were unable or unwilling to assist them. Under these circumstances the secretary of the Sheffield Company, not, perhaps, from disinterested motives, introduced them to the respondents (*i.e.*, the North Central Wagon Company). The respondents were also a wagon company. The objects for which they were established included the business of buying wagons, and of letting, selling, and supplying wagons to coal proprietors. They were therefore in a position to help the Blacker Company if they chose to entertain their proposal. *If they bought the wagons at the instance of the Blacker Company, with an understanding that the Blacker Company should then buy the wagons from them under a purchase hire agreement, the transaction would be one in the ordinary course of their legitimate business, and if the terms suited the Blacker Company, the arrangement would give that company the accommodation they desired.* The Blacker Company wanted £1,000 to pay off the Sheffield Company and to put themselves in funds. The respondents inspected the wagons and agreed to find the

money. With part they paid off the claim of the Sheffield Company, amounting in all to £257. For this they drew a cheque payable to the order of the Sheffield Company. Then they gave the Blacker Company a cheque for £743, making up the sum of £1,000 as and for the purchase-money for the wagons. As part of the arrangement they relet the same wagons to the Blacker Company for three years on the usual purchase hire agreement, at a rent payable quarterly, and calculated to repay the £1,000 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Some time afterwards the name plates of the Sheffield Company were removed and replaced by those of the respondents." Of course this last act was to testify to the completion of the purchase of the wagons by the Central Wagon Company from the Sheffield Company.

His Lordship then enumerates the three documents which we mentioned in our last chapter, and then continues, "The assistance afforded by the respondents did not prove of any lasting benefit to the Blacker Company. In February, 1885, they were compelled to call their creditors together. On the 19th March, 1885, two quarters' rent for the wagons being then due, the respondents served them with formal notice that unless the amount were paid by the 23rd March they would take possession of the wagons and put an end to the agreement. The amount due was not paid, and, accordingly, the respondents proceeded to carry out their threat. They took possession of all the wagons, with the exception of nine. Those nine were detained by the appellants (*i.e.*, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company) for tolls alleged to be due to them by the Blacker Company. In that state of things the respondents brought this action against the appellants, claiming the nine wagons as their absolute property." It will be observed that their Lordships fully recognised the legality of putting into operation the seizure clause in hire agreements in case of default in payments, as the plaintiffs in their action had enforced it; they had succeeded in seizing ninety-one wagons, but the other nine the defendants claimed on the grounds stated. His Lordship then goes on to explain that the defendants resisted the plaintiffs' claim on two main grounds (1) That the transaction was one of loan and security, and that the documents were bills of sale. (2) Lien on the wagons, under the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

His Lordship then continues: "The first contention on the part of the appellants (*i.e.*, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company) is a very singular one from every point of view. If I am right as to the result of the evidence, it is entirely beside the question.

"If the appellants could succeed in proving that the documents which they allege to be a bill of sale were void, and could even sweep away the whole transaction evidenced by those documents, they would not defeat the title of the respondents. At the time when the respondents came forward to assist the Blacker Company the property in the wagons belonged to the Sheffield Company. They said they alone were the owners. The Blacker Company had no equity of redemption; they had no equitable rights whatever. At the utmost, assuming the lease not to have been forfeited, they had a contingent interest liable to be defeated by non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease" (*i.e.*, hiring agreement). The term equity of redemption means that when a person borrows money and gives security he has a right to "redeem" that security; *i.e.*, to get it back on payment of the money (together with interests and costs) advanced. Hence a person who does not actually *sell* his property, but pledges it, has an "equity of redemption." As they had not this right it pointed to the fact that they were not owners. Another

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations,"

by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

point to be observed is how clearly his Lordship points out the position of hirers in relation to hire dealers. He states that the hire dealers, *i.e.*, Sheffield Company "alone, were the owners."

His Lordship continues, "Whatever else may be doubtful, it was clearly the intention of the parties that that interest (*i.e.*, hirers) should be determined. The property in the wagons passed direct from the Sheffield Company to the respondents. The cheque no doubt went through the hands of the Blacker Company. It was thought that they might get some discount or allowance on handing it over. But the cheque (*i.e.*, for £257) was drawn to the order of the Sheffield Company. It was placed in the hands of the Blacker Company for a specific purpose. They had no power to deal with it in any way, except by handing it to the Sheffield Company, as the money of the respondents, appropriated to the purchase of the wagons on their behalf. It follows, therefore, that if the rest of the transaction of which that payment was part were entirely avoided, there would be nothing to interfere with the title of the respondents." What is here meant is this, that even assuming the hire agreement to have been a bill of sale, and that the receipts fell also under that head, and all rendered of no use because they did not comply with the Bills of Sale Act, even then the plaintiffs were entitled to the wagons simply because by the payment of the money they had become owners of the wagons, and being owners they were entitled to their property. This is a good illustration of how it is possible and legal to make a title irrespective of any bills of sale when the facts are sufficient to establish that independent title. See Chaps. 31 and 32, where we pointed out this rule of law. We come now to that part of the judgment where the learned Lord points out the difference between hire agreements on the one hand, and bills of sale and securities for the payment of money on the other.

(To be continued.)

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

TRADER during February has been very dull indeed, and cash very difficult to collect. In Dublin we are now feeling the results of the "influenza epidemic," and while it is rapidly decreasing, the already hard-pressed working classes are now suffering the full effects of the loss it has caused in a pecuniary way, and it has left many a hitherto happy home in mourning and want.

I hope March may show far better results, and enable us to forget the gloom of the past in the sunshine of the future, and under its genial influence bring comfort to many a hard-pressed family.

The Singer Company have recently appointed an English gentleman (Mr. Mitchell) to take charge of their Dublin office *pro tem.*, Mr. Birchell being on leave of absence for three months to recruit his health by a voyage up the Mediterranean. Mr. Birchell is a devoted servant of the Singer Company, and well deserving of any kindness and consideration he may receive at their

hands. The strain on his energies, both mental and physical, during the year 1889 has been too much, and he has well deserved the extended holiday he stood so much in need of. I sincerely hope he may return in robust health to resume his position and discharge those duties appertaining to it with that gentlemanly bearing and intelligent business consideration so characteristic of him. Trade with the Singer Company has been as it usually is during this season, and under similar circumstances, as I have advised.

The Bradbury Company are progressing very satisfactorily, Mr. Leopold being of the right sort of which a successful and hard-working manager is made, and is at all times in the full enjoyment of the general manager's advice and assistance, which is a certain assurance of success. The Bradbury Company have now established a well-deserved reputation as manufacturers of first-class bassinettes of elegant design, strongly made, light running, and beautifully upholstered. The Dublin market is now inundated with shoddy bassinettes, which please the eye for a short time, but after a little use they lose their bright colours, and then the purchasers find out the worthless goods they have bought, and heartily regret not having had a Bradbury bassinette, and understand why they pay for jerry bassinettes by such ridiculously low instalments.

Wheeler and Wilson Company. This company appears to be in an uncertain state as regards their Dublin depot. Surely they can afford to have a resident manager. This is a seeming parsimonious conduct of their business here; they take a lot of money out of Dublin, and spend precious little. Hook and Bobbin, who has the honour to represent the Wheeler and Wilson Company, might see to this, and not indulge in old fables, but see that this company do not keep Irishmen out in the cold.

NEEDLE.

The Singer Co.'s Bristol District.

The following changes have taken place at the after-mentioned Singer branch offices in the Bristol district:

Mr. W. C. Sharland, Manager at Bath, to be Superintendent of the Canvassing Department at Cheltenham and Gloucester.

Mr. Nurdin, Manager at Trowbridge, to be Superintendent of the Canvassing Department at Stroud and Swindon.

Mr. Turner, a collector under the Gloucester Office, to take the Management of Trowbridge Office.

Mr. W. Fauryer, Manager at Yeovil, to the Management of Bath office.

Mr. Higgett, a Canvasser at Bath, to be a Collector at Warminster in the Trowbridge Ground.

Miss A. B. Berlston, for several years Clerk at Bath, has been transferred to Bristol Office.

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Machine Knitting as a Home Industry.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN our last issue in dealing with the subject of machine knitting as a home industry, we endeavoured to prove (1) that the knitting machine can be used profitably as a tool of trade, (2) that the sale of the machine can be effected upon honest and straightforward lines.

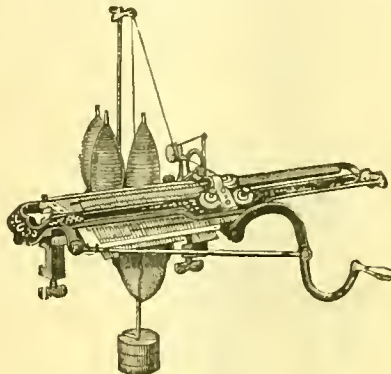
We propose in the present number to deal more particularly with the various kinds of knitting machines.

Firstly, we will glance at the history of the knitting machine, and we would acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. James Foster, the well-known inventor of Preston, for some interesting facts in this connection, also to Mr. W. F. Fair, of Messrs. J. L. Berridge & Co., of 78, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

A knitted fabric is one in which the material is formed both in width and length from one thread by loops. It appears to have had its origin in the fifteenth century. Certain it is that in the beginning of the next century knitted stockings were in use, and their production deemed a rare accomplishment. The inventor of the first knitting frame was the Rev. William Lee, of Calverton, Notts, who used the bearded needle. The self-acting or tumbling needle was not invented by Matthew Townsend, of Leicester, until some thirty years ago. It was not, however, until the patent of the Rev. J. W. Lamb, of Rochester, U.S.A., dated May 26, 1865, that a really good knitting machine was placed on the market. Mr. John Foster was one of the first to use Lamb's invention, with which he began to make knitted hose about the end of

1867. The Lamb machine, as is generally known, is called a "flat," as distinguished from a "circular" machine. It has been subject to numerous improvements since first introduced. It has, from the very first, been made by the Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and ever since 1867 has been imported into this country by the company's sole European agents, Messrs. Biernatzki & Co., of Hamburg, whose representative for Great Britain is Mr. G. H. Neumann, of 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

We give an illustration of a flat machine, the "Lamb," also one of a circular machine, the "Griswold."



Flat machines are only made in this country by one firm, viz., Messrs. W. Sellers and Sons, of Keighley. Circular machines are made by several firms, including Messrs. I. L. Berridge and Co., of Leicester, and Finsbury Pavement, London, and Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, and Hough of Oldham. An illustration of the last-mentioned firm's patent machine called the "Eclipse" can be found on another page.

The circular machine is of more recent introduction

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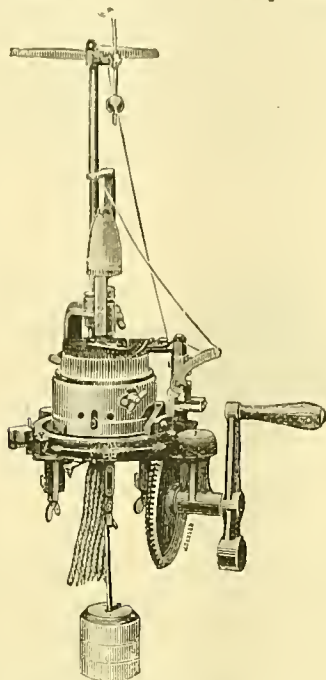
PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the "Vertical Feed" are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The "Vertical Feed" has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the "Vertical Feed;" it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the "Vertical Feed" in your territory NOW.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET LONDON, E.C.

than the flat machine. The first circular machines of importance were those invented by Mr. Bickford and Mr. Branson. They, like the "Lamb," have been subject to numerous improvements, and the name of Mr. H. J. Griswold, of Leicester, is well known in connection with their development.

A greater range of work can be produced with a flat



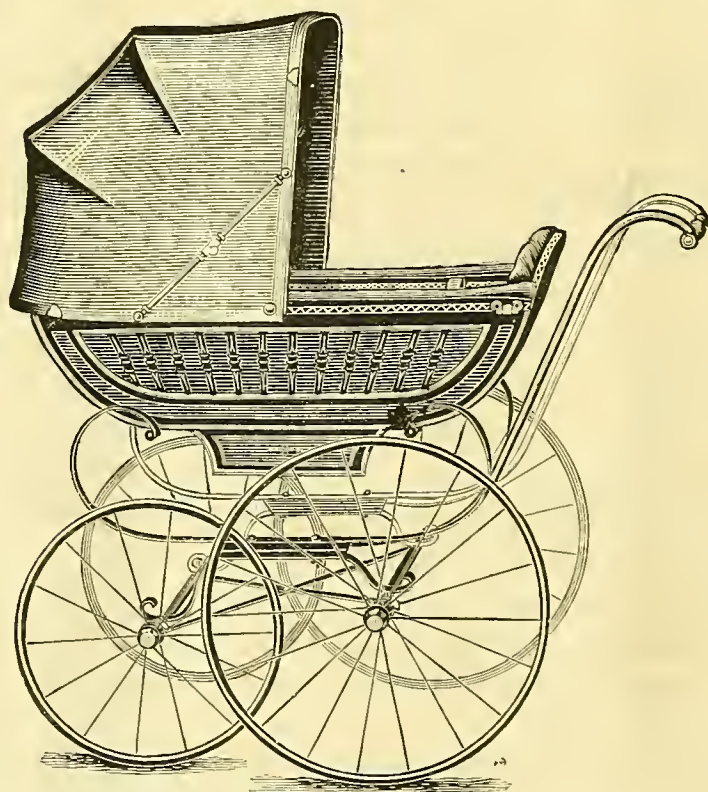
machine than with one of the circular type. The latter, however, is more generally used for producing socks and stockings, as they will do seamless ribbed work.

We have invited the makers of knitting machines to send us some details of their machines, and Messrs Shepherd, Rothwell, and Hough write us as follows:—

"Any one commencing the knitting business should first of all decide what class of goods they would like to manufacture, and to decide this they must get to know what will command the best price in their locality, because upon the articles to be made in a great measure depends the style of machine they ought to buy. For example, if jackets, jerseys, pants, &c., are wanted, then a large flat bed machine with 190 to 220 needles will be required, and it will be very easy for any one with ordinary intelligence to understand that a machine of this size is not suitable for producing stockings, and that any one having such a machine could not make near the number of stockings that could be made on a machine specially adapted for stocking knitting, such, for instance, as the "Eclipse Knitting Machine," manufactured solely by Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, of Oldham. These machines in various parts of the country are operated by girls, producing 20 pairs of ladies' or gentlemen's full-sized fashioned stockings in a day of nine working hours, and when in competition at the Liverpool Exhibition our operator made 5½ full-fashioned ladies' stockings with 360 rounds of knitting in each, besides heel and toe, in an hour, or a complete stocking in almost every ten minutes, and this, we believe, is the best record for any domestic machine. This, we believe, is the best and quickest stocking machine in the market at the present time, and it is the only circular knitting machine that has been awarded gold medals at leading Exhibitions, such as the Inventions, London, and Liverpool, &c. The "Eclipse" is a circular ribbing machine, and will make full-fashioned ribbed hosiery, men's half-hose, plain or ribbed, and all sizes of socks or stockings, from a child's to the largest-sized men's, from silk or cashmere to the coarsest wheeling yarns, quicker than any other machine we know of. We know of many manufacturers who are using this machine exclusively, and one or two particularly who have about 50 "Eclipse" machines, and their daily output averages 1,000 pairs of full-fashioned ribbed hosiery, or an average of 20 pairs per day per machine. If this can be done in

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BIRMINGHAM.

the northern counties, surely the girls in other counties ought not to be left out of the race. Stockings and socks are worn all over the country by all classes of people, from the richest to the poorest (thanks to the aid of machinery), consequently there are good opportunities for persons in every town and village in the United Kingdom for earning from 18s. to 20s. per week by using one of these machines."

(To be continued.)

Reduction in the Price of Mangles.

MOST dealers are by this time aware of the reduction of 3s. in the price of mangles, which was made known during the past month.

Being in the neighbourhood of Keighley a fortnight since, we interviewed several of the makers as to the prospects of the mangle trade. We found that there was much grumbling at the smallness of profits.

We were told by several of the leading firms that the recent reduction was not justified by any fall in the metal markets, but was due, for the most part, to a great falling off in the demand for mangles, and, secondly, to the underselling that was prevalent. Great depression had been experienced since the last rise which we were assured in several quarters was compulsory. So high, it is said, is the present cost of production that the trade is scarcely worth doing.

Notices of increases have been so frequent of late that dealers, on receiving a printed circular letter from a maker, are apt to jump to the conclusion that it must necessarily chronicle an advance. A London representative of a maker gives a remarkable instance of this. A few days after the issue of the last notice he met a dealer in the City, and asked, "What do you think of the last notice?" "Awful," replied the dealer. "Awful; how can that be?" "Three shillings more." "No, no; three shillings less." "Well, well," said the dealer, "I just caught sight of the words 'three shillings,' and threw the circular on one side, regarding it as another increase."

Jones' First Dividend.

JONES' SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have declared a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The sale of the business to a company does not appear to have made much difference at the factory. On a recent visit we paid to Guide Bridge we found that Mr. John Jones had made no alteration in his habits of being early to business and working till the close of the day. The remarkable success of his firm in the past, he assures us, has been due to close attention to their own affairs and intelligent hard work. Their factory stands on the same plot of ground to-day as it did nearly thirty years ago, only its size has been much increased with the development of their business.

Messrs. William and John Jones, when commencing to make sewing machines, only possessed, we believe, a couple of hundred pounds, and to be able, within some thirty years, to sell their business for £108,500 in cash, and £50,000 in shares, bespeaks commercial and mechanical skill of no mean order. Whilst the Messrs. William and John Jones control respectively the factory and the counting-house the shareholders of Jones' Sewing Machine Company are not likely to be dissatisfied with their dividends.

Mr. Harry Moore, the Wellington sewing machine dealer, has invented a new sewing machine, which dispenses with a shuttle and race, using a bar hook, which passes a $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch loop over a sphere-shaped thread case containing from 180 to 250 yards of thread. It has already been tried and proved to work admirably, and patents are now being taken out in several countries. A company is in course of formation to manufacture the machine.

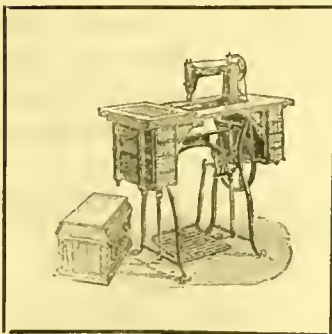
Messrs. C. Leny & Co., of Birmingham, have given up their Bull Street premises.

Honour upon Honour.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has just been conferred on our President

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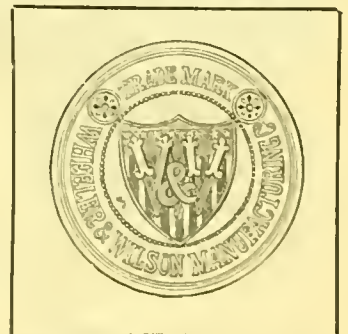


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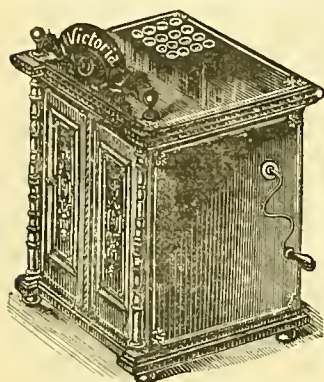
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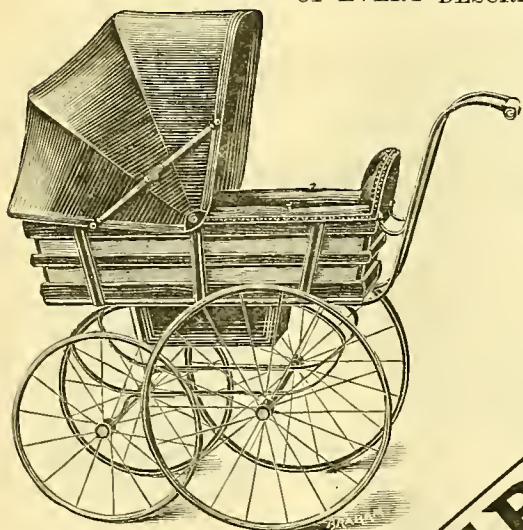
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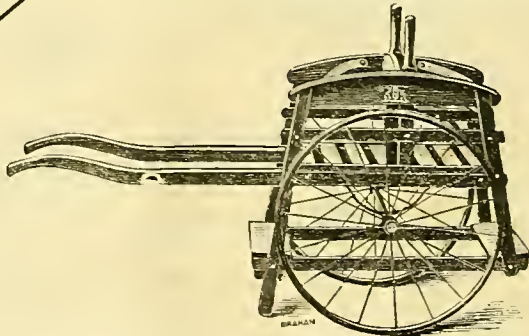
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The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our February Number.)

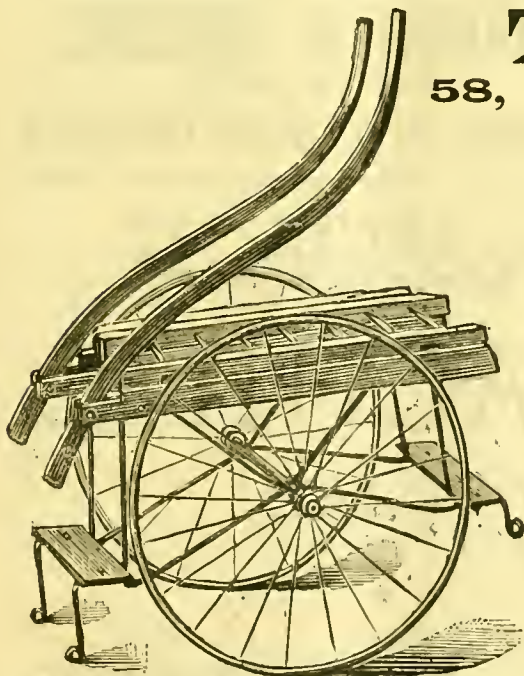
The looper works in a groove in the table and at right angles, or nearly so, to the motion of the needle. The face of the looper next to the needle is slightly convex in its vertical section, so as to fit the concave portion of the crook or bend of the needle, and the side of the groove against which it works is of corresponding form. The point of the looper is lancet-shaped, and is hooked or barbed. The moment the barb passes the needle the needle begins to rise, thereby drawing the thread into the recess of the looper, or within the barb, and then as the looper is moved back the thread is drawn out to form a loop. The looper then pauses for a time whilst the needle completes its upward movement, the thread being drawn tight by a spring in the upper part of the machine, which draws the previous loop tight, this being aided by the needle carrier coming into contact with the spring and forcing it upwards by a positive movement. The moment the needle has completed its upward movement, the looper is re-started to complete its back movement, for the purpose of drawing out the thread and extending its loop; and as the thread, which passes round the looper, is held above by the tension of thread, and also in the cloth forming the previous stitch, this back movement draws the thread tight in the cloth, and is equivalent to pulling on the single thread, which forms the stitch on the face of the cloth, because the thread on the other side yields to the downward motion of the needle. A small lever is connected by a pin with the body of the looper, and when the forward end of the lever is pushed down, the looper is entirely closed, and has an eye instead of a recess, the end of the lever being made to fit in a suitable recess inside the barb to leave the lower edge smooth and even so as not to catch on the thread. But when the end of the lever is thrown up to the top of the recess, then the barb is open and free to receive the thread to form a loop. When the looper is in its back position the thread forming the loop lies in the hollow of the looper, and extends thence diagonally on each side to the cloth, and as the looper is drawn back the thread forming the loop is drawn between the inner face of the looper and a piece of cloth attached to the side of the groove. When the loop is pushed forward to form another loop, the previously formed loop is held back by the friction against the piece of cloth, so that the lever slides into the succeeding loop, and as the looper is drawn back with the thread forming the second loop in the forward part of the recess, the forward

end of the lever, which is then within the previous loop, is pushed down into the barb to close the recess. This is done so that the previously formed loop may be liberated and drawn from the looper by its continued back motion and the tension on the thread as the needle continues its upward movement. It thus follows that as the first formed loop is liberated over the one last formed, the concatenation of the stitches is effected with the previous stitch. An incline is used for opening or closing the looper, the incline being hinged at one end for rising when the looper makes a forward stroke, so that the end of the lever will pass under the incline without being interfered with. The feed of the cloth is derived from a presser foot, which is roughened on its under surface, and is raised from the cloth by a suitable cam after the needle entered the cloth, so that the cloth may yield to the crook of the needle during its downward motion, and to admit of changing the position of the cloth to give the required direction of the seam whilst the needle is in the cloth and before it begins to rise; thus the needle forms a centre for the cloth to turn on, which greatly facilitates the making of a seam in any line or curve required.

Whilst the presser foot is held up from the face of the cloth, it is pushed back the distance of a stitch by the action of a spring against the upper end of a lever to which the foot is attached; the range of feed being regulated by an adjustable screw. The cam which elevates the presser foot then permits it to be forced down on to the cloth again by the tension of a helical spring, in which position it remains until the needle is drawn out. The forward feed motion is given to the presser foot so as to push the cloth along by a pin on the periphery of a wheel, which strikes a cranked arm in connection with the upper part of the presser foot lever and so moves it forward the extent of one stitch at a time. The needle with its crook should make its upward movement whilst the presser foot is down on the cloth, since at that time the foot is furthest removed from the needle, and therefore the flexibility of the cloth and elasticity of the needle will combine to allow of the easy passage through the cloth of the crook or bent portion of the needle without any positive shogging motion being imparted to the latter.

The patentee also proposes to use a shuttle in connection with the peculiar form of needle last described. The stitch, after all, is a one-thread chain or tambour stitch, and is equally liable to be ripped out on one of the thread ends becoming unfastened.

Mr. Newton describes, however, another stitch and mode of producing a seam, composed of two interlooped or interlocked threads. In this stitch, instead of the alternately looping of one thread round the other, the looper, carrying the filling thread which may be called thread No. 2, is passed through between the needle and



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No. 1 thread. A second loop is then formed with No. 2 thread, which loop is carried back through the loop of needle or No. 1 thread, and also through the first formed loop of No. 2 thread, thereby completely tying the second thread round the first one. The thread No. 2, doubled, is passed through the previously formed loop, and is thus gripped and held whilst the thread No. 1 is completely embraced by the thread No. 2.

The sewing, when completed, presents on one side the appearance of hand stitching, and on the other three threads are shown lying smooth and flat side by side, and admirably adapted to ornamental embroidery. As the three threads lie flat and smooth, the whole of them must be worn through at once before the stitch can be ripped out. (For further details see drawings in specification.)

To be brief, then, this invention consists in combining with an eye-pointed needle for carrying one thread through the cloth, a looping apparatus for carrying the second thread within the reach of the looping apparatus, so that the said thread may be formed into loops on each of the needle-threads, the looping apparatus being so constituted as to draw the loop last formed within the second thread through the loop of the needle-thread and the previously formed loop of the second thread.

This feed motion somewhat differs from the one previously described, inasmuch as the needle has a lateral motion imparted to it after it has entered the cloth in the line of feed, in addition to its vertical action and the needle being straight instead of crooked.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 674. F. B. Almy, for improvement in presser feet for sewing machines.
- 820. S. H. Lake, for an improvement in bobbins, shuttles, and spools, for sewing and buttonhole machines to carry any length of thread.
- 1057. W. Robertson, J. G. Orchar, W. Adie, and T. Robertson, for improvement in overedge sewing machines.
- 1135. W. Fairweather, for improvements in fringing machines for producing ornamental stitches and edging or fringing.
- 1454. E. C. Bean, for an improved stop motion for fanning machines or sewing machines.
- 1470. G. H. Bean, for an improved brake applicable to perambulators, bassinettes, and other similar vehicles.
- 1488. C. O. Müller and E. M. Bach, for an improved cloth feeding device in sewing for producing ornamental whipstitch seams.
- 1537. J. H. Ferrabee, for safety brakes for perambulators.
- 1574. J. E. Evans-Jackson, for self-acting brake for perambulators.
- 1701. J. H. and W. Tozer, for improvements in children's mail carts and other light vehicles.
- 1749. J. W. Hunter, for improved means for facilitating the threading of sewing machine needles.
- 1829. T. Roydhouse, for improvements in perambulators or similar vehicles.
- 1892. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.

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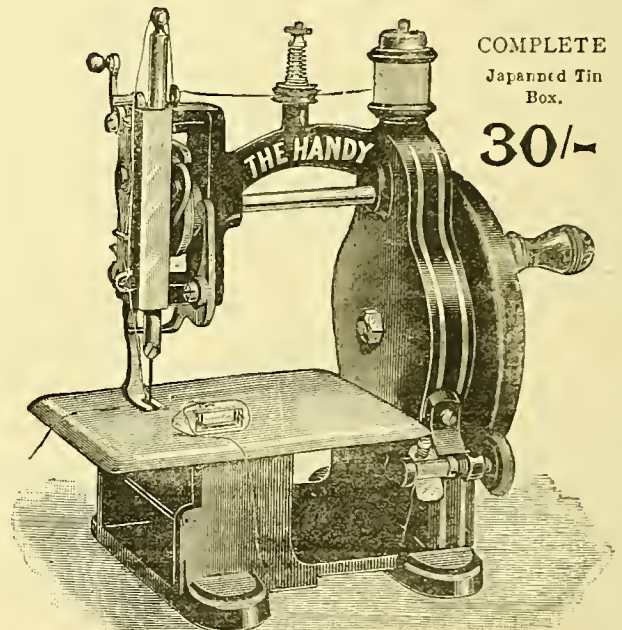
S. W. JOHNSON,
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Works. LEE STREET, OLDHAM.

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ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

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14,444. *Darning Machines*. A. Helwig, of 123, Leighton Road, Kentish Town, London.—Dated Oct. 5th, 1888. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements on a former patent of the same inventor dated 17th June, 1887, No. 8,765, according to which the darning is effected with a single thread and one needle. According to the present invention a reciprocating motion is imparted to the needle and needle-bar by means of a lever and a connecting link or rod; and the looper is arranged to reciprocate vertically instead of horizontally as in the former machine, whereby the looper mechanism is simplified.

19,352. *Embroidery Machines*. J. Wetter, a communication from B. Rittmeyer & Co., of St. Gall, Switzerland.—Dated Dec. 31st, 1888. Price 8d.

This invention has reference to that class of embroidery machines in which the cloth frame is suspended vertically, while the needles are arranged in one or more horizontal rows like those of a Heilmann machine, each needle being provided with braiding mechanism and adapted to work by engine power. The improvements relate more particularly to the mechanism for operating the needles and to the braiding mechanism.

360. *Sewing Machines*. J. S. Wallace, of Belfast.—Dated Jan. 8th, 1889. Price 8d.

According to this invention the machine is adapted for operating either as a lock-stitch sewing machine, or as a chain-stitch sewing machine, and the invention is advantageously applicable to sewing machines of the kind in which the shuttle is carried and operated by an oscillating lever arranged beneath the work plate.

1317. *Sewing Machines*. J. R. Robinson, of Bloomfield Crescent, Headingley, near Leeds.—Dated January 24, 1889. Price 8d.

The invention consists of a portable sewing machine, arranged in such a manner that when in operation, in addition to sewing the fabric the machine may either remain stationary and the feed be operated independently, or it may travel upon the table at a speed equal to the feed, in which case the fabric will remain stationary on the table while the machine sews and travels on its supports; the mechanism is mounted on a hollow skeleton framework or tube, in which is formed the shuttle race and around some portion of the skeleton framework is another tube forming the roller on which the machine travels.

4,650. *Boot and Shoe Sewing Machinery*. J. Keats, a communication from S. Keats, of Toss, near Winterthur, Switzerland.—Dated March 16th, 1889. Price 8d.

The main object of this invention is to simplify the construction of the looper mechanism of that class of boot and shoe sewing machines provided with a hollow horn or post for supporting the work. The horn is usually designed to swivel or turn on its base, its axis of motion being in line with the axis of the needle. It is now proposed to set up in the horn an arm to the upper extremity of which the looper is attached. This looper arm is intended to receive the requisite motion for laying the thread into the borb of the hooked needle, and for this purpose it receives a vibrating motion and a to and fro motion. The horn is made vertical for any given distance, then bent out rearwards and terminates with an inclined position extending upwards till it cuts the plane of the needle's vertical motion.

17,398. *Sewing Machines*. J. B. Robertson, of 184, Grosvenor Street, Belfast.—Dated Nov. 2nd, 1889. Price 8d.

Consists in an arrangement of gears, cams and levers by means of which the advantages of different kinds of ornamental sewing are combined with the plain sewing of the ordinary household sewing machines.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 7, 1890.

418,716. C. F. Harlow, Boston, Mass. Sewing machines.

418,820. E. H. Smith, New York. Sewing machines.

418,890. G. H. Dimond and A. Steward, Bridgeport, Conn. Sewing machines.

418,895. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn. Rotary shuttle sewing machines.

418,896. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn. Cast off for sewing machine looptakers,

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 14, 1890.

419,393. F. B. Almy, Providence, R.I. Pressed foot for sewing machines.

419,541. W. A. Neeby, Lynn, Mass. Looptaking apparatus for sewing machines.

419,584. A. L. Coombs, Lynn, Mass. Two-needle sewing machine and guide therefor.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 28, 1890.

420,191. H. H. Fefel, Philadelphia, Pa. Overseaming sewing machine.

420,333. D. H. Coles, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 4, 1890.

420,449. E. Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Rotary looper for sewing machines.

420,595. J. Forbes, Brooklyn, N.Y. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

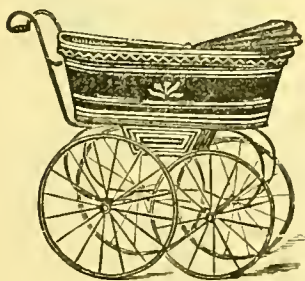
420,847. N. Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn. Revolving hook for ewing machines.

Trade in the North of Ireland.

SIR,—During the past month business has been exceptionally brisk in the north of Ireland, and as a natural consequence there has been a large demand for sewing machines.

In the hemstitching department Messrs. James Black & Co. have opened a factory at Randalstown, co. Antrim, and another by the Saintfield Hemstitching Co., at Saintfield, co. Down. In both cases the machines supplied were those of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's make. In the pinafore and apron trade the Wheeler & Wilson Company have secured the order for fitting up by power the factories of John Douglas and Acheson Harden, Limited, with their No. 12, and I may add the orders were given after keen competition with machines of another make offered at a much lower figure. No lockstitch machine seems able to compete with the No. 12 for speed, durability, and beauty of stitch, and is the universal favourite with the workers.

In the shirt and collar trade some very large orders have been placed by the Derry houses. Welch, Margetson, & Co. have favoured the Wheeler & Wilson Co. with a nice line for the No. 12, specially fitted for fine collar and cuff



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work, and in addition to the large order placed with the Singer Company by Lillie & Henderson referred to by "Ulster." It may be added that since 1st November the extensive firm of McIntyre, Hogg, & Co. have not only placed orders with the Wheeler & Wilson Company for 300 of their machines but taken delivery of the entire quantity.

I quite agree with your correspondent "Ulster" that one of the curses of the sewing machine trade is the price cutter, and can with truth assert that he has his headquarters in the north of Ireland. However, he has been rather sickly of late, having found to his cost that manufacturers generally, with means to pay, prefer to buy machines of the best possible construction, knowing that they are truly cheap in the end.

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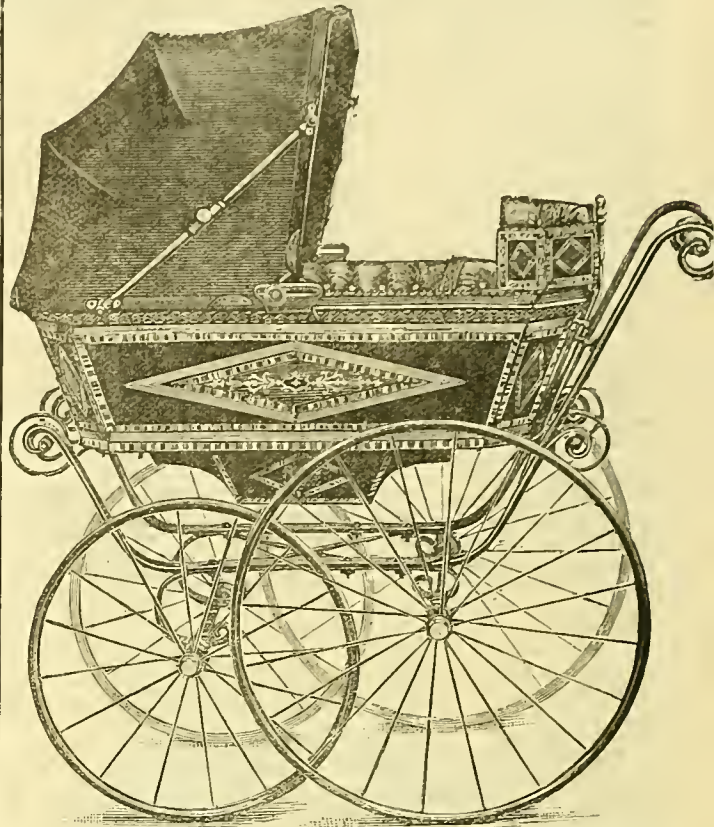
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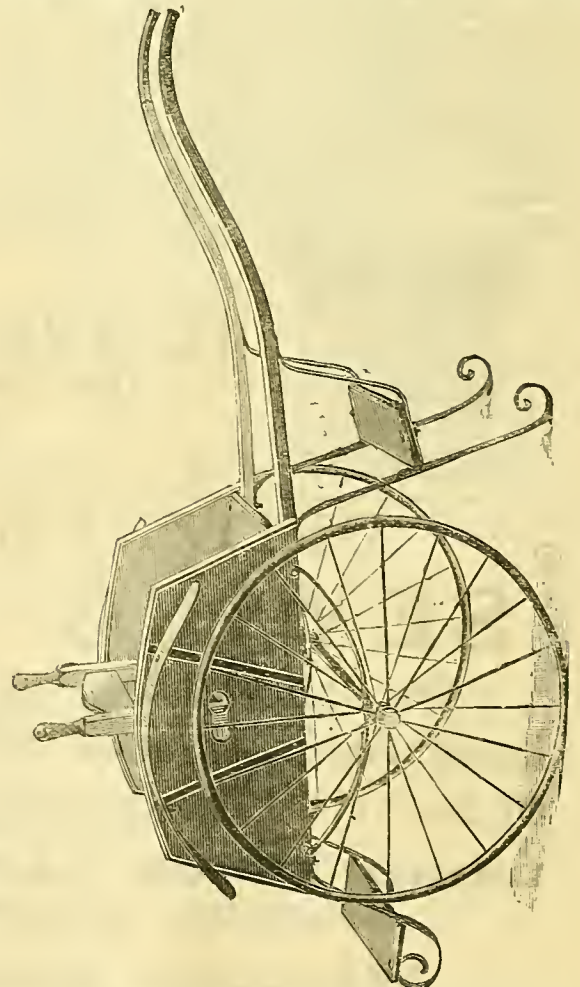
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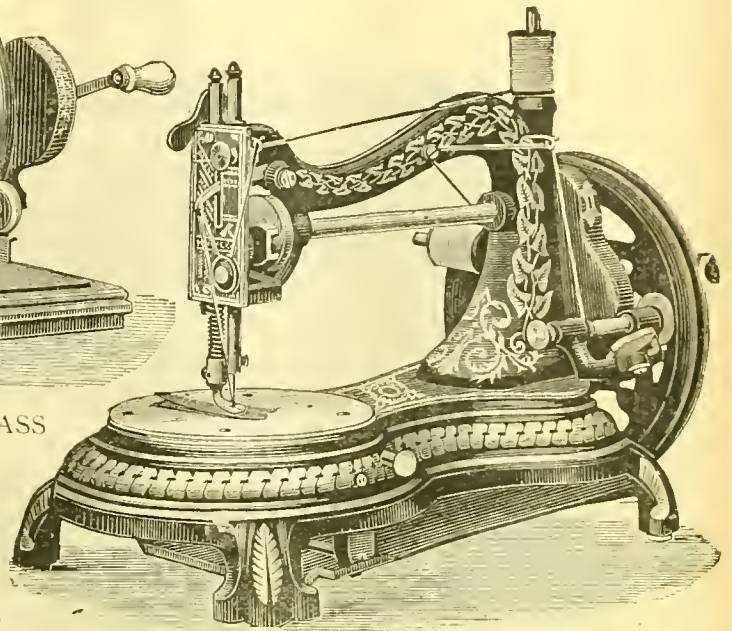
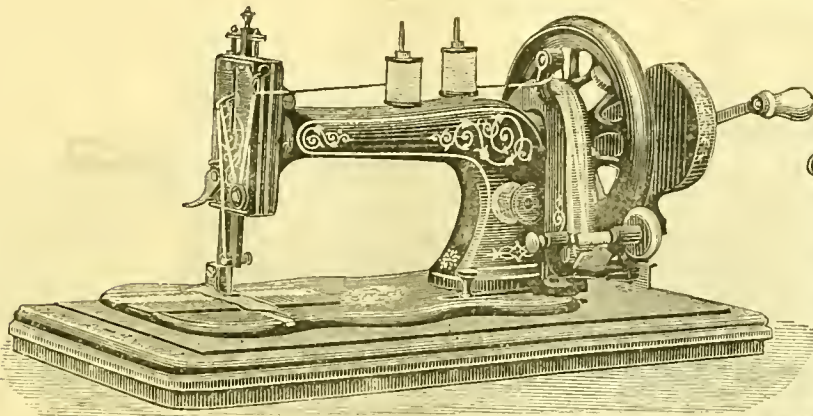


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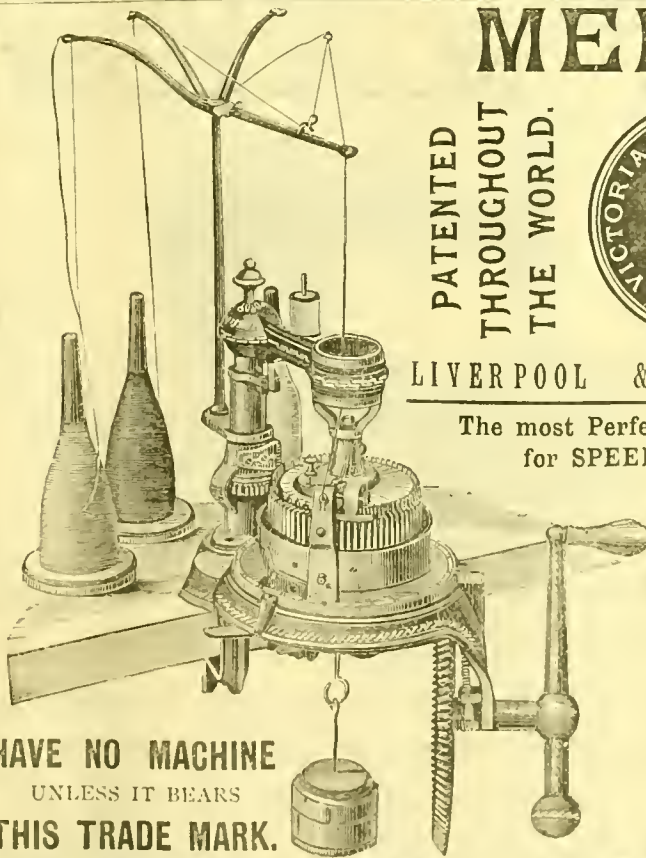
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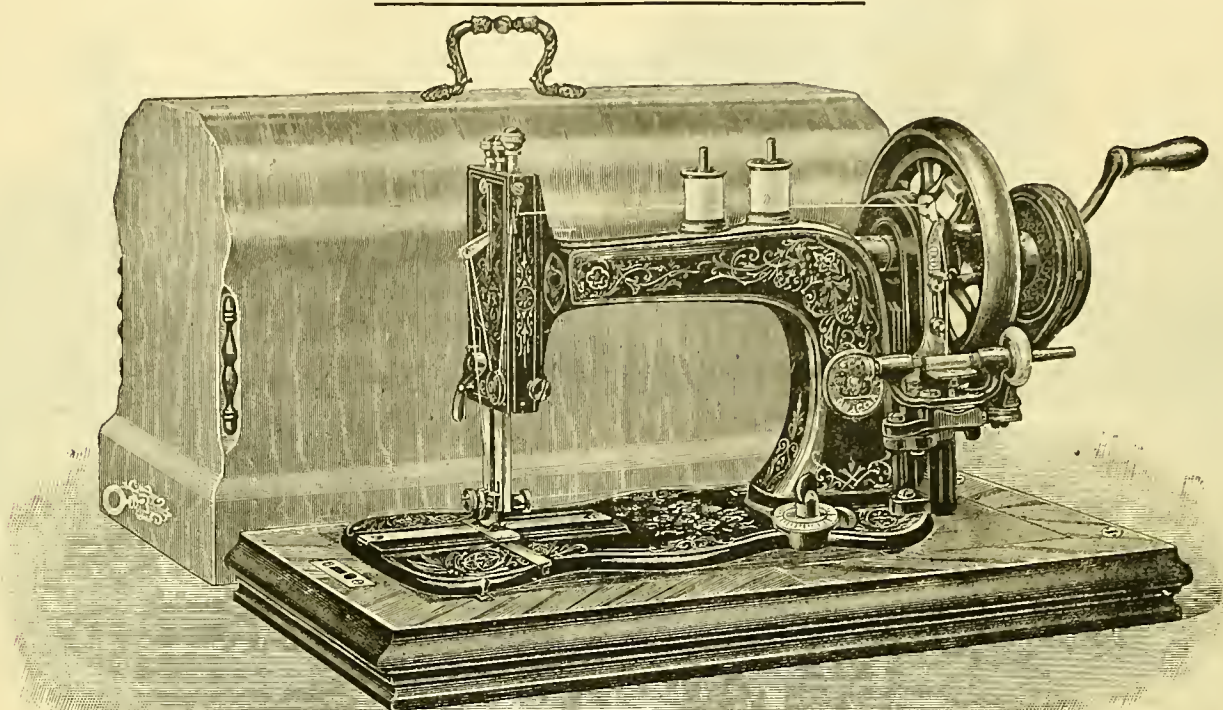


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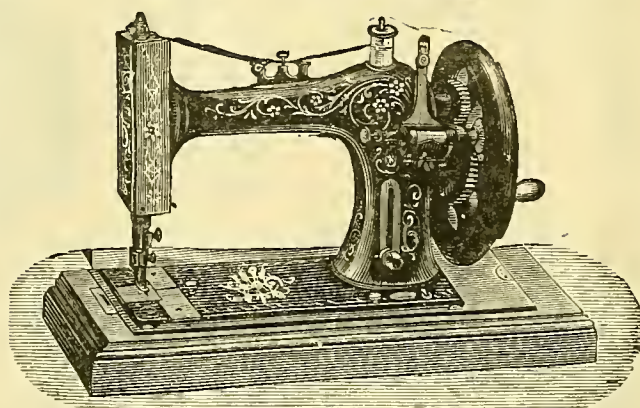
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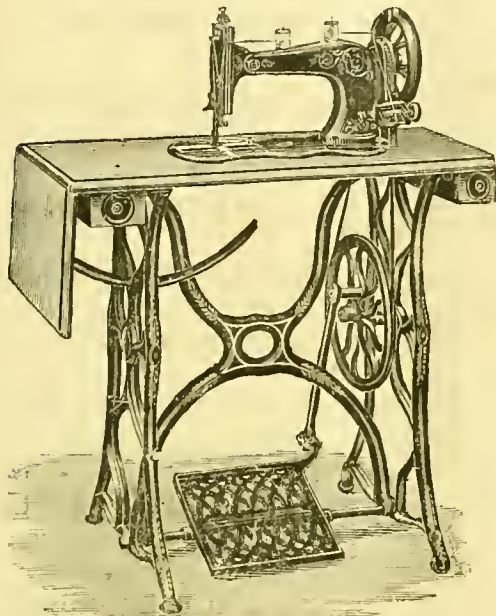
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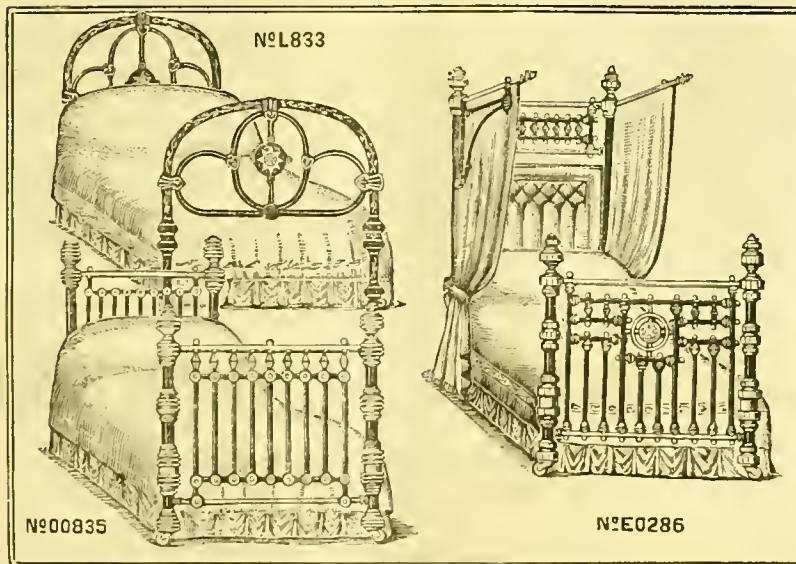
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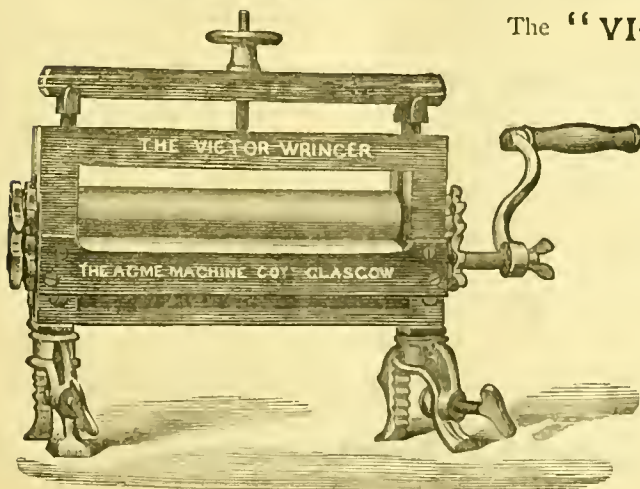
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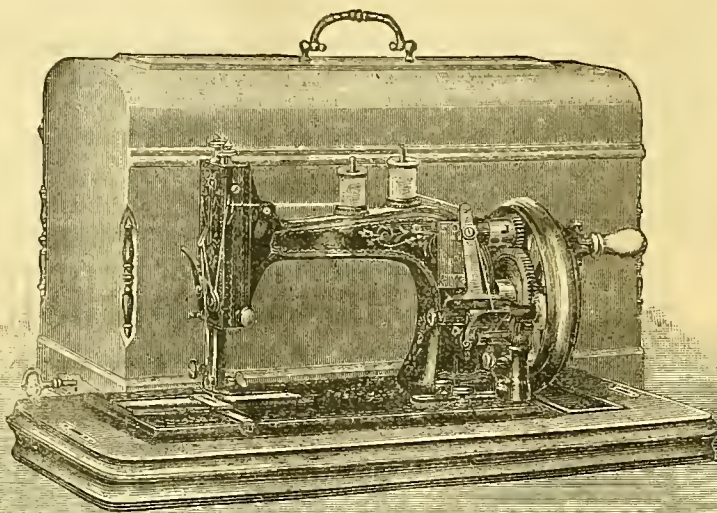
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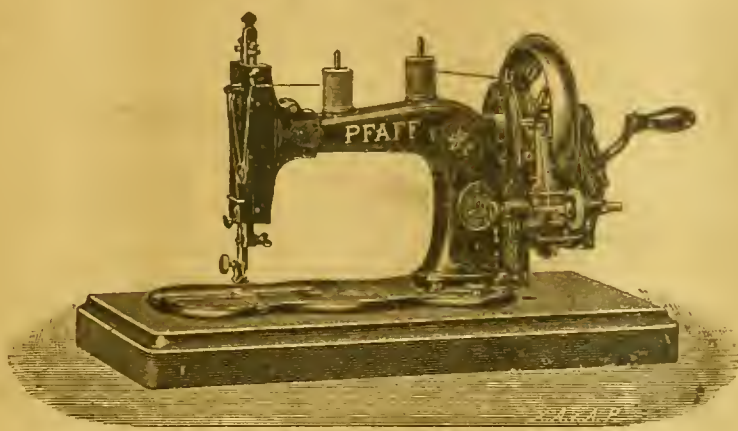
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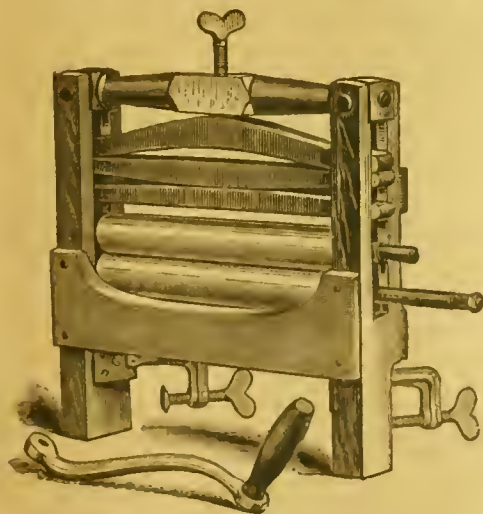
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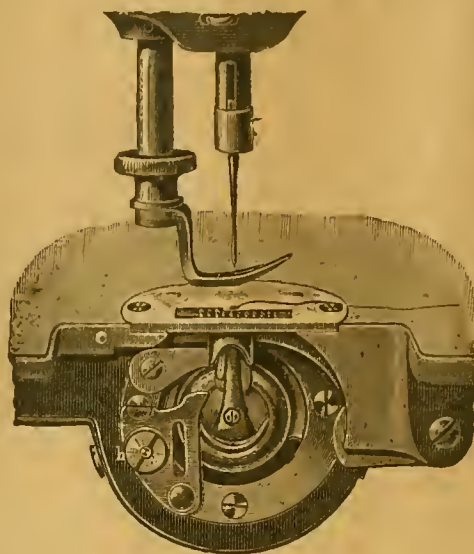
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THE
HOWE MACHINE CO., BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Sewing Machine



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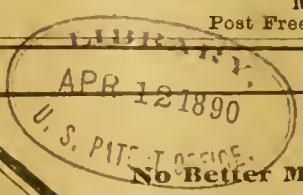
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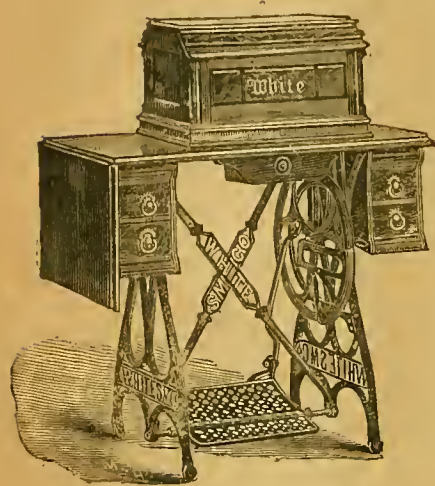
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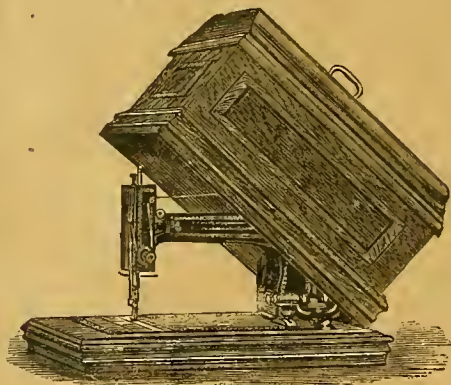
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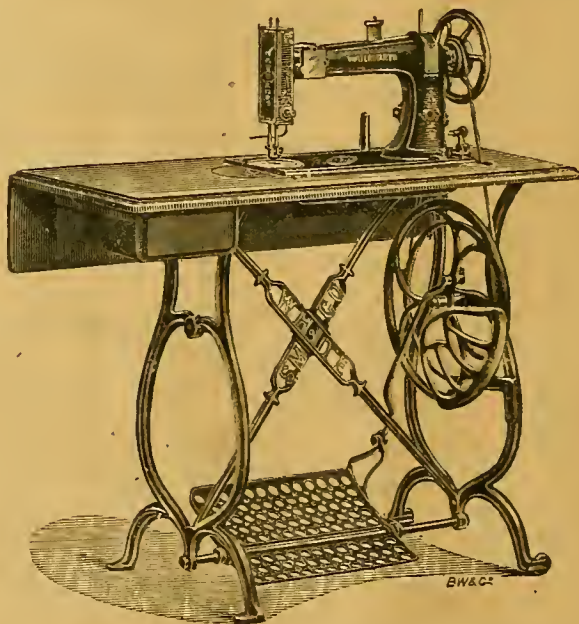
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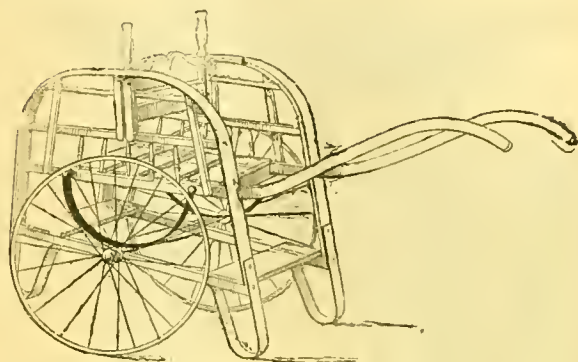
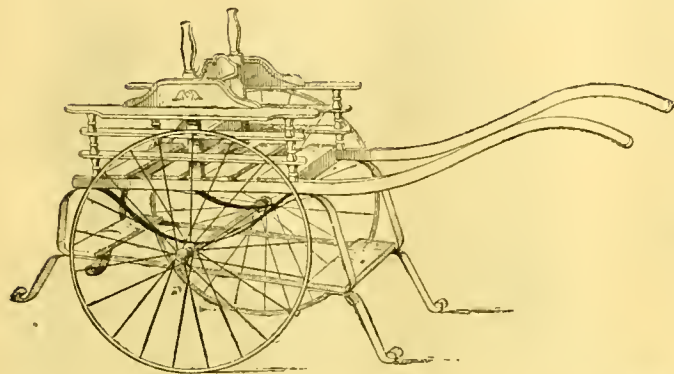
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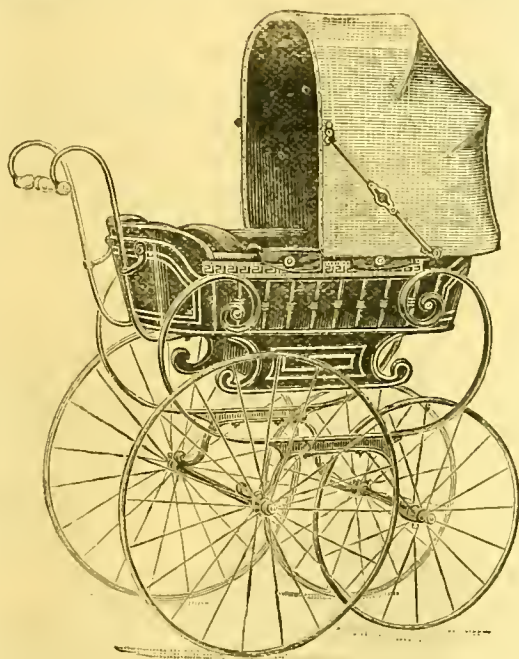
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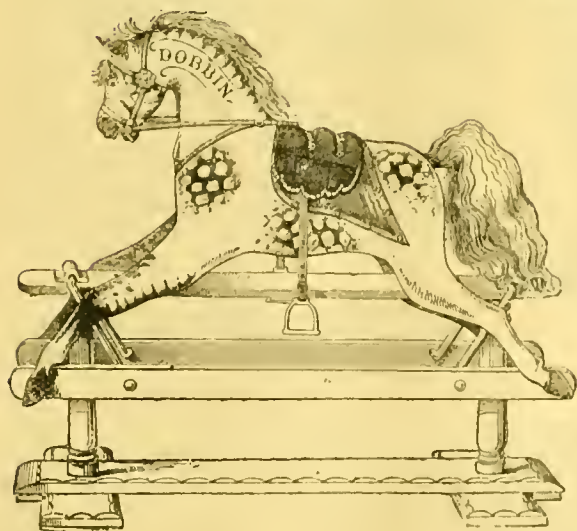
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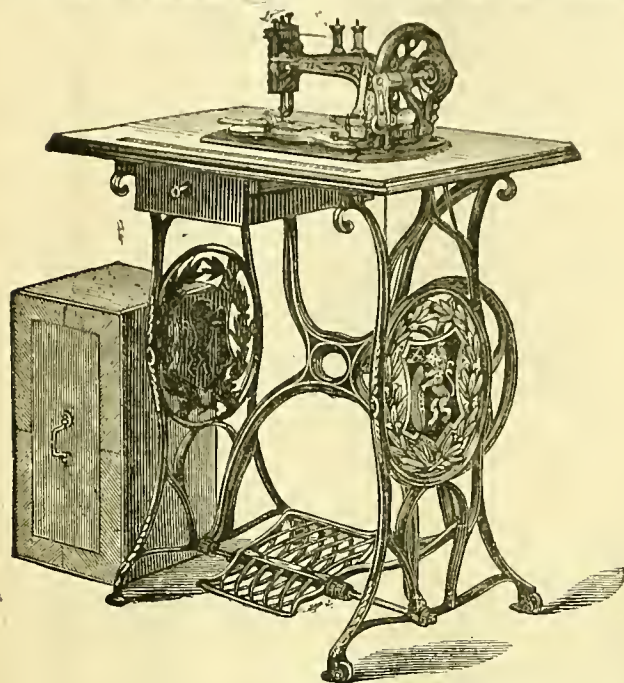
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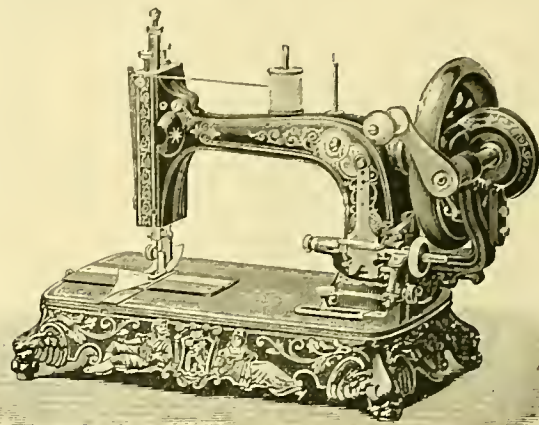
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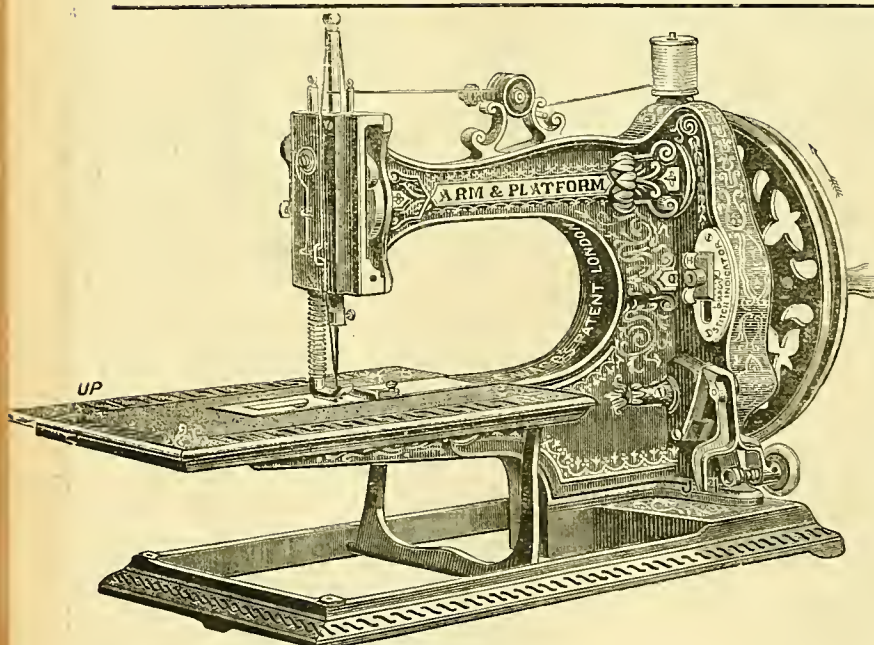


Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

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Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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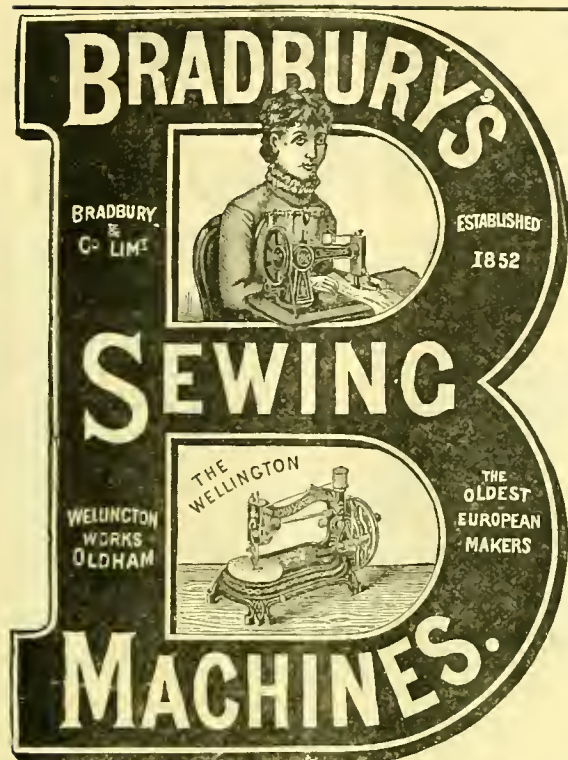
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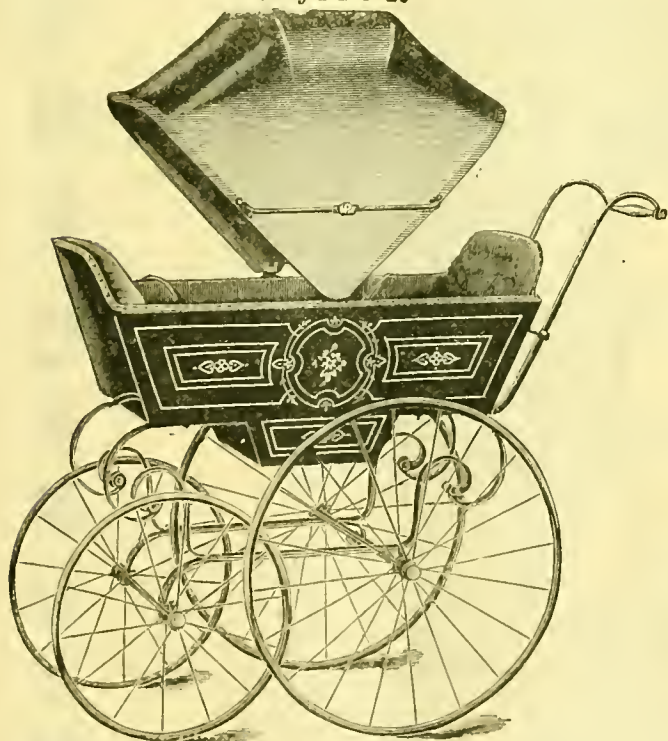
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Wood body, square ends, hand-painted panels and flower centre upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed reversible hood, &c. Made of well-seasoned timber, beautifully ornamented, and upholstered in the best possible manner.

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Circular wood body, beautifully painted in new colours, hand-painted flower centre, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass-jointed reversible hood. Made of the best materials, and finished in first-class style.

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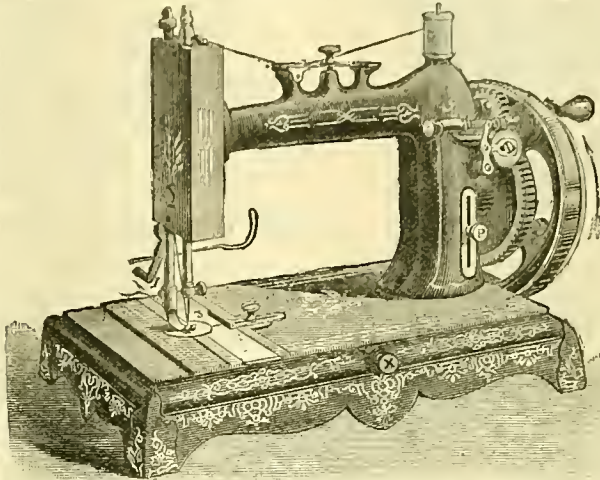
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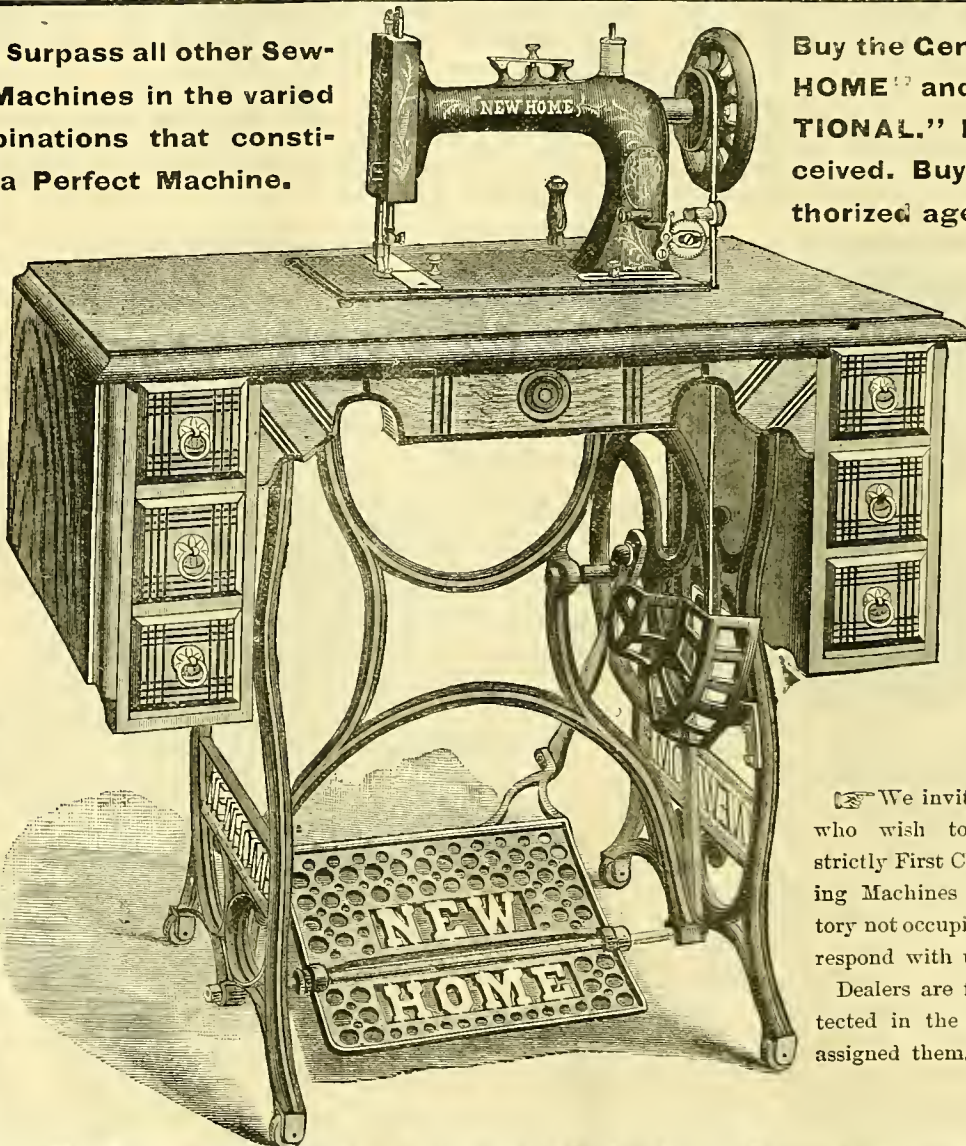
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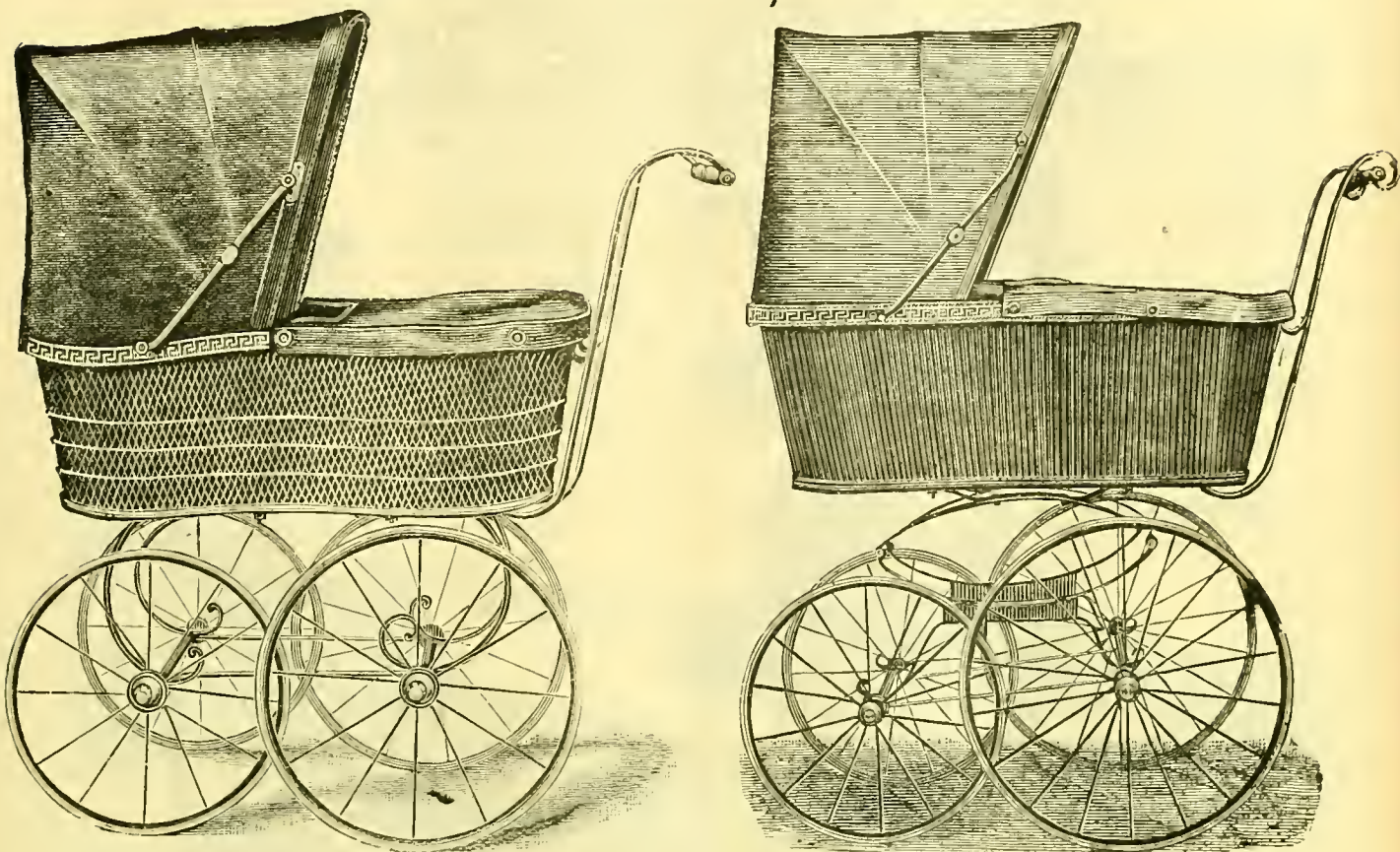
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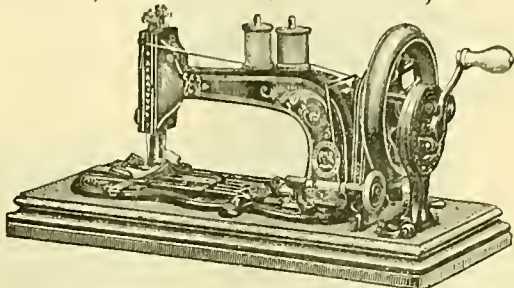
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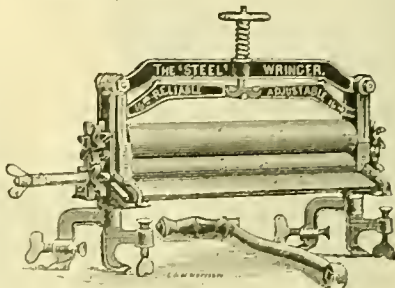
Machine.



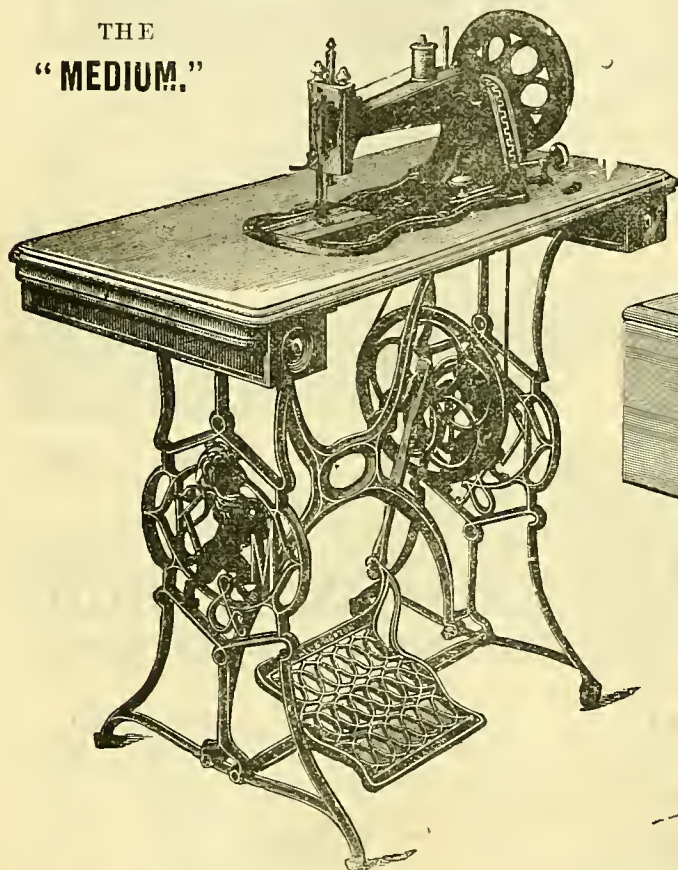
THE
STEEL

WRINGER.

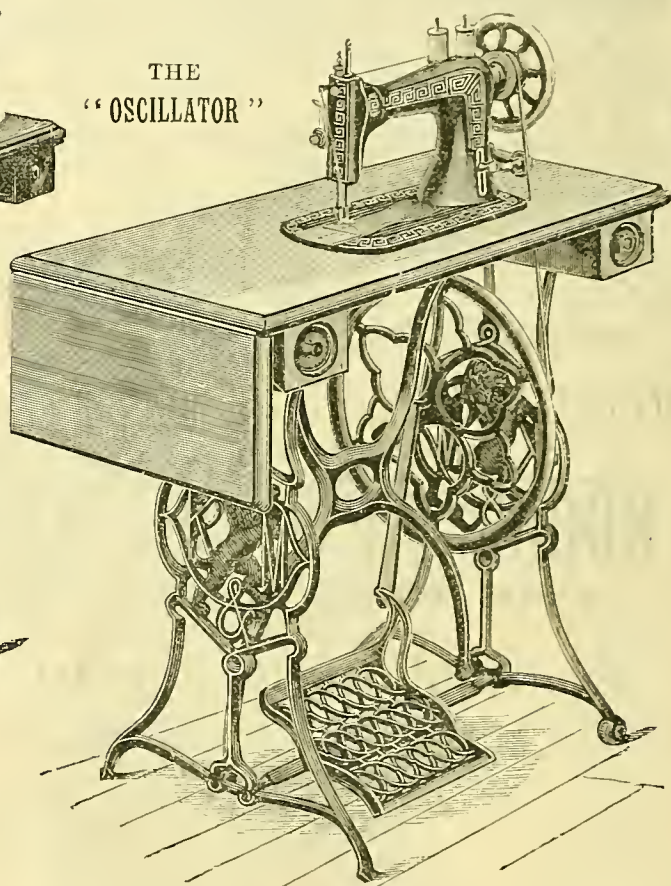
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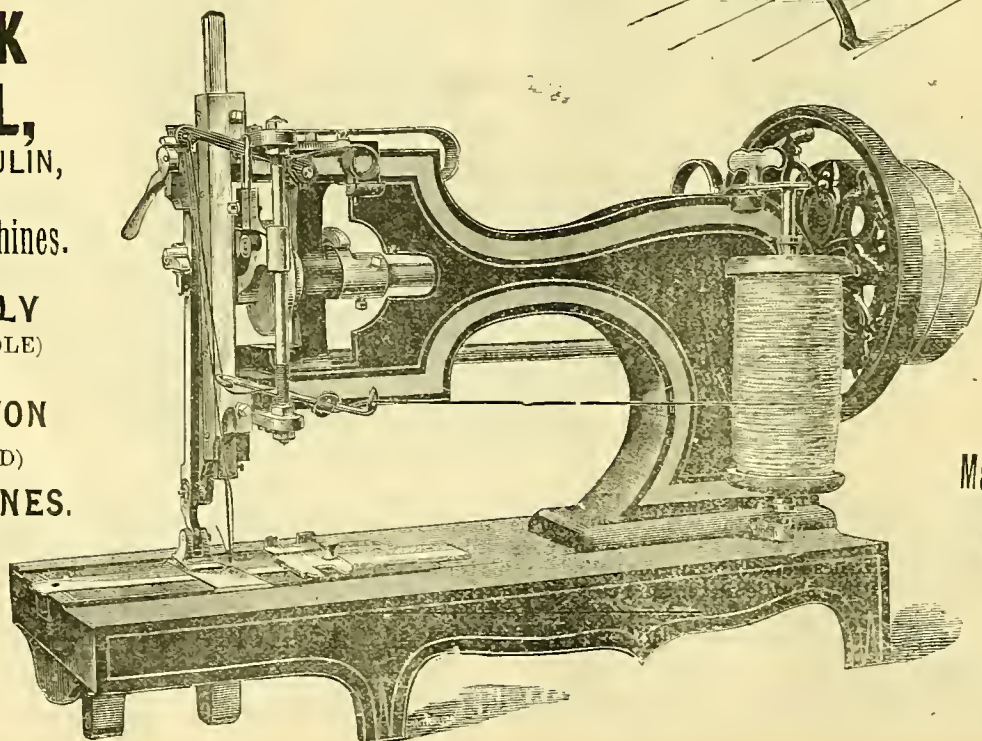


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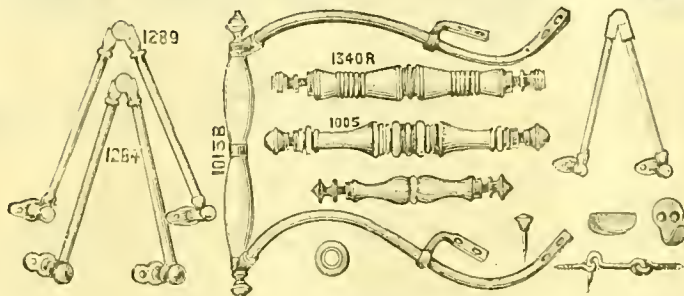
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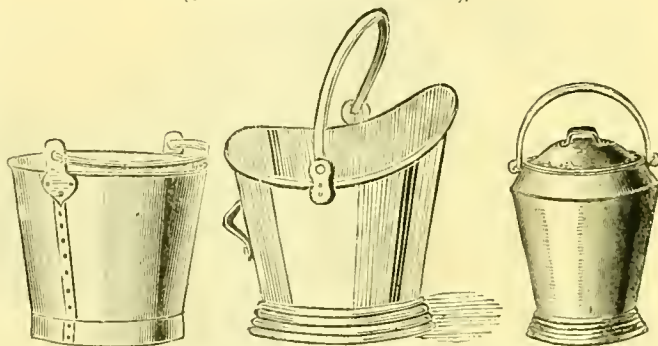
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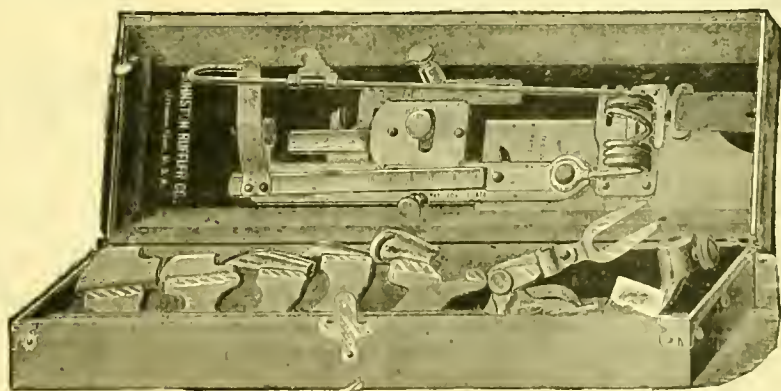


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Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public. They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

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NOVELTIES.—Advertiser, dealing in domestic machinery, and an expert with the sewing machine, having a fine shop in one of the best parts of Manchester, is open to take up the sale of novelties and useful appliances for the home.—"Novelties," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

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S. COX & CO., Eagle Works, Alcester.

WANTED a Sewing Machine Mechanic, who thoroughly understands Singer's Machines. Apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., Hanley, Staffs.

QUANTITY of Sewing Machine parts from Williamson's stock, Liverpool:—Double Hemmers, 1s. 9d. dozen; Singer No. 2 Shuttle, 3s. 6d. dozen; Howe and Jones C Shuttles, 4s. 6d. dozen; Loopers, Crystals, Hooks, &c., &c. Any reasonable offer accepted (enclose stamped directed envelope for replies). VERNAY, 42, St. James' Road, Liverpool.

The Hire-Purchase System.

ACTION FOR ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.

At the West London Police Court, on the 18th ult., Mr. James Croft, broker, Fulham Road, was summoned by Ann Baker for unlawfully detaining a sewing machine. A distress for rent was levied upon the complainant's goods, and, according to her evidence, it was withdrawn by direction of the landlord on her agreeing to leave the house. On the following day the defendant returned and removed the machine, against her consent, for the payment of 12s., his expenses. Subsequently she tendered the expenses, but he refused to accept them, and shut the door in her face. It was a hired machine, for which she was paying by instalments.—The defendant, in answer to the complaint, declared that he never had possession of the machine. It was impounded and taken to the landlord's agent. He told her that if the landlord had been guilty of irregularity, she had a remedy in the County Court.—The man who was in possession two days was called, and said the complainant consented to the removal of the machine for the expenses. He also stated that the distress was withdrawn on condition that she paid the expenses of the broker.—The

defendant said he never received any notice from the landlord.—Mr. Plowden thought the defendant had made a mistake. He ordered the machine to be given up, or the value, on 10s. being tendered.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A CANVASSER.

At the Stoke-on-Trent Police Court on the 1st ult., George Bennett, carman, of 11, Park Street, Fenton, was again brought up on the charge of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury at the Longton County Court on the 10th of February last, full particulars of which appeared in our last issue. Several witnesses were now called, with a view of showing that the signature opposite the word "witness" on the agreement was in defendant's handwriting. Finally the matter was adjourned until the 5th inst. The prisoner duly appeared at the same Court on the 5th March, when it was decided to commit him for trial at the Assizes.

At the Stafford Assizes on March 15th, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, George Bennett, carman, was charged with committing wilful and corrupt perjury at the Longton County Court, before his Honour Judge Jordan, on February 10th last (see *March Gazette*). Mr. Boddam, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that his client, Mr. Thomas Lester, carried on business at Longton as a domestic appliance dealer, and up to recently he employed defendant as carman. On the 12th of September last the defendant was sent with a blank form and a wringing machine to a person named Joseph Smith. The defendant returned with the agreement, which purported to be signed by Smith, and attested by the prisoner. As the weekly payments from Smith got into arrears the prisoner and his son were sent to seize the wringing machine under the terms of the agreement, the result of which was that Lester was served with a County Court summons by Smith, on the ground that it was an illegal seizure. When the matter came before the Court the defendant had left Lester's employ, but he was called to prove the signing of the agreement. The agreement was placed in defendant's hand, and, on being asked if the writing was his, he said it was not, and that he had never seen it before. This constituted the present charge against defendant. Mr. Thomas Lester, on being called, corroborated the above statement. Mr. Charles F. Robinson, solicitor, Longton, stated that he acted for Lester at the Longton County Court, and when the action came on for hearing the defendant said he had never seen the agreement in question before. He admitted that other signatures which were shown him were in his handwriting. Police Constable Minshall deposed that when he arrested defendant, he said the writing on the agreement was not his, but was very much like his handwriting. Mr. R. W. Day, solicitor, Stoke-on-Trent, stated that on January 16th last he had a conversation with Mr. Lester about the wringing machine, and on referring to the County Court summons, he said he did not want Lester to fight the case, as he had not a leg to stand on, or in other words, he had no agreement. When the defendant was examined at the County Court, he denied that the attesting signature on the agreement was his, and said he did not think the words "John Smith" were in his handwriting. After Mr. Plumptre had addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, his Lordship summed the case up, and finally the jury returned a verdict of guilty. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the prisoner had been found guilty upon remarkably clear evidence. He considered that wilful perjury was a very wicked crime, under all circumstances, as the lives of innocent men might be sworn away, and valuable property be held from its lawful owner. His Lordship then sentenced prisoner to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.

At the Ipswich County Court, recently, Anna Maria Jane Harvey, a widow with three children dependent upon her, demanded from George S. Girling £21 for illegal distraint on her goods. Up to the end of last year she was tenant of the house No. 46, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, belonging to Mrs. William Roe; but she got into arrears with her rent, and it was arranged that her father (William Dewhill) should assume the tenancy, while plaintiff engaged to pay off the arrears by instalments. On the 10th January the defendant (a bailiff appointed under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888) went to the house, left a man in possession during the day, and finally seized a sewing machine at which plaintiff was working. It was asserted on her behalf that the machine was roughly taken, with the result that plaintiff was thrown down and somewhat seriously injured. A letter was written to the defendant by Messrs. Birkett & Ridley, and on the 16th January the machine was returned. The plaintiff's contention was that she got her living as a dressmaker, and that she had, therefore, suffered considerable loss by the detention of the machine.

The defendant's case was that the plaintiff herself offered to give up the sewing machine for a week as security, until she could get the amount of money due, that he acted under a proper warrant from the landlady, and that the plaintiff got her living by letting lodgings, and not by dressmaking. The evidence as to what took place between Girling and the plaintiff was very contradictory.

In the end the Judge held that the distress was unwarrantable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for 15 guineas.

REFUSING TO GIVE UP A HIRED MACHINE.

On Tuesday, March 4th, at the Newcastle-under-Lyme County Court, before Judge Jordon, Ephraim Dimmillow was summoned for refusing to either pay for or give up a sewing machine hired from Messrs. Bradbury & Co. (Limited).—Mr. Sword, the solicitor for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant refused to give up the machine unless the money paid at various times by his wife was returned to him. The defendant alleged that his wife had signed the hire agreement without his consent, and sought upon this ground to take advantage of the company.—Booth, the witness to the agreement, stated that it was signed by the wife in the presence of the defendant, and by his instructions.—The solicitor produced the agreement in question, and also a copy of a letter sent to the defendant demanding the machine.—After questioning the defendant, the Judge commented upon his conduct in severe terms, remarking that the agreement was as valid as if the defendant had signed it himself, and that if the agreement had not been signed at all, the machine was the property of the plaintiffs and not his, and he should either give it up or pay for it.—Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £8 and costs, to be reduced to 5s. and costs if the machine was given up in twenty-four hours. The Judge further informed the defendant that it was for him to send the machine to the company's depôt, and not for the plaintiffs to fetch it.

CLAIM FOR BALANCE OF INSTALMENTS.

At the Norwich County Court, recently, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company brought an action against a person named Pask to recover £4 14s., balance of account on the hire of a sewing machine, and 8s. 3d. for repairs done. Mr. Poyser (instructed by Mr. Hillen) was for plaintiffs; and Mr. E. Reeve appeared for defendant, who lives at Reepham. The case was part heard at the December Court, and learned counsel said it was adjourned to procure evidence of the sale and delivery of the machine to the defendant. Mr. Poyser was about to call a witness to prove this point, when Mr. Reeve said he did not dispute the deliverance of the machine.

Mr. Hillen (warmly): What? You did at the last Court, and it was because of your contention that strict delivery must be proved that the case was adjourned, his Honour ordering my clients to pay the costs of the day, which they did.

Mr. Reeve: I objected to the case being heard, on the ground that proper particulars had not been filed.

This assertion raised Mr. Hillen's ire to the highest pitch of tension. He warmly retorted that what Mr. Reeve had just stated was incorrect. Why, if such an objection had only been raised should he have brought the witness, who was then in the box ready to be sworn and prove the delivery, a long distance?

His Honour agreed that he adjourned the case on the ground of absence of evidence as to delivery.

Mr. Hillen: Certainly. The case, after a further display of warmth, proceeded. The witness referred to proved that the machine was sold in June, 1885, through the Norwich agency for £9, and that defendant had paid by instalments to the company's collector £4 6s., leaving £4 14s. due. Repairs had also been done to the machine at defendant's request to the value of 8s. 3d. Mr. Reeve's contention was that when the machine was bought a bargain was made with plaintiffs to put an old machine into working order. He submitted that no satisfactory repairs were executed, and therefore the defendant had not paid for the new machine. Defendant was examined to bear out this statement.

His Honour said defendant should have brought a counter-claim for damages, owing to the repairs not being done, as a set-off. Defendant's son was called to substantiate his father's story, but his Honour stopped the case, and gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

A HIRER APPLIES TO MAGISTRATE.

At the Thames Police Court on Saturday last a middle-aged woman applied to Mr. Lushington. She said she had a sewing machine from the Singer Company under a hiring agreement, and for the first twelve months the company kept the machine in repair, but lately they had not done so, although she had paid for its being put in proper working order, and she was now unable to use it. In answer to Mr. Lushington, the applicant said she had paid all the instalments, and the only amount due was 2s. 6d. before the machine would become her absolute property. Mr. Lushington advised the applicant to pay the 2s. 6d. as soon as she could for the machine to become her own property, and he would send a constable to see about it.

A Judge on Discounts.

Recently at the Brompton County Court, Judge Stoarr heard the case of London (trading in Birmingham as the Midland Perambulator Company) v. Kaowaer, auctioneer and surveyor, 452, Fulham Road. The action was brought to recover £20 odd, the price of certain bedsteads purchased by defendant through plaintiff's London traveller, but which are now repudiated as not being of the kind which the defendant wished to purchase. According to the evidence it appeared that the traveller received instructions to send on some bedsteads with brass heads as shown in an illustrated pattern, but when they arrived they were found to be ironheaded bedsteads. The traveller was present at the time they were being unpacked, and defendant called attention to the goods not being as required. The traveller wrote to plaintiff asking if there was a mistake, and plaintiff replied that he ought to know that bedsteads were always sent in iron heads unless brass heads were specially ordered, and likewise telling the traveller they did not want to

have anything more to do with him. (Laughter.) It transpired that the custom of the trade was for travellers to have an illustrated book for production to customers announcing the cash prices as 5 per cent., and a price list for retailers with 50 per cent. His Honour: No wonder that mechanics and labourers are ground down to starvation wage in this country. Mr. Marshall Hall remarked that Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., of Birmingham, gave 80 per cent. in selling his screws. His Honour, on the ground that defendant did not know the custom of the trade, gave a verdict for defendant; no costs were allowed.

Dispute as to a Howe Machine.

At the Bloomsbury County Court, on the 7th March, Messrs. Davis & Co., sewing machine makers, Borough, S.E., sued Messrs. Cooper & Cooper, boot makers, Park Road, Crouch End, to recover the sum of £6 15s., balance of account for a sewing machine. It appeared that the machine was purchased by William Cooper on the representation that it was similar to a Howe machine. It was further represented to him that the Howe machine was no longer manufactured, and that it would include a quilter. His brother signed the note with himself, but he had no idea that he was becoming surety by signing; he thought it was simply a reference. When the machine came to hand they found it was quite different to a Howe machine; they also found that it had no quilter, and the flywheel was out of the perpendicular, so that it would not work properly. The other defendant, George Cooper, on being called stated that the plaintiff's agent asked him to sign the note, saying it was simply a reference. Plaintiffs denied that it had been represented to defendants that the machine was similar to a Howe, or that it was fitted with a quilter. They only suggested that a quilter could be fitted on it, and they were still willing to do this and put the machine into thorough working order.

His Honour Judge Bacon, in reviewing the evidence, stated that in his opinion it was hardly probable that two business men would sign a document without first giving it due consideration, therefore he must enter judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

The Use of Springs in Shuttle Carriers.

WERTHEIM v. PFAFF—REPORT OF APPEAL.

IT will be remembered that in our December issue we reported the trial of the patent action, Wertheim v. Pfaff, at the Court of Chancery, by Mr. Justice Kekewich. His Lordship, without calling upon the defendants for their defence, decided against the plaintiff's patent, on the grounds that the invention was not new.

On the 13th March the plaintiffs, the Deutsche Nähmaschinen Fabrik von Wertheim, appealed against the decision of the lower Court. Each side was represented by the same counsel as before, viz., the plaintiff by Mr. W. F. Moulton, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Wallis; and the defendants by Mr. C. M. Warrington, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. E. Ford. The judges on the bench were Lords Cotton, Lindley, and Lopes.

Mr. Moulton, in opening his case, addressed the Court at great length. He began, as before, by describing how a lock-stitch is produced, and said that there had always been a considerable amount of noise, and one person only, as far as their evidence went, had attempted to get rid of this, but it was a failure. Mr. Wertheim's plan was to use a lining so that the shuttle struck springs acting as buffers. These springs yield and break the collision. The defendant had adopted identically the same kind of device as the plaintiff had patented. A man named Shaw, an American, had invented a device for the same purpose, and it was taken up by the White Company. His plan was to use leather on the two front horns of the shuttle carrier and a spring at the back of the carrier which kept the nose of the shuttle forward. Wertheim's carrier holds the shuttle loosely, so as to allow free play. Shaw's plan was a failure, because he was compelled to use a weak spring, and it did not stop the noise.

No one, continued Mr. Moulton, appears to have realised that buffer springs could be used to stop noise. Shaw's was the only anticipation of Wertheim's patent and his were not buffer springs. They took away free play. The utility of the plaintiff's invention was never contested. They had sold 120,000 machines fitted with the invention in four years.

He (Mr. Moulton) knew of no such dictum, that a device which was old and did not succeed should interfere with a patent. If it does even a subordinate thing, stops the noise, it is good subject matter.

At the first trial Mr. Moulton quoted the case of Morgan v. Windover, which had since been taken to the House of Lords with the result that the decision of the lower Courts was reversed. Their Lordships asked him what he had to argue from the case now.

Mr. Moulton, continuing, said that Morgan against Windover still helped his case. They had, so to speak, the true C spring suspension in their case, which Mr. Morgan did not get with his carriage-springs. The fact that a man has tried to do a something and failed and another tries and succeeds is the strongest proof of novelty.

Mr. Wallis supporting Mr. Moulton addressed a few remarks to the Court, and quoted several of the witnesses' statements at the previous Court to show that there was free play in the case of Wertheim's springs. Shaw, in his specification, draws the attention of the public away from the fact that the shuttle should fit loosely. On striking Shaw's carrier with a hammer a different noise is produced to that made by striking Wertheim's carrier. The defendants had not produced anything to show that anyone had got rid of the noise before Wertheim. They merely produced Shaw's shuttle-carrier. Wertheim's object was exactly the opposite to Shaw's. He used his springs as buffers, and not to press the shuttle forward.

Mr. Warrington, in rising to address the Court for the defence, said that so far from free play being sacrificed in Shaw's invention, he

specially mentions it. Plaintiff, on the other hand, does not say anything about free play in his specification. The plaintiff says that his shuttle is embraced. Where, then, is the free play he speaks about? He would submit that the same rule of construction be applied to both Shaw and Wertheim's specifications. There must be free play in all. His friend (Mr. Moulton) had made something of the strength of the springs used, but there was no mention of this in Wertheim's specification.

Mr. Justice Lopes: Why does it happen that Shaw's was a failure and the plaintiff's a success?

Mr. Warmington: We don't agree it was a failure. It may be that Shaw's was not properly constructed. Plaintiff has added something else. Perhaps Shaw followed too much his specification.

(Here counsel referred to the evidence at the former trial, see December *Sewing Machine Gazette*.)

Continuing, he said that there was no mention of space being left either back or front in Wertheim's patent, yet they say that free play is the difference between the Shaw and Wertheim specifications. If free play is to be understood in Wertheim's specification, it should also be understood in Shaw's case. Taking the patent to be a combination patent, viz., the claim for two springs, then he submitted that the difference between Shaw and Wertheim was the duplication of springs. In concluding, the learned counsel said that not having been called upon for his defence in the lower court, he should desire an opportunity of calling his witnesses.

Mr. E. Ford supported his leader on behalf of the defendants. The patent of Mr. Wertheim was for the interposition of springs, and Mr. Imray had said that it did not matter what fastenings were used.

In his closing speech Mr. Moulton said that the defence had left the points he relied upon untouched. Until the middle of the trial no one understood Shaw; the *Advance* describes it as unprecedented because it kept the shuttle in confinement. The plaintiff's witnesses had said that Shaw's spring pressed the shuttle forward. The interpretation of the two specifications must be different. His client gets free play without rattle.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Friday last. Mr. S. Hall, Q.C., took the place of Mr. Warmington, Q.C., as leading counsel for the defendant.

Lord Justice Cotton said that the Court felt that Mr. Justice Kekewich, in nonsuiting plaintiff, had gone a little too far, and they had decided to hear the defendant's evidence.

Mr. Lloyd Wise, patent agent, was called and examined by Mr. Hall. He described in detail the manner in which a shuttle worked in its carrier. He said that there was free play before Shaw's patent, but a noise resulted. Shaw introduced two buffers, one of raw hide at the front, and a steel spring at the other end of the carrier. The spring would nominally hold the shuttle with its nose between the front horns of carrier. The spring would be slightly deflected when the loop passed round the shuttle, so that the loop could be drawn up. The hide in front greatly reduced the noise, and so, too, did the spring at the back. When he was consulted about this case he had not seen a carrier purporting to be made according to plaintiff's patent. He had read the specification with the honest desire to understand the plaintiff's invention, and the impression conveyed to his mind is Shaw's invention, excepting the use of steel springs back and front, instead of at one end only. It was not until he heard statements in Court by plaintiff's counsel that he had the slightest idea that plaintiff alleged that the essential feature in carrying out his invention was to allow free play for the shuttle between the springs. His specification describes nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, points to the springs bearing against the shuttle, as Shaw's heel-spring does. White's spring was substantially Shaw's improved.

Mr. S. Roberts, examined by Mr. Hall, said that he was a mechanic in the employ of the White Company. They had sold about 6,000 machines in England containing the Shaw spring. He had heard no complaints of these.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moulton, witness said that he had been with the White Company eleven years. He would not say that the improvement on Shaw's spring was first made in 1883, but it was certainly in 1884.

On re-examination witness said that noise did not come altogether from the shuttle carrier.

Mr. F. Davis, examined by Mr. Moulton, said that he had been a sewing-machine mechanic and dealer twenty-five years. Had been in business for himself two years. Previous to this he was mechanic for Mr. Benford, of Brighton. He remembered that gentleman receiving White machines with the carrier spring in 1885. It did not succeed in making the machine silent. The great disadvantage was in the case of coarse thread. The altered form of the White spring he considered made the machine more noisy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness said that Mr. Benford had sold great numbers of White machines, some with and some without the spring. The spring behind would not tend to deaden the noise. The leather in front might deaden the noise a little at first.

Re-examined by Mr. Moulton, witness said that he could distinguish between the noise from one source and another. In his opinion the button attached to the improved form of Shaw's spring caused more noise because it strikes against the back of the carrier.

Mr. George Sawyer, examined by Mr. Hall, said that he had had for many years experience of sewing machines, and was European manager for the White Company. His company had made carriers with springs at the heel and hide at front for about seven years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moulton. He had seen the Wertheim carrier, but had had no experience with it.

In summing up Mr. Hall submitted that in the plaintiff's specification no free play was mentioned and that merely because he has duplicated the spring is no ground for a patent.

Mr. Moulton, in summing up, said that it is not necessary to mention free play as that would be understood. He submitted that theirs was a successful invention, and that White's was not noiseless. Why did not the defendant bring evidence that the White spring was noiseless?

Lord Justice Cotton: I must say that I did not notice any particular noise with the White machine.

Mr. Moulton, continuing: Shaw's patent is open to the world, but there has never been an English maker adopt it. We have sold 125,000 machines with our spring. I say Wertheim introduced a successful and ingenious application of springs giving free play and admittedly noiseless.

Lord Justice Cotton: We will give judgment to-morrow (March 29th).

JUDGMENT.

Lord Justice Cotton in giving judgment said that the action was to restrain an alleged infringement on a patent for sewing machines. It is necessary for there to be some clearance or play in the case of sewing machines, for the loop to pass round the shuttle. The plaintiff's patent was that he made a buffer at each end of the carrier, but he did not clearly describe it in his specification, but I will assume that the specification was intended to imply that, and I think that any ordinary workman could make the machine. What the defendant is doing is exactly like plaintiff, and if there is a good patent there is an infringement. What is the defence?—that there is not good subject matter. It is stated that an American machine known as Shaws' or White's is an anticipation. We have evidence that White's was practically the same as Shaw's; the evidence is that White's were made and sold in 1884, and plaintiff's witness said it was made in 1885, before Wertheim's patent. Mr. Justice Kekewich heard the case, and he did not give the defendant any opportunity or necessity of calling evidence, but dismissed the case. We have heard the evidence, which I think is of great advantage. It was said that White's was useless, and was abandoned because there was not sufficient clearance for the loop. We saw White's and heard the evidence regarding Shaw's. Shaw has a spring at one end, and leather to act as a buffer at the other end of the carrier. The improvement introduced by White into this was to put a little stud through the spring at the back. A slight alteration, but substantially the same as Shaw's; and we learn that so far was it not a failure, that a large number—some 25,000—of the White machines, with this spring, were made and sold in England. There must be a clearance for the shuttle to work. Witness said that if medium thread was used it would work less perfect, as it would catch. I must say that the machine was not a failure. It was said that there was greater noise. The little stud was said to strike the carrier. But, to my mind, there was not much noise. In my opinion that is not what you have to decide, and we have not decided the case on that ground. What was known at the time of the patent? A spring to act as a buffer was well known. Plaintiff left Shaw's old form of spring at the back and applied another spring at the front, leaving clearance, which was always recognised as necessary. No such invention is entitled to a patent. He has taken a well-known form of construction, and simply added a buffer at each end. When I asked Mr. Moulton what was the difference between Shaw's and the plaintiff's springs, he said Shaw's pressed the shuttle so close to the carrier that the thread could not pass. In my opinion there could not be a patent for making a spring a little stronger; and that after Shaw's was successful there could be no good subject matter.

I do not decide that there was any real anticipation, but such knowledge that plaintiff is not entitled to a patent.

Lord Justice Lindley said that in order to appreciate the patent, it was necessary to know what was done. They had the advantage of seeing White's and Shaw's springs. He was under the impression that Shaw's would not work, and had been removed. The idea of the invention seems to be in Shaw's, but not so well carried out. What plaintiff has done has been to take away the leather buffer, and place there a spring. Mr. Moulton claimed a vital difference in this respect. He said that Wertheim's shuttle would be loose between the springs. I (his lordship) could not find this in the specification, and after seeing White's cannot say that if pressed forward the shuttle would not work. Plaintiff had done no more than substitute spring for leather. It may be less noisy. The case appears to me to be brought within a decision of Lord Westbury. You cannot have a patent for a well-known mechanical appliance not quite the same, but analogous to something that is notorious.

Lord Justice Lopes: There has for a long time been sewing machines with free play for the shuttle. In 1884 Shaw took out his patent, his spring yielding sufficiently for free play. Wertheim substituted a second spring for the leather at the nose of the carrier, still keeping a spring at the back. Mr. Justice Kekewich, who did not hear the evidence, came to the conclusion that Shaw's was a failure, and had been abandoned. It cannot now be said that Shaw had failed. What is the difference between the two? Plaintiff has applied an old contrivance to an analogous—I hope I am not going too far in saying, an identical—purpose, requiring no inventive faculty. It is said it is better, but I think any competent mechanic could produce the same result.

The three judges were therefore unanimous, and Lord Justice Cotton said that they dismissed the appeal with costs.

The Advance Perambulators.

IN our last issue we stated that at the Advance Perambulator Depot, 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., there would shortly be on show a fine range of children's carriages. We have since inspected this stock.

We find at these show-rooms a large number of designs in wood, wicker, and papier mache, and the makers are offering some exceedingly fine carriages of the latter class.

What is particularly striking among these carriages is the superiority of the upholstery and paint work. But few low price articles are on show, those of a medium quality predominating. In the illustrated price list, which will be issued this week, our readers will find several novelties worthy of their attention.

Invalid carriages, mail carts, &c., are also to be had of these makers.

Extraordinary Action for Trespass.

ON the 11th November, at Nottingham, Messrs. Gibney & Co., mantle makers and fancy hosiery manufacturers, Aberdeen Street, Nottingham, sued the Singer Manufacturing Company for damages for trespass and the illegal removal of twenty sewing machines. Mr. Etherington Smith (instructed by Messrs. Dowson & Wright, Nottingham), represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Harris, Q.C., and Mr. Magee (instructed by Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough, of London, solicitor for the company), were counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Smith said the owner of the business of Gibney & Co. was Mrs. Gibney, a married woman, who carried on business on her own account. In the rooms she occupied in Aberdeen Street she employed a good number of hands, and in the early part of 1889 she had bought from the Singer Manufacturing Company twelve sewing machines, which were duly delivered and paid for. Later in the year business increased so much that more machines were deemed necessary, and Mrs. Gibney's husband obtained an estimate from the Singer Company, which resulted in an order being given on the 12th July for the supplying and fixing of twenty sewing machines in August, payment for which, amounting to £110 3s. 10d., was to be made on the 18th October. It was not, however, until the 11th September that the machines were screwed down to the benches, and there only remained the driving straps to be fixed. It was arranged that this work should be completed on the following day, which was a Thursday. Accordingly the defendants' men arrived at the place apparently to fix the straps, but in reality they were engaged during the morning in unscrewing the machines from the benches to which they had been fixed, and making them ready for removal at the earliest notice, and this was done without the plaintiff having the slightest knowledge of what was taking place. At the dinner hour, when only the caretaker and the manageress were about the building and the room was locked up, the defendants' men returned to the premises, and, having obtained the key to the room door, they set to work and removed the machines, taking them away in a cart, and not occupying more than a quarter of an hour in doing so. When plaintiff and her workpeople got back they found the workroom stripped of the 20 machines, and on an appeal being made to the Singer Company regarding the matter, a reply was received that the local manager had very good reason for removing the machines, because the business did not belong to the plaintiff, and the machines were going to some other firm. Subsequently a communication was received from the headquarters of the defendant company in London stating that they would be pleased to deliver the machines to the plaintiff if she was prepared to hand them a cheque for the amount. By that time, however, the business of the plaintiff had suffered in consequence of the action of the defendants, and she now sought to recover damages for what had occurred.

Mrs. Alice Gibney said she was the wife of Bernard James Gibney, a leather merchant in Aberdeen Buildings, Aberdeen Street. In the month of April last she commenced business on her own account as a mantle maker in the same buildings as her husband. When she commenced she employed three or four hands, and by the end of June she had twenty or thirty persons working for her. In consequence of the defendants taking the machines away in the manner described by counsel, her business had suffered, she not being able to take in orders offered to her just at the time when business was increasing.

His Lordship: Can no arrangement as to the amount of damages be arrived at. Of course, there would still remain questions of fact to be tried. Mr. Harris said they alleged that there was little or no business. The real question would be as to whether or not the company delivered over these things; in fact, the contract had not been completed, and they had a right to fetch the things away under the circumstances. In reply to Mr. Smith, Mrs. Gibney said she estimated her loss of business owing to the action of the defendant at £500. One large order she could not take was for 500 mantles from a Manchester firm.

In cross-examination by Mr. Harris, she said the name of the Manchester firm was Everitt, but she did not know the address and had not the communication in which the order was given. Her business was entirely separate from that of her husband, and she did not know that last year there were several County Court judgments against her husband; she knew nothing at all about her husband's affairs. She was certain that the machines had been screwed down on the bench and properly fixed before they were removed. She had a machine in October from Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson on approbation, but did not purchase it, and she could not explain why her solicitors wrote to the defendant company saying that she had bought other machines, and declined to take their machines back. Her place of business was now in London Road.

Bernard James Gibney, husband of the plaintiff, gave evidence of the ordering of the machines, and also that when they were seized they were screwed to the bench and were ready for work. He further stated that Mr. George Everitt, of Tripp Street, Manchester, offered him an order for 500 jackets, which he had to refuse owing to the machines having been removed by the defendant company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris: In October, 1889, there was a County Court judgment against him for £20. There were also other County Court actions against him subsequently, and he had had to call a meeting of his creditors, but no one thought it worth while to attend. (Laughter.) No composition was arrived at, and he was going to pay 20s. in the pound, his total liabilities being only £162. He traded in the same building as his wife under the style of "Gibney and Son."

Other witnesses having been called to support plaintiff's claim, Mr. Harris submitted that there was no case to answer. Their contract was not completed according to the terms of the estimate, and that being so there had been no delivery, and the machines were not Gibney's but Singer's.

Mr. Smith contended that the delivery of the machines had been completed, and that the attachment to the driving machinery was another matter altogether.

His Lordship pointed out that the terms of the estimate were to supply machines with "all attachments and arrangements" complete.

Mr. Smith said the driving-shaft and the bands belonged to the plaintiffs, and the defendants had nothing to do with them. Therefore, although the bands had not been fastened to the driving machinery, the delivery of the machines was complete.

Mr. Gibney, recalled, said the machines were screwed down and in working order, and that he himself would find the bands for driving, being in the leather trade.

His Lordship said he did not think the contract was completed, and suggested that the parties should come to an arrangement.

Mr. Harris remarked that he must ask for a verdict, his clients having been badly treated in this matter. He was not afraid to call plaintiff's former manager to state whether the machines were properly fixed or not.

Thomas Smith, called by Mr. Harris, said he was manager for Gibney & Co. when the machines were seized by the defendants. Some of the machines were fixed and some were not.

His Lordship: By fixed you mean screwed down?

Witness: Yes; there was nothing complete. Nine or ten were not screwed down.

The hearing of this case was resumed on the following day. Mr. Harris, Q.C., in addressing the jury for the defendants, contended that there had not been a sufficient delivery of the goods to constitute a completion of the contract, and, therefore, the property had not passed from Singer to Gibney. If the property had passed then it would have been a trespass and a wrongful seizure to have taken away the machines because there was a fear that they would not be paid for. The defendant company, hearing that there were a number of County Court judgments against the husband of the plaintiff, and finding that she was trading in the name of a company, and there was no company at all, were within their legal right in declining to complete the contract. They took the machines away during the dinner hour because they did not wish to create a sensation, and he claimed that they were entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Smith having argued that the contract for the delivery of the goods was substantially completed, his Lordship left it for the jury to say whether the contract was completed or not.

The jury, after retiring for three-quarters of an hour, returned into court, and the foreman said: "We regret to find that we are compelled to hold that the work was not actually completed."

His Lordship: Then there will be judgment for the defendants.

Mr. Harris said the plaintiff had locked up in the workroom a bench and other things which defendants' men had not removed with the machines, and, if they were given up, the defendant company would forego their claim for costs.

Mr. Smith said Mrs. Gibney would agree to the proposal.

Farewell Presentation to a Bradbury Manager.

THE employees attached to the Oldham depot of Messrs. Bradbury & Company, sewing machine manufacturers, met at the Swan Hotel, Oldham, on the evening of the 18th ult., to partake of an enjoyable repast provided by their manager, Mr. Andrew Lees, who is about to remove to Liverpool to take the management of the company's depot in that city.

In the course of the evening Mr. Shaw presented to Mr. Lees, on behalf of the gathering, a black ebony walking stick, with ivory handle and mounted with silver, upon which were the words, "A. C. Lees, Oldham, March 22nd, 1890," and to Mrs. Lees a beautiful silver jam stand and spoon.

During the evening several short addresses were delivered by those present, in which Mr. Lees' connection with the depot, and the gentlemanly and considerate manner in which he treated those over whom he had charge was referred to, and expressions of regret were indulged in at the parting, and hearty good wishes were given for his future well-being and success.

Mr. Lees suitably responded on behalf of himself and Mrs. Lees, and referred to the measure of success that had attended his efforts in Oldham, which could not have been attained but for the good feeling that had always existed between himself and those around him. In parting, he thanked them for having assisted him to promote the interests of the company by whom they were employed. (Cheers.) The remainder of the evening was spent in an enjoyable manner, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Another assembly of Mr. Lees' friends was held at the White Bear Hotel, Oldham, on March 22nd. Many of the gentlemen present were employed by Messrs. Bradbury & Co. at their factory (Wellington Works), and others present who were not employed by that firm were intimate friends of Mr. Lees. Mr. J. S. Marland, yarn agent, Manchester, was in the chair, and in an appropriate speech expressed his mingled regret and satisfaction that Mr. Lees was leaving Oldham. He was sure that all present were extremely pleased that their friend was having a more important district placed under his charge, and yet he thought they were all very loth to part with such a good-hearted fellow as Mr. Lees had proved himself to be during his four years residence in Oldham. On behalf of the friends assembled there, he had great pleasure in presenting Mr. Lees with a cigar case, cigar holder, and match box, and he hoped that Mr. Lees would live to enjoy the use of them many years.

Mr. Lees then briefly responded. He thanked them most heartily for their great kindness. He had lived in several towns, some no doubt fairer to the eye than Oldham, but in none of them had he met warmer-hearted people, or smarter business men. He wished them all good trade, good luck, and a very reluctant good-bye.

Singer Collector's Action for Slander.

SHERIFF'S Court, presided over by Mr. Walter Bartlett (Deputy Under Sheriff), was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Saturday, the 8th March, for the assessment of damages in an action in which Mr. Edmund Thomas, of 3, Camelford Street, Brighton, had sued a former lodger of his, named Claud Leverson Bagot, for damages for slander. It seemed that defendant, who only stayed at the house a few days, first accused Mrs. Thomas of stealing a purse containing between £4 and £5, which he stated he had lost in the house, and he afterwards went to Mr. Long, district manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company, where plaintiff is employed as collector, and warned him against plaintiff, on the ground that he had stolen the purse. Defendant had also taken a policeman to plaintiff's house, and had made suggestions reflecting upon Mrs. Thomas's character. In order to retain his situation, plaintiff had to make a written declaration that the accusation was unfounded; and to clear his character he brought an action against defendant in the Queen's Bench. There judgment went by default, and all that the jury had to do on Saturday was to assess the amount of the damages. In defence, Mr. Russell Biggs urged that, owing to mental incapacity, defendant was not responsible for his actions when he slandered plaintiff, but Mr. Haycraft (plaintiff's counsel) submitted that that defence could not be raised in a civil suit, and this contention the Sheriff upheld. Two medical witnesses were, however, called to state that defendant was not in a fit condition to attend and give evidence. The jury awarded plaintiff £100.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

AS our readers well know, the Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have recently removed their factory from Watertown to Dayton, U.S.A. The *Dayton Democrat* recently contained the following article:—

To the lover of the beautiful the title "machine made" usually conveys with it recollections of unartistic and in fact ugly work, and the idea of artistic work on a sewing machine has been apparently preposterous, and yet, after viewing the wonderful exhibition of the work done on the Davis sewing machine at the company's handsome shops yesterday, all these prejudices faded away, and wonder took their place until one could easily believe that the Davis sewing machine can do every thing but talk, although it speaks for itself louder than any tongue.

There was a crowd of visitors at the works yesterday afternoon. Handsome ladies and interested capitalists were alike represented. When the bright and commodious hall was entered they were directed to the exhibition room on the second floor. One room was full of embroidery of such richness that the fabled tracery of the Persians must certainly give the place of honour to this work of our own go-ahead times. The work that by hand would take many weary months is, by the machine, operated skilfully, completed in as many days. The artistic softness of the tints, the blending of the tones, delighted the eye while when a close examination showed the neat stitches of the wonderful "Davis," it seemed astonishing to reflect how like a highly finished oil painting the work had appeared at a short distance. Embroidered portiers in silk and arasene, throws, curtains, and all kinds of fancy work were to be found here. A pattern in heavy braid was especially noticeable, as the "Davis" is the only machine capable of sewing through such a thickness. Not only the heaviest, but the daintiest fabrics can be embroidered by the machine. Here is light bolting cloth and Chinese silk embroidered with the greatest degree of delicacy, and on the other hand is heavy plush decorated with silk cord. The shading done by the machine and the blending of tints is equal to that achieved by the artist in oil.

In adjoining rooms the Davis machines were seen at work under the control of skilful operatives, and as the beautiful and artistic embroideries grew under the rapid movements of the machines it seemed the work of magic rather than the ingenious application of scientific knowledge and mechanical skill. Miss Ardee, a lover of the beautiful, artistic by nature, and the worker of some of the handsomest designs on exhibition, was present to show what can be done by the Davis.

After leaving this portion of the shops, which, by the way, should be inspected to be appreciated, as the most brilliant description is but tame in comparison with the actual sight of the wonders of this sewing machine and its astonishing vertical feed, one meets cheery and polite Mr. Johnson, the general manager, who has the courtly manners of a nobleman combined with the business shrewdness of the Yankee. His kindly escort opens even those doors marked "Positively No Admittance," and he leads one among the labyrinths of intricate machinery into the extensive foundry, by the rapidly filling stock-rooms, the big battery of boilers, and the 150 horse-power engine that noiselessly exerts its mighty strength.

The manufacture of a sewing machine is an artistic process, and a volume might be devoted to a description of it, and yet fail to do entire justice to the subject. The pig iron of the best quality enters the foundry, is cast into moulds, cleaned in the rattlers, shaped in the machine shops, plated and polished, and finally enters into the composition of a machine that may gladden a home in the antipodes or adorn the palace of a potentate.

Inspection is the watchword of success in this factory. Each separate part of the machine must conform to a certain standard, and actually the deviation of the thousandth part of an inch from the general pattern would cause its rejection. As the work progresses, inspection after inspection takes place, until each part has been so examined at least twenty times. Finally the finished machines are run at the rate of 1,500 stitches per minute, and if they are then perfect are sent to the stock-room, from which they are shipped to every corner of the globe.

Many wonders may be seen in this vast establishment. Here a

punching machine cuts out pieces of steel as if they were paper. There is a majesty in the ease with which this machine cuts into the tough steel, that is positively inspiring. Near by, a plane, instead of cutting soft shavings of wood, throws off brilliant shreds of the hardest metal without an apparent effort.

Lathe after lathe is passed until one grows dizzy watching the countless wheels and the rapidly revolving shafts. They vary in size and functions. One set is devoted to cutting screws—an interesting process.

Those who enter the buildings are impressed with their convenience, their cleanliness, the abundance of light, the admirable appliances of heating and ventilation, making it a pleasure rather than a labour to work in such places.

The office is not the least important of the establishment. Spacious, airy and light, it contains the desks and numerous accountants, typewriters and other *employés*. A telegraph instrument clickingly reminds you that the great centres of the world's business are bound to this hive of industry by cables of wire, while the glistening rails from an adjacent side track are yet other bonds connecting the works with the cities and seaports of this great republic, for some of the machines must take a sea voyage to many a foreign land. And all these machines bear with them the fame of the Gem City, and you rejoice in your citizenship, and as you leave amid the cheery farewells of your kind hosts, you feel as if you had a more than common interest in the concern. But pen and pencil are a failure in an attempt to do justice to this subject, and to every Daytonian the advice might be given, "go out and see what an institution you helped to bring from Watertown, and there can be no fears that you will not be delighted with your experiences."

Failure Information.

THERE have been fewer failures in the domestic machinery trade the past month.

Mr. George Spencer, of 70, Easton Road, Bristol, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities £423, and assets £239. Mr. T. Masters, perambulator manufacturer, of Bristol, is a creditor for £20.

A firm of Bath sewing machine dealers have concluded a deed of arrangement, liabilities £1,200, and assets £374. A composition of 5s. in the pound has been accepted by the creditors.

George Prosser Taylor, bassinette manufacturer, 166, Balsall Heath Road, Balsall Heath, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with debts estimated at £320.

Several ironmongers have failed, among them being Francis William Lock, of 72, Queen's Street, Cardiff, whose liabilities are £4,450. Messrs. Entwistle and Kenyon are creditors for £10 for mangles, Messrs. John Gough & Co. £10 8s. 9d. for perambulators, and Messrs. Smith, Marks, & Co. £17 12s. for mangles.

Another ironmonger, Walter Warren, of 16, Drake Street, Plymouth, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities about £1,000. Among the creditors are Messrs. Moore, Murton, & Varley, £15 6s. 8d. for mangles. The same firm are creditors of James Swindale, of 21, Dolphin Lane, who has executed a deed of arrangement, their debt being £25.

Correspondence.

** * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

ALLEGED UNDUE PREFERENCE.

HERMANN LOOG, LIM., v. GEO. WHIGHT & CO.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SIR,—The attention of my clients, Messrs. Geo. Whight & Co., has been called to the account under the above heading in your issue of the 1st inst., reporting the trial of the above action. In the latter part of the report attention is called to the speech of Mr. Bernard Coleridge, who made use of the terms "swindler" and "bogus." It has been thought by some persons that Mr. Coleridge meant those expressions to refer to my clients, whereas such was not the case, as the learned counsel meant them to refer to a person who, although a witness, was not a party to the action, and therefore quite unable to defend himself in the matter.

I should feel obliged by your inserting this explanation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. ALEX. COLYER,

Solicitor for the defendants,

Messrs. Geo. Whight & Co.

THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION AWARDS.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—From the supplement to your admirable journal of March 1st we abstract this sentence:—

"Messrs. Wilde have included in this year's list their 'Ariel' bassinette, which obtained the highest award—a silver medal—at the Inventions Exhibition."

Allow us, the recipients of the only gold medal awarded for perambulators at the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, to inform you that Messrs. Wilde did *not* obtain a medal of any kind at the Inventions Exhibition, neither did they exhibit there, although many perambulator manufacturers of high standing (including amongst your advertisers Messrs. Parker Bros., Messrs. Leveson, Messrs. Simmons & Co., Mr. Charles Thompson, and others), placed their productions before the jurors.

A fluted steel bassinette *body*, shown by a firm in Tib Street, Manchester, was awarded a silver medal, but this, of course, has no reference to finished perambulators. As the statement you make may be injurious to us in our business we shall be much obliged if you will correct this in your next issue.

We are, yours faithfully,
HITCHING & WYNN.

23, 21, and 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

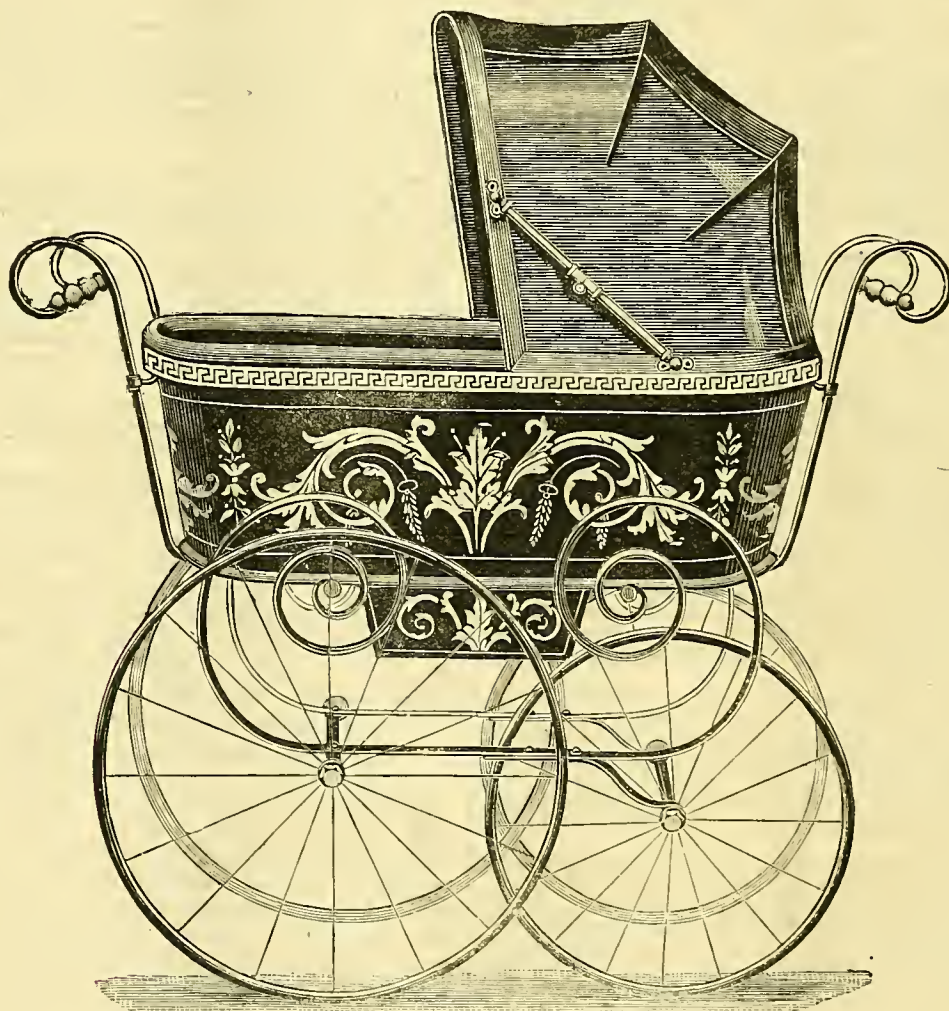
March 27th, 1890.

[We understand that Messrs. Hitching & Wynn are quite right; it was the body exhibited by Lee & Co., Tib Street, Manchester, which took the prize.—ED. S. M. G.]

"The question asked will be, will it break, or split, or be liable to get damaged? No!

"I can without a shadow of doubt guarantee it far stronger than the best wood. This was my first and continual test, having repeatedly tried it even with a hammer, which had no further effect than causing a slight dent, precisely as it would upon a piece of hard timber. It will at once be apparent to anyone that in point of style, design, and further decoration, my scope of working is practically unlimited, and that the finest productions that can be made are within my reach if a demand for the higher class of artistic work exists. All this will be developed in due course. In the meantime I have limited myself to two classes only of bodies, a medium and a best, each fitted upon the various classes of underwork or any other that may be desired. This remarkable invention, which gives every promise of a great future, has been patented in the most thorough and complete manner.

We have carefully tested this new material at Mr. L'Hollier's extensive showrooms at 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Bath Passage, Birmingham, and are able to report as follows:—"Goldendine" is admirably adapted for the production of carriages of all shapes, and is one of the most important inventions yet introduced. It can be carved as readily as wood, and although the designs already worked out by the patentee are innumerable, they are yet far from being exhausted. Several of the carriages with floral scroll ornaments executed in gold upon an ebony ground, are choice in the extreme. Some of the carriages with fancy panels have a most artistic appearance. It is surprising how this material lends itself to a high polish, and to colouring generally.



MR. LEON L'HOLLIER'S "GOLDENDINE" CARRIAGE.

The "Goldendine" Carriages.

IN our last issue we inserted a preliminary notice of Mr. Leon L'Hollier's "Goldendine." We are able this month to insert a wood-cut of this new carriage, which is the subject of a patent.

The inventor has supplied us with the following details:—

"The extraordinary beauty and richness of these bassinettes, combined with great strength, solidity, and brilliancy, will, I feel confident, make it (for a good class trade) the bassinette of the future.

"In appearance it is an exact copy of rosewood, walnut, oak, or ebony in a highly polished state, it is most beautifully carved (any design being possible), and laid in with the best gold, not metal or imitation, the result being the finest carriage ever yet devised. Such a hard and bright surface cannot be obtained in the ordinary way of painting.

We are only able in the present issue to illustrate a single carriage, but next month will show another style.

In the meantime our readers will do well to apply for a copy of Mr. L'Hollier's catalogue, which illustrates numerous other styles of carriages, as well as mail carts, fancy goods, &c.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

(Conclusion of *Singer v. Reid.*)

GEORGE EDWARD TEALE, called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. METCALFE.

I believe you are agent of J. Silberberg & Co., Hamburg, at 147, Aldersgate Street, London?—Yes.

They are sewing machine manufacturers and merchants?—Merchants, not manufacturers,

I believe that you have been their agent for some time?—Yes, four or five years.

Have you looked at this machine?—Yes, and examined a similar one to it.

Can you say is that the manufacture of J. Silberberg & Co.?—No, it is the one they sell.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: I understand they are dealers in machines?—The machines are made by Hengstenberg, of Bielfeld, with whom Silberberg & Co. have a contract from a supply in our order.

Silberberg sends them over to you to sell as their agent?—Yes.

When the machine reaches you has it got on it the words "Reid's Improved"?—These machines are shipped direct to Reid.

Can you say the course pursued by putting the inscription on?—Reid sends us an order to London to put the inscription "Reid's Improved Singer." I think this tablet is English made, but we have had it made for him. We have had some made in London and some in Birmingham. Then we send that order to Messrs. Silberberg. They send the order to Hengstenberg, and he ships them to Mr. Reid at Bristol.

Taking another part of the machine, the stand, there is a large "S." Will you explain it?—That is cast into the stand by Silberberg's instruction, and is the initial letter of the name of that firm, and all the machines which Hengstenberg sends to this country for Silberberg are so marked, of whatever kind and description, and in the same place.

It does not matter whether on Singer's system or not?—All that come out of their factory.

Mr. Metcalfe: You say that "S" represents Silberberg and not Singer.

The Clerk: It is a coincidence then that Hengstenberg makes no other machines.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: What does Silberberg deal in?—The principal thing is leather, but they are general dealers. We are their agents only for sewing machines, and they send nothing to this country except sewing machines. I know Silberberg personally.

What is the connection between Silberberg and Hengstenberg?—Nothing but a business connection.

How did they secure the connection?—By giving a very large order. Silberberg is not the agent of Hengstenberg?—No.

Mr. Metcalfe: You have also examined the device and know it well?—Perfectly.

You have known it for years?—Ever since I have been in the trade.

Mr. Metcalfe: Is it necessary, sir, to point out the difference between the two devices?

Mr. Baker, J.P.: We can see that.

Mr. Metcalfe: You know this machine well, No. 6?—Yes.

The Clerk: And the price list?—I have seen it.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Do all the stands that are brought to this country bear the same device?—Yes.

The Clerk: That is, the "S," but they would not all have "Reid." Would they have "Improved Singer"?—No, unless specially ordered in that way.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: The device for the stand in the catalogue does not bear the "S"?—No, that is Hengstenberg's own block sent over with the machines.

The Clerk: This would only go to England or the Colonies?—Where English is spoken.

Does Silberberg's contract with Hengstenberg apply simply to England?—I believe so.

Then Hengstenberg might export his machines to Australia without the "S" on them?—Yes.

And but for the understanding between Silberberg and himself he might find customers here?—He would do so.

Mr. Metcalfe: A machine with such a device as that would not go from Silberberg?—No.

Every machine sent over to this country by Silberberg that comes out of Hengstenberg's bears that "S"?—Yes.

And but for the understanding between Silberberg and himself he might find customers here?—He would do so.

And you give instructions for a name to suit your customers?—Yes.

The Clerk: And this has been going on for years?—Yes.

Did you make any distinction when the new Act came into operation?—Yes.

Will the Customs allow this now?

The Clerk: Under Section 16.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Where do you deliver?—Free on board as a rule, but it depends how the order is given.

Who is the responsible person?—We are responsible.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: For any customer, not Reid, do you still put "Improved Singer"?—No.

Mr. Metcalfe: He has said that he puts nothing unless ordered.

Mr. Worsley, J.P.: Is there any case in which you call it somebody else's "Improved"?—Oh, yes, if we had a customer named Jones and he asked us to put "Jones' Improved" we should do it.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: You would sell free on board in that case, and the responsibility would be theirs?—Yes.

Can you tell us who designed the device on the stand?—No, I did not design it.

Mr. Metcalfe (putting in sheet): Which is No. 6 in your list?—13A.

There is no name on them whatever.

There are a lot of improvements in this machine?—Yes.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Not Reid's but Silberberg's.

The Clerk: You say that your machine is better than Singer's?—Infinitely better.

Mr. Metcalfe: If my learned friend wants to find out the improvements I will ask. I daresay it will be a good thing for the Singer Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. WANSBROUGH.

Then why do they use the word "Singer" at all for?—Because the word applies to a machine made on that principle.

Then why have you made alterations in your terms since this Act came into operation?—We have made no alterations in our terms.

In your transactions. If Jones asks you to put a name on, would you do it?—Under certain restrictions.

What restrictions?—We should have to put the words "German manufacture" on.

Nothing else?—None whatever.

Would you take a guarantee?—I don't know, the case has never come before me.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

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PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle or take up. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: The gentleman said he should sell free on board.
Mr. Wansbrough: Do you get other machines from Silberberg with the word "Singer" on them?—Yes.

Will you tell me who?

Mr. Baker, J.P.: Not if it incriminates him.

The Clerk: It is not a Court for furnishing enquiries.

Mr. Wansbrough: Have you had any difficulty with any of them about the word "Singer" being put on?—One case just of late.

Whose was that?—Reid's.

No other?—No.

Before this action was commenced?—No, about the same time.

Just before the summons was served?—I really don't know the exact day. The Customs have detained machines with the word "Singer" on—Reid's Improved Singer.

And have you, before having [the machines delivered, removed the name?—No.

What have you done?—The case is undecided.

You cannot pass them through the Customs?—The London Custom House has told us the terms on which we may pass, by having the words "German manufacture" on them.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough: "German manufacture" would not be good enough. If it had Reid's name it must be marked "Hamburgh."

The Clerk: You correspond with Mr. Reid. Has he sanctioned you falling in with the suggestion of the Customs?—Certainly.

Mr. R. Wansbrough: Did Reid communicate to you the result of Willway's case?—I think so, but we should have known it in any way. I was here about the time and saw him.

You are aware it was suggested by the magistrates, and undertaken by the defendant, to remove the brass plate with the words "Improved Singer system" on it?—Yes, but that case was quite distinct. He had the words "Singer system" on it.

Mr. Wansbrough: There were other cases in which he had used the words "Singer system" on the brass label.

The Clerk: Is Willway a customer of yours?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: Do you know that he undertook to remove the brass plate with the words "Improved Singer system"?—Oh, yes.

There were two summonses, one for putting "Singer machine" on it, and the other, "The Singer system." Is it not a fact that some—at any rate one—of your customers, since the Act came into operation, gave you instructions to discontinue the word "Singer" on the machines?—Yes, I believe several of them did, to discontinue using any words at all on the machines.

The Clerk: They were afraid of the risk?—Yes.

Mr. Wansbrough: Do I understand you to say that these machines are made, as we see them now, by Hengstenberg and sent direct to Bristol?—Certainly.

Do you supply those books of terms?—They come with the machines from Hengstenberg's factory.

You have none with the "S" on?—No.

"H" on it?—Yes.

The Clerk: That would do for "Howe."

Mr. Metcalfe: The "S" in this machine is part of the casting of all machines supplied by Hengstenberg to Silberberg, to be disposed of in this country?—Yes.

The Clerk: Would the Wilcox & Gibbs?—Those are hand machines, and have not a treadle. It would not apply.

Mr. Metcalfe: That is my case.

The Magistrates having retired to consider their decision

Mr. Baker, J.P.: In this case there does not appear to be any material conflict about the facts. There was some little conflict as to what occurred at Mr. Reid's store, but we do not think that is a matter of any importance. So the question which we have to determine is simply confined to the legal point as to whether the words used on these machines by Reid's instructions, and appearing on the machine as it was sold, brought the transaction within the Merchandise Marks Act. We are of opinion, after giving every consideration to the arguments of counsel, that the words "Reid's Improved Singer" are a false trade description that has been applied to the machine in question, and we are also of opinion that the letter "S" appearing on the stand of the table is a colourable imitation of the name "Singer." The only question then remaining is as to the penalty which should be inflicted, and we have taken into consideration the fact that in this case the buyer cannot be said to have been deceived. The buyer took the machine very well knowing what she was doing, and for the purpose of taking proceedings under the Act. Taking that into consideration, we shall only inflict the penalty of twenty shillings, believing that the company does not desire to obtain a vindictive penalty and damages against the defendant, but merely to assert in the face of the public their right to the name Singer, as indicating that the machines are manufactured by the company. We have decided that the costs should be a guinea to the solicitor, three guineas to the gentleman who attended from London, five shillings to the witness Still, and the Court fees.

Mr. Wansbrough: Then, sir, with regard to the other summonses. You having decided in our favour in this case, we do not propose to offer any evidence on the second summonses for attaching, but will be satisfied with this judgment. I do not know what the learned counsel intends to do, or I would ask for the case to be adjourned. We will not offer any evidence now. If that case is adjourned for a fortnight, we shall see what the learned counsel intends to do. If we find that nothing further is done, we shall offer no evidence.

Mr. Metcalfe: I do not see any objection. That is a very fair and reasonable course.

Mr. Wansbrough: If they appeal it will be further adjourned, if not it will be struck out. In the event of the defendant having more of these machines in stock we shall certainly take them off under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Baker, J.P.: You would not interfere with his selling them on their merits?

Mr. Wansbrough: No.

Mr. Metcalfe: He says that the word "Singer" does not do him the slightest bit of good.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS.

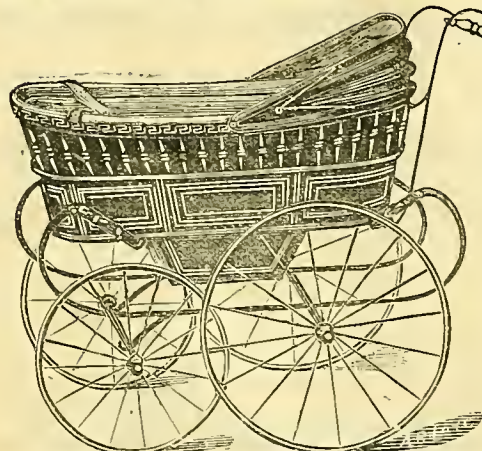
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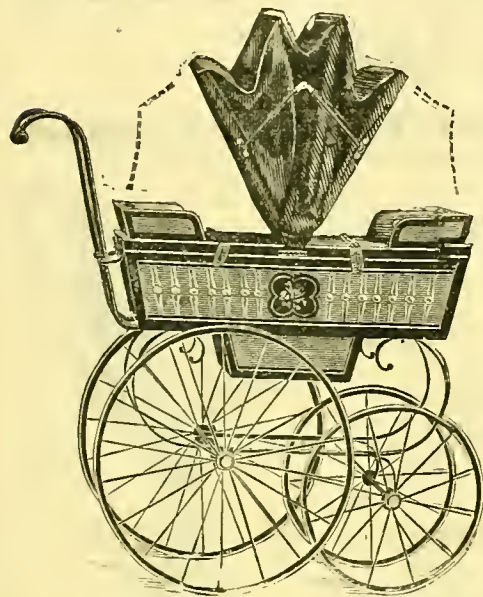
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59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

HARROP'S BASSINETTES AND MAIL CARTS.

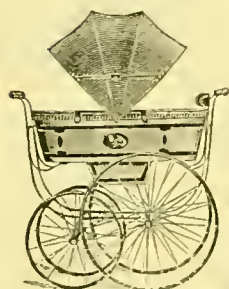
MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "HIRE TRADE."

"THE STEWARD," No. 170.

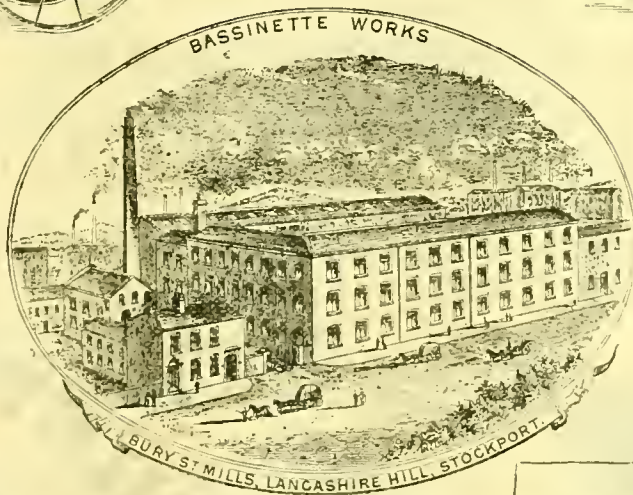


WRITE FOR
NEW LIST
1890.

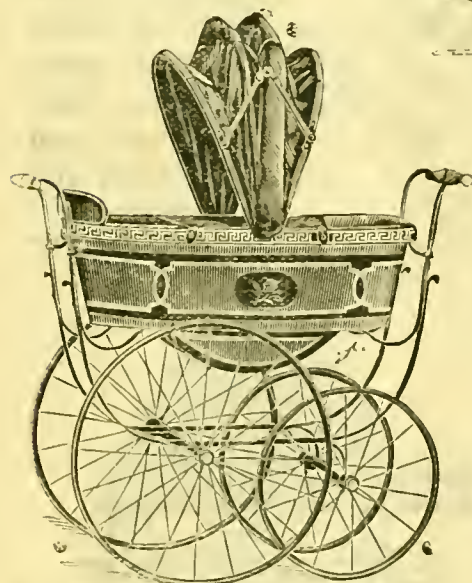
"THE PRINCESS ALICE," No. 164.



"THE SUPERB,"
No. 179.



"THE LIFE BOAT."
No. 168.



THE GREATEST SHOW
OF
NEW DESIGNS
IN
MAIL CARTS,
Strongest and Most
Fashionable
IN THE MARKET.



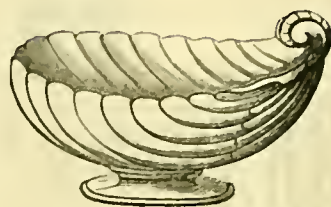
WHEELS SUPPLIED COMPLETE IN SETS OR RUBBERS IN SETS WITHOUT WHEELS.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Chief Office and Wholesale Warehouse
(LARGE SHOWROOMS),

55, TILB STREET, MANCHESTER



J. R. BROOKS,



Manufacturer of

NOVELTIES & FANCY GOODS, 59 & 60, HATTON GARDEN.

Steam Factory—Ashby Works, 31, Hackney Road.

Flower Vases for Windows suspended by Chains.

Flower Vases for Windows in original Cocoanut suspended by Chains, also in polished Cocoanut.

Tobacco Jars mounted on tripods.

Cigar Stands, various, and elaborately mounted.

Flower Stands in polished Cocoanut, and also in original Cocoanut, on Bamboo Stands suspended by Chains.

Wall Brackets in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Photo Frames in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Whole Cocoanut polished, mounted, and finished to order.



BEST TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS CROSSED BIRKBECK BANK.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier Mache,

Wicker,

Wood,

Wire,

&c.

**BABY
CHAIRS**



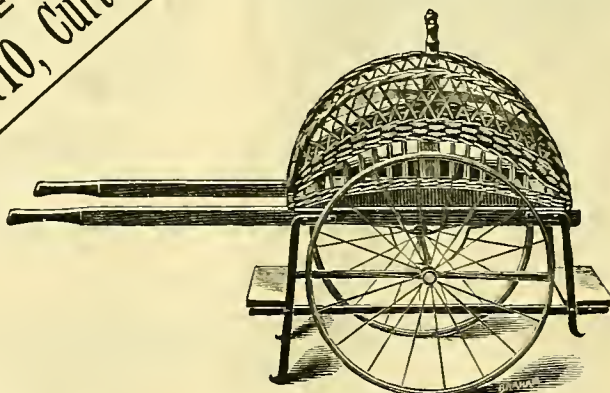
The best of Materials used,
and First-class Work-
manship Employed.



PARKER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

Over
Thirty
Years' repu-
tation for high-
class finish and
style, durability and
reliableness.

CHILDREN'S CARS.



We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.
The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1889 we turned out a much larger
number of Perambulators than ever before.

LONG WANTED. ARRIVED AT LAST.

THE

"SAFETY AUTOMATIC" PRAM. BRAKE.

Authorities agree that the requirements of a Perambulator Brake are

1. It must be automatic, so that as soon as the hands are taken off the handle the carriage stops.

The "Safety Automatic" ensures this.

2. It must be cheap, so that the dealer can present it to his best customers, and sell it for a few pence to others.

The price of the "Safety Automatic" is One Shilling.

3. It must be easily fixed.

The "Safety Automatic" can be fixed to any carriage in two minutes, without tools, and by any person.

4. It must be durable, positive in action, and not unsightly.

The "Safety Automatic" fills the bill.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, CHEAP, DURABLE.

Every year a number of infants are killed through runaway Carriages. Every time you recommend your customers to buy a "Safety Automatic" brake you may be saving a life.

We boldly state that no patent this century has been granted for an invention more necessary, more simple, and more valuable.

Wholesale price 12s. per dozen.

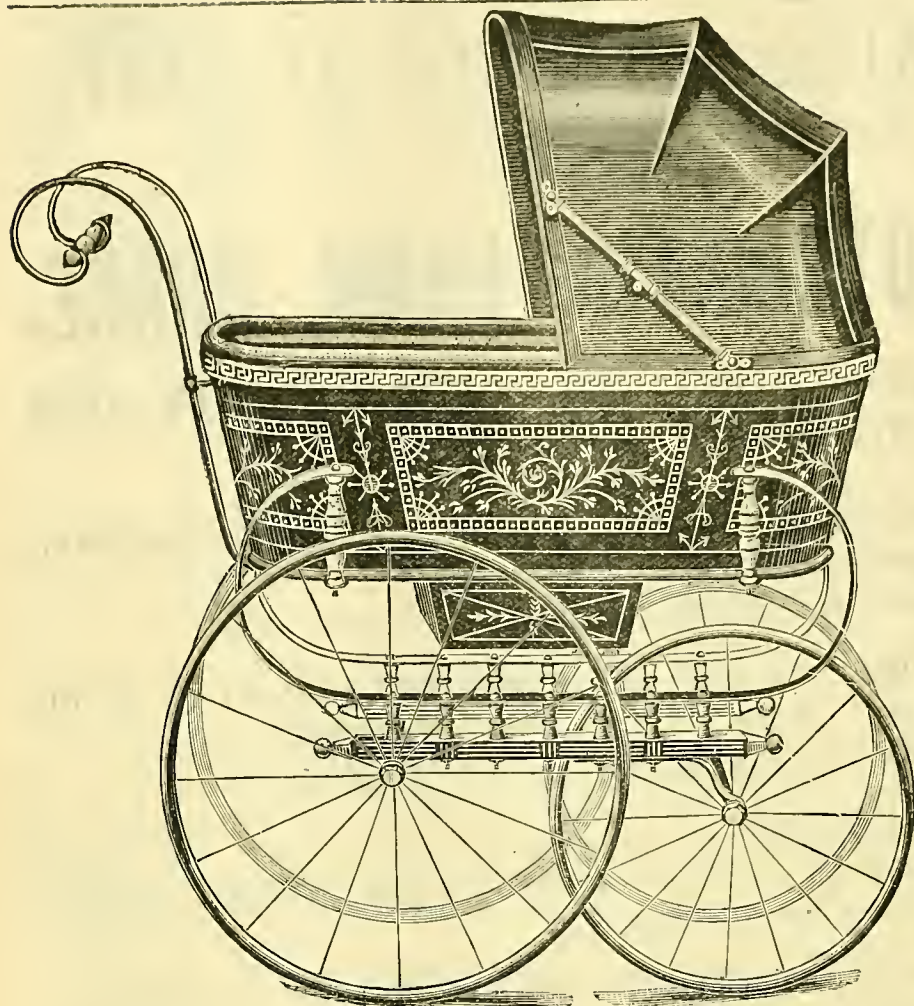
SAMPLE, CARRIAGE PAID, 1s. 3d.

DEALERS BE ADVISED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

Orders executed in rotation, so do not delay.

Another novelty is our Umbrella Holder. This is screwed to the body of the carriage, and only costs 2s. per dozen, and will sell readily at sixpence each.

The "SAFETY AUTOMATIC"
Perambulator Brake Depot,
179, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

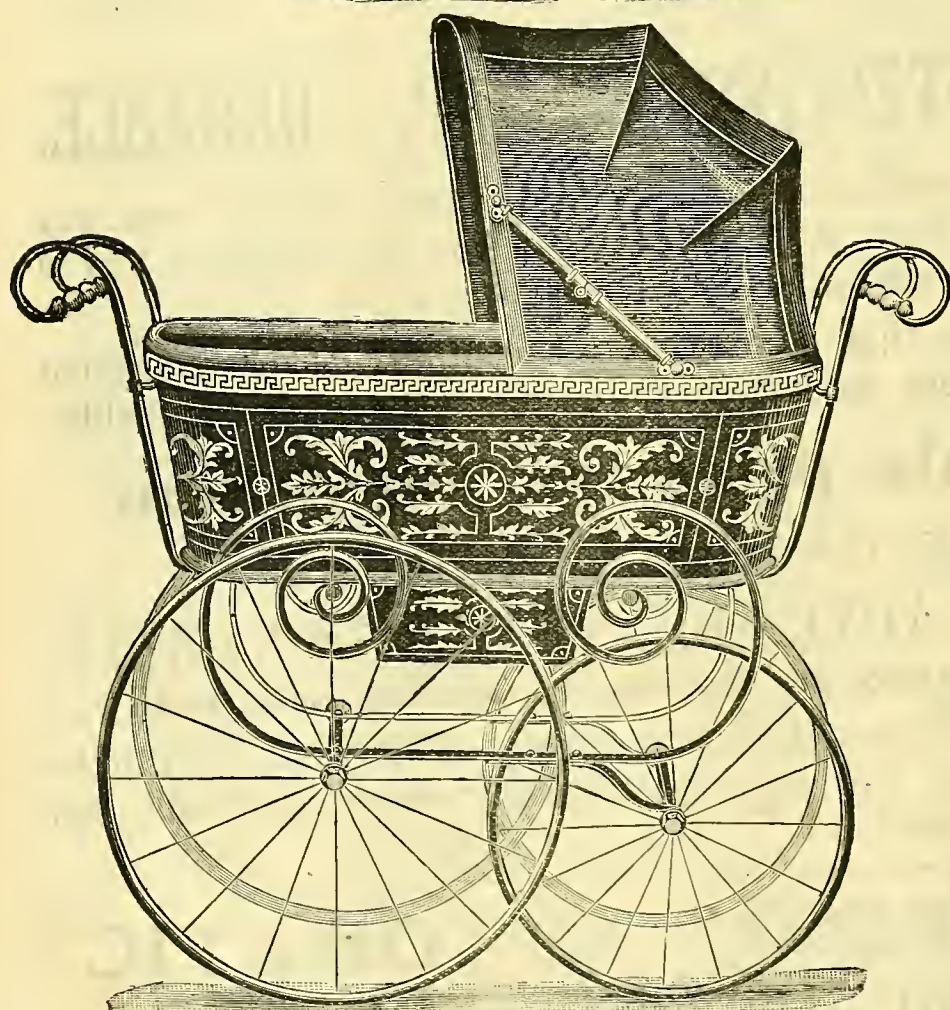


*These Beautiful
Designs of
Goldendine are
a Most
astounding
Success.*

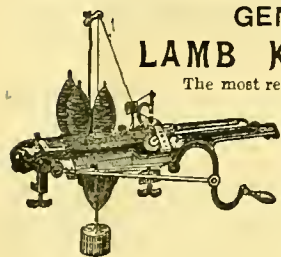
*Never Before
were Carriages
received with
such Delight by
the Public.*

All other classes of
Carriages (however
good they may be)
sink into complete
insignificance when
placed by the side of
the Patent Golden-
dine.

Come and see them
for yourselves. It
will pay you to do
so ; or write for
illustrated list to the
Patentee and Sole
Manufacturer,



LEON L'HOLLIER,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "*A Defence of the Hire System.*"

(Continued from our March Number.)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

IS THE HIRE SYSTEM LEGAL? DOES A TRANSACTION, WHICH AMOUNTS TO A LOAN OF MONEY, NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE A BILL OF SALE?

It will be seen how our definition of these two documents, both in these articles and in our "*Defence of the Hire System*," pages 15 and 16, are borne out by what he next said. His Lordship continued:—"In the next place the transaction between the Blacker Company and the respondents (*i.e.*, Central Wagon Company) was in no sense a security for the payment of money. It would not have been a security for the payment of money if the title derived from the Sheffield Company had been out of the way." That is to say, from a legal point of view, if A sells goods to B for £100, and B subsequently lets the same goods to A on the hire system, as in *Redhead v. Westwood*, such goods are in no sense a "security for the payment of money," but simply goods sold and then hired. The judgment runs on:—"There was no loan, no debt, no mortgage." In other words, as we have often said, the essentials of a bill of sale by way of security are (1) borrower, (2) security, (3) lender. His Lordship points out the absence of these essentials. "When the respondents," his Lordship continues, "took possession of the wagons in the exercise of the rights reserved to them the agreement was at an end. The Blacker Company could not have redeemed the wagons. If the wagons had fetched twice the amount of the instalments then remaining unpaid, the Blacker Company would have been none the better, and they would still have continued liable for the arrears." Note the import of this statement of law. It is of the highest importance to all hire dealers.

Here we have the House of Lords laying down as law that when a hire dealer seizes hired goods under a seizure clause, the hirer having made default, he may still sue the hirer for all arrears of rent up to the date of seizure, and, in addition to that, may sell the goods to another person for double the sum agreed to be paid by the hirer, and yet the hirer will not be entitled to a fraction of such monies. Take a simple instance: A lets to B a piano on the hire system for the year, B to pay £120 by monthly instalments of £10. B makes default on the 11th instalment, A seizes the piano under the seizure clause, and sues B for that instalment. He can recover the £10, and yet he may subsequently sell the recovered piano to C, a stranger, for another £120, and that will be no business of B's, because B's special property or interest in the piano absolutely ceased on default in payment of the 11th instalment. Again, if C makes default the same process may be repeated, and the same piano may be sold to D, another stranger, and so on with any subsequent hirers. So that it is quite possible, from a legal point of view, to let the same piano to a hundred or more different hirers if they make default, and if the piano could be supposed to be in such a state of preservation as to induce customers to take it. Of course, that reduces it to a question of repairs, because, as we have shown, the question of law is clear.

But let us not mistake this well-known principle which

the House of Lords has now judicially recognised. It may be asked, suppose the 12th instalment became overdue, would the same result follow? No, not quite; because if A agrees to sell B a piano on the hire system for £120, and on the last instalment falling due and owing A seizes the piano, A cannot sue B for the remaining £10 and keep the piano *as well*, because A had agreed to let B have the piano for £120. If, then, A sues B for £10 and gets it, he will have had his £120, and as that was the sum agreed to be paid by B for its purchase, B will be entitled to the piano. But if, on the last instalment becoming overdue A chooses to seize and take the piano away he may do so, but he cannot both seize the piano and have the £120, although, in the case of the 11th or other previous instalments, A could sue for them in addition to seizing the piano. Therefore, if only the last instalment is due and owing, A must elect either to seize the piano or to sue for the £10. But if the 11th and all other previous instalments are due A can seize the piano and also sue for the £110. In a word, he can never sue for the FULL price and seize the goods, but he is entitled to the former or the latter. He is always entitled, on default of payment, to the return of the goods *and all arrears*, unless such arrears represent the whole sum for which it was agreed to be sold. This is the direct result of his Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship goes on to say:—"If the wagons had not been worth sixpence the respondents (*i.e.*, North Central Wagon Company) could not have claimed from the Blacker Company anything beyond the arrears of rent then actually due." That is to say, hire dealers can only claim money which is actually due and owing; they cannot claim future payments until they become due. "The appellants say that all the three documents, which they call a bill of sale, are wrong. They say that the secretaries of the two companies are both mistaken. Their whole case rests on one or two ambiguous expressions found in the correspondence. The correspondence speaks of the Blacker Company wanting £1,000 on the wagons. Well, so they did. The Blacker Company called it 'financing the wagons,' an expression equally apt or inappropriate whether they had a mortgage in view or an absolute sale with a conditional right of repurchase attached to it. As regards their legal incidents, there is all the difference in the world between a mortgage and a sale with a right of repurchase. But if the transaction is completed by redemption" (*i.e.*, 'redemption' is the technical word used when a borrower pays off a mortgage debt. He 'redeems' or gets back his property) "or repurchase, as the case may require, there is no difference in the actual result. The Blacker Company, of course, looked forward to repaying the money. There was nothing, therefore, so very improper or suspicious in their entering the transaction in their books as a loan. When it was put to the secretary of the Blacker Company, 'You have said that it was handed to you as a loan of £1,000, but that it was paid for the wagons,' he answered naturally enough, and not, I think, altogether incorrectly, 'Well, it was paid for the wagons, but you might call it a loan for all that.' There is nothing in the respondents saying a year afterwards that they did not want the wagons on their hands at any price. Of course they did not. They bought to sell, not to keep in stock. They would not, I suppose, have bought these second-hand wagons at all if they had not seen their way clear to dispose of them on advantageous terms."

"In all these cases the question is, what was the real intention of the parties? As Lord Cranworth observed in a case (*Alderson v. White*, 2 D. and J., 105) where the documents were of a more formal character, "The rule of law on this subject is one dictated by common sense, that *prima facie* an absolute conveyance, containing nothing to show that the relation

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

of debtor and creditor is to exist between the parties, does not cease to be an actual conveyance and become a mortgage merely because the vendor stipulates that he shall have a right to repurchase." Of course, what his Lordship means is the mere fact of an absolute sale by one person, followed by hire agreement to another, although it may have the effect of a loan, yet it does not convert the hire agreement into a bill of sale given by way of security. "My Lords, as I have come to the conclusion that this transaction was not a security for the payment of money, it would not, perhaps, be a very profitable inquiry to consider whether, under other or different circumstances, the documents in question could be treated as a bill of sale under the Act of 1878. It is enough to say that, in my opinion, it is difficult to see how a receipt like that in the present case could be 'a receipt for purchase-money of goods' within the meaning of the Act, or how an invoice and a receipt, *which are separate instruments*, and not intended to be operative in connection with each other, could be regarded as an 'inventory of goods with receipt thereto attached.' And I may add that I see no reason to doubt that 'receipts for the purchase-money of goods,' and 'inventories of goods with receipt thereto attached,' must be assurances of personal chattels to fall within the category of bills of sale, to which the Act of 1878 applies." His Lordship then points out how the present case differs from *Cochrane v. Matthews* 10 Ch. D. 80 n.; *ex parte Odell*, 10 Ch. D. 76, and *ex parte Cooper* 10 Ch. D. In each of these cases, his Lordship adds, "the transaction was plainly a mortgage, and not a sale, with a conditional right of purchase." He adds that *ex parte Cooper* must be taken with the explanation in *Woodgate v. Godfrey*, 5 Ex. D. 24.

(To be continued.)

Scottish Notes.

STRIKES have begun in the sewing machine trade, being the first outcome of the recent union started, now quite a giant combination. The Singer Company had differences in one or two departments, which were readily got over, but in the works of the Howe Machine Company the case has been different. Over four weeks since a notice was put up, naming the working hours as 40 per week, with one meal hour, to which the men objected, and came out on strike.

The brisk condition of trade in other departments has absorbed the majority of mechanics which were employed, but the labourers, who form the bulk of the *employees*, are hanging about, hoping to see the gate again opened.

Messrs. Kimball & Morton seem to manage their workmen in such a way that there has been no labour difficulty. This firm most certainly does not seem to be falling in the background. Their sewing machines are invariably well-constructed, and command a ready market in every corner. Wringing machines, of which they now

make several sizes, are held in good estimation by the trade.

The Bradbury Company is certainly not likely to be eclipsed by any of its great rivals. "Rotary Shuttle" must have been a good card for them. Mr. Sewell, their manager, is a gentleman who is much esteemed, a man of quality in every sense, with some kind of reverence for the rights of others, a faculty which is too often wanting with sewing machine managers. Mr. Sewell, like so many others, has been a sufferer from influenza, but is now at work again, much to the satisfaction of those under him.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company, under Mr. Dickson's management, have been making more strenuous efforts than ever to catch a wholesale trade, and larger discounts are being allowed than what the trade has been accustomed to associate with W. & W. This firm should be at the front, as undoubtedly they spend their strength in making good sewing machines, rather than in making strong statements as to their manufacture. Mr. Bayne, who has gone to Manchester, will be much missed; for many years he did good work in building up a manufacturing trade. He was certainly worthy of the high esteem in which the trade held him.

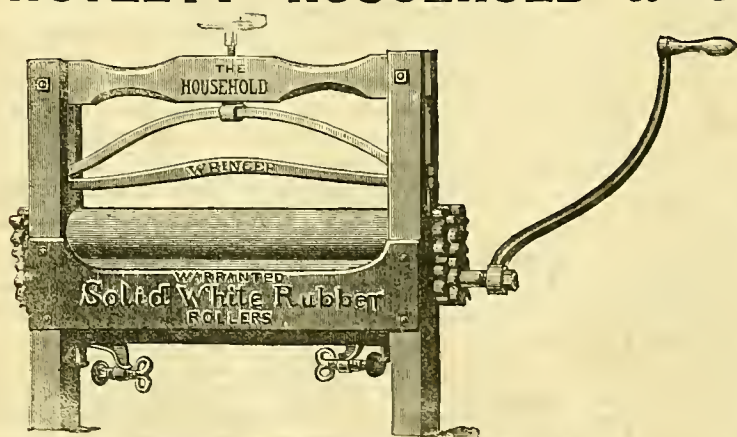
Sewing machines, German principally, are being ticketed at very low prices in some of the drapers' shops, not only in Glasgow, but in Dundee and other large towns. Whether the public will have confidence enough in advertising drapers to buy sewing machines from them rather than from the regular trade has to be tried.

The great Singer Company don't seem to slacken their efforts in any way. Subtle advertisements are continually appearing to the effect that they have one or two openings to "train" men for the sewing machine trade, as if the sewing machine man was not born to the business rather than trained to it. Some thousands of the Glasgow population must have sought to sell Singer sewing machines in their day, and yet how few men really turn out adapted for such a business!

The North British Machine Company still make a big push with their "Pearl" machine; it seems as if they were on sale everywhere. The company evidently confine themselves to the wholesale trade. No man has had a larger experience of the sewing machine business, or has a larger connection, than the manager, Mr. James Robertson. This company have recently opened up a large cycling concern in Crosshill, which looks like a big success. Crowds of people were waiting one evening lately, either to buy or hire cycles, and as the place would hold some thousands of people, consisting, as it does, of 7,000 square feet of space, there is room for any amount of business. Mr. Robertson has no intention of working sewing machines, however, from this new depot.

Paisley has one vigorous sewing machine man outside

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Singer and Bradbury in the person of Mr. John Jaap, Wellmeadow, a reliable man, who looks well after business, and who evidently is working his way into a solid position.

* * *

The sewing machine industry, if not on the wane, has evidently reached its highest point, and it will require a vast fund of energy to keep it in its present position.

SCOT.

Our American Letter.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1890.

CONTRARY to the prophecies of many, that the sewing machine business had seen its best days and that in a few years but little would be done in that branch, the several large manufacturing concerns in this country seem to be reasonably busy and are putting out the average number of machines every month. New machines, and improvements upon those not new, both in the mechanism of the machines as well as in the appointments, woodwork and attachments furnished with them, have a stimulating effect on trade, and give the canvasser something to talk about, the companies something to hold forth to their dealers and agents, and lastly, give the great factories something to keep their hundreds and thousands of hands employed.

The manufacturing trade in this country is an item of great importance with some of our companies while others nearly, if not quite, ignore it as being unprofitable. It is certainly not to be denied that it entails a great deal of extra work, as the requirements of manufacturers of the present day are such that only experts in the various branches can successfully put in machines

either in shoe, corset or shirt factories. Ten years ago when 800 or a 1,000 stitches per minute was as much as was attempted on any machine except the curved needle Wheeler and Wilson, it was comparatively an easy job for a man to place machines in a factory. Another point was at that time entirely overlooked, viz., having machines to do all the work as well as do the sewing. If a machine would sew neatly at the above mentioned rate of speed, making perhaps twenty or twenty-four stitches to the inch, an operator was content to hold her work to the needle, guiding it as the case might need. Not so now. In many classes of work the requirements now are, that the machine shall run from 1,500 to 1,800 (and even more) stitches per minute, making twenty-eight to thirty-two stitches to the inch, with finer needles, and, worst of all, poorer sewing silk or cotton, while the operator merely enters the end of the work under the presser-foot of the machine and then lets the work take its own course, depending upon the machine to guide it up to the gauge. If these conditions are not fully met in every particular, some other machine, which does meet one or more which this machine skips, will come in for a preference, though perhaps only for a short time, when some shortcoming in another direction will be discovered, throwing that, too, out of the race. Notwithstanding all these requirements, our most prominent sewing machine manufacturers are straining every nerve to cater to the manufacturing trade and employ men of great skill, and at high wages, to look after the interests of their machines. Several of the younger companies are likewise reaching for a share in this trade, and are producing special machines for factory work. Foremost among these efforts is the instance of the twin-needle machine. This end is attempted by a number of sewing companies, and will, when brought to a point a little

GOLD
MEDAL,

“THE VERTICAL FEED.”

PARIS,
1889.

THE principles involved in the “Vertical Feed” are different from those of any other Machine. It stands alone, and is not brought in competition with under-feed Machines. One under-feed Machine has no particular advantage over another, in a general way; hence there is little profit in selling them on account of cut prices, which you are forced to meet. The “Vertical Feed” has an established price all over the country that affords a remunerative profit; this price has not been sacrificed and is readily maintained, because the Machine is in every respect superior to the under-feed class, doing more perfectly a larger range of work than all others combined. Dealers, consult your interest. Take the “Vertical Feed;” it has no competitor in range and quality of work. Its retail prices are not cut in four quarters, and you are protected in territory. Its merits alone enable you to secure more than your proportion of the trade, and at the same time obtain better retail prices than it is possible to get for any other Machine in the world, thus building up a lasting and profitable business. We are now building a new manufactory at Dayton, Ohio, with a capacity of 400 Machines per day. This step was made necessary by our largely increasing business. If you have not already obtained it, secure the control of the “Vertical Feed” in your territory NOW.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

nearer perfection, be of great value to shoe manufacturers.

New York at present feels somewhat sore over the apparent loss of the World's Fair to be held in 1892, and while some are still entertaining a ray of hope that the Senate will not ratify the decision of the House of Representatives at Washington, thus perhaps giving the fair to Gotham after all, others are ready to give up and admit that all is lost, and that the Lake city will have the honour of becoming the site for that great event. Sewing machine companies are not very much united on the question, and even companies located in the East are not very outspoken in their choice of a site, evidently fearing that by favouring one city they tread on the toes of their constituents in the other, thereby losing ground and possibly trade. Again others, whose main offices and factories are neither in the East nor in the West, but as one might say, "betwixt and between," are positively silent on the question when not certain of the leaning of their hearer, favouring Chicago when talking to a Westerner, and New York when talking to a Yankee. This state of affairs makes it extremely difficult to say what position is actually taken by the sewing machine trade as a whole, but it is not very hard to see that some would prefer to have no fair at all rather than give a decisive expression.

It would hardly be considered the correct thing were I to close this letter without once referring to the remarkable winter we have experienced here. Reports from many places in the "Far-West" speak of the dearth of snow and ice in localities where they are ordinarily very common, sometimes too abundant, but always to a great extent a necessity, as among the logging camps in the North-west, where snow furnishes the easiest mode of transporting cut sticks of timber to the rivers and streams, down which they are then floated to the saw-mills. The absence of these two essential factors, snow and ice, has already made itself severely felt in the sections referred

to, by throwing thousands of men out of work, both in the forests and in the mills, the latter being thus deprived of steady work for many months. That this state of affairs should in a measure also work detrimentally to the sewing machine trade, as well as all other business, goes without saying. At this writing, March, which came in like a lion, may yet redeem itself, and the despondent lumbermen of the west, by supplying an abundance of the needed products of winter to enable them to harvest their logs before it be too late, and at the same time avert the ice famine threatened in other parts of the United States.

H. R. LEMITE.

A Visit to a Birmingham Merchant's Warehouse.

RECENTLY we took the opportunity of calling at the warehouse of one of the oldest firms of merchants in Birmingham—that of Messrs. Wignall, Deeley, & Co., Limited, merchants, factors, and lock manufacturers. This firm is located in Russell Street, and on the cordial invitation, and under the personal guidance, of Mr. Thomas Wilson, the principal, we made a tour of inspection of the various rooms and buildings which comprise the extensive warehouse, and were well-pleased with our visit.

The exterior of these premises, like others of the same nature in Birmingham, conveys no idea whatever of the hive of industry beyond. The very heavy stocks which perforce the firm are compelled to keep on hand necessitates the employment of a great number of *employés* in the various departments. One thing which struck us particularly was the order and decorum by which the whole concern is governed; and the systematic way in which the large orders, for which this firm is noted, are got up impressed us most forcibly.

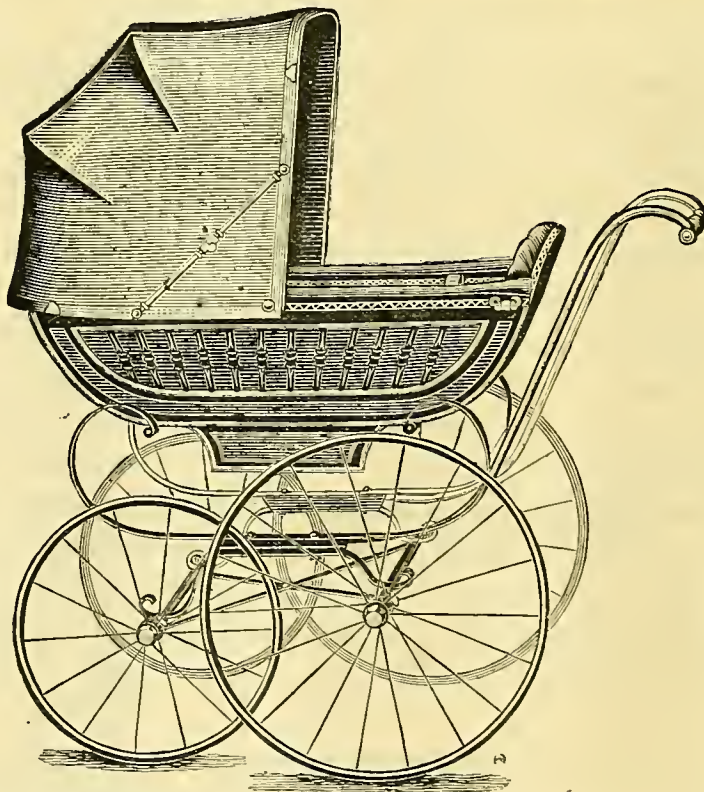
LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

HOME.



Invalid Furniture.

Combination

Mail Carts.

EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—
Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

Our readers will do well to secure the firm's price-lists. Everything that may be required by dealers in household appliances can be procured here.

The firm has been established ninety years, but, far from following the example of the "Grandfather's Clock," and stop after "going" that number of years, with that pluck and enterprise which it is always pleasant to find in British trade, they are pushing forward and extending their extensive connection year after year.

Messrs. Wignall, Deeley, & Co.'s business appears to be so firmly established that they seem likely to go on for at least another ninety years, and they have our best wishes for the future.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our March Number.)

MR. JOSEPH HUGHES obtained a patent on the 26th of October, 1853, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for sewing or stitching, in the specification of which he describes various modes of stitching by machinery; but we do not know that any of them have ever been found practicable. Our purpose, however, is to give a short notice of such of the leading features as appear to us the most striking. The invention consists more particularly of improvements in the machines patented by Mr. Hughes in 1852, and previously referred to. The first machine described in this specification is arranged for using two straight needles, moving diagonally in needle frames, so as to cross each other at every stitch, the one needle being above the cloth and working downwards, and the other below the cloth and working upwards, both needle carriers and frames being actuated by lever arms from one cam, which serves also as the fly-wheel of the machine. This machine

is a mere modification of the mechanism for working the two diagonal straight needles previously described in Mr. Hughes' first specification, and is of no practical value whatever.

Mr. Hughes in his specification describes the application of endless notched or roughened surface chains passing over pulleys, for the purpose of feeding the cloth along, the presser foot holding the cloth down upon a portion of the feed chain, which is brought up through an opening in the table or platform of the machine. The requisite intermittent or step by step motion is imparted to the feed chain by means of a series of falls of various lengths, working a ratchet wheel, and carried by a vibrating lever which is actuated by a cam or wiper on the main shaft. This feed is quite a novelty, but we are at a loss to see its advantages over the wheel feed, which is less costly and not so liable to get out of order as a chain feed.

The stitch made by this machine is what is known as the double thread chain-stitch, and the appearance of the illustration shows it to be a firm and lasting stitch, and no doubt is so *when made*, but the mode of producing this stitch is by no means clearly described in the specification. Three different combinations of apparatus are illustrated and described in the specification for forming the stitch in question, to which document we beg to refer such of our readers as may feel sufficiently interested in the invention to desire to become masters of the same.

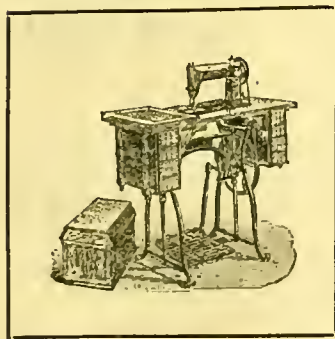
Another portion of Mr. Hughes' invention relates to a means of performing the operation technically known as "closing," viz., the sewing together of two edges of leather in boot or shoe uppers. For this purpose it is proposed to use peculiarly formed clamps. The materials are placed between the holding jaws, and are moved along under the needle while being sewn by means of a rack and pinion, or other similar contrivance. Motion is given to the pinion from the main shaft of the machine by means of a cam, lever, and ratchet gear. In one end of the rack is a pin or stud, to which is fitted one end of the lower clamp or jaw, so as to turn loosely round the

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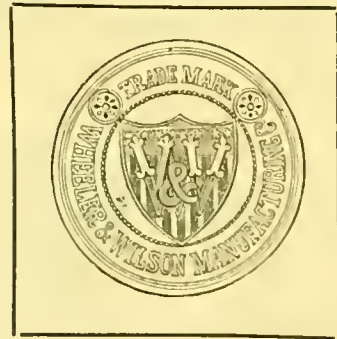


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stud. The same stud serves also to secure a spring, which presses or bears upon a projection on the end of the upper jaw, and thus pressing the two jaws forcibly together when the work or material to be sewn is placed between them. A second stud is finally secured to the opposite end of the lower jaw, and passes up through a slot made in the upper jaw. A screw thread is formed upon this stud, and an oblong nut passed thereon, so that on screwing up the nut the jaws may be made to compress or hold the material firmly between them, which, when requisite, can be instantly released by simply turning the nut so as to correspond exactly with the slot, whereupon it will pass through and the clamp will fly open. These clamps are made of suitable form to adapt them to the form or deviation of seams to be produced, so that the stitching may always be close to the edge of clamp from one end to the other.

In place of the arrangement above described, the clamps may consist simply of two curved springs, having thin convex sides together, and one end of each spring screwed to the corresponding end of the other spring by an adjustable screw, the other two ends, after the work is placed between them, being pressed together by hand, and retained by the notched spring-catch. When this latter form of clamp is used, the work and clamp are held and guided by the hand, and the work is fed along by suitable feeding apparatus, and the clamps may be made straight and placed far enough from the seam to be out of the way of the parts of the machine near the needle. The inner sides or surfaces of the jaws or clamps which press upon the material are grooved or furrowed, so as to have a firmer hold upon the material contained between them.

Another part of this invention relates to an improvement upon, or rather a modification of, the machine previously patented in 1852 by Mr. Hughes, wherein a vertical needle worked in conjunction with a curvilinear needle working horizontally. In lieu of the curvilinear needle previously adopted a straight one is substituted. It is carried by a holder connected with a horizontal slide by a screw pin, so as to allow the holder to vibrate upon

the pin as a centre. Motion is imparted to the slide by a cam, into the groove of which works a stud pin fastened in the end of the slide. A slight vibration is given to the horizontal needle holder by a cam on the shaft, which cam in its rotation presses against an arm or lever to which is attached the hooked projection connected with the holder and adjusted by a set screw. The reverse lateral motion of the needle and holder is obtained from a spring. The thread for the vertical needle is obtained in the usual manner from a spool or bobbin for this purpose, whilst a second spool or bobbin supplies the second or filling thread to the horizontal needle.

The combination of instruments and their movements are extremely complicated, whilst the description and drawings are anything but clear and explicit. Our readers really have no idea of the amount of patience and perseverance requisite to dissect some of the very ingenious mechanical combinations constituting that imaginary class of sewing machines whose sole existence has been in the fertile brain of an inspired inventor, and on the paper upon which they have been drawn.

(To be continued.)

How to Adjust Sewing Machines.

II.—THE OLD STYLE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED MACHINE.

By WILLIAM FUNK, in *U. S. S. M. News*.

THE Davis is essentially different from all other sewing machines, and being very simple in its principles of construction and operation, any need of "adjustment" will very rarely occur if the printed directions for its use, which are furnished with every machine, are followed with reasonable care.

This machine cannot get "out of time" except by accident or abuse, but as accidents cannot always be prevented, and abuse of a sewing machine is not an unfrequent occurrence, a few suggestions and instructions in regard to "time" and "timing" may be of service.

When the machine is in correct time the position of

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the shuttle should be as follows, viz :—When the shuttle is at the farthest point back in the race its point should be one-sixteenth of an inch forward of the back wall of the "needle-race." (The "needle-race" is the recess in the shuttle-race in which the needle passes down and moves laterally when the feed takes place).

If not in this position the shuttle-lever has been bent. The remedy is apparent, viz.: bend the lever until the shuttle is brought to its proper position, as above described. This can be done with an ordinary wrench without removing the lever from the machine.

The foregoing remarks refer to the position of the shuttle in its relation to the "time" of the machine.

The shuttle should also be "level" in the race, about one-thirty-second of an inch below the throat-plate and race-covers, or slides, and have one-thirty-second of an inch "play" backward and forward in the carrier. This "play" is necessary for the free passage of coarse thread around the shuttle.

The above description will plainly indicate the proper remedy if the shuttle-lever or carrier should be bent or twisted, thereby causing any material deviation from the correct position or conditions of the shuttle in the carrier and race.

The Needle.—The first and most important point is that good needles should be used; such as are furnished by the company. Satisfactory work cannot be produced, and must not be expected, if imperfect needles are employed.

The needle should pass in a perfectly straight line down through the end of the slot in the throat-plate without touching the end or side.

If a No. 2 needle is used, and the narrow slot, the needle will be in the centre of the slot, having equal space on each side, also close to (but not touching) the front wall of the needle-race. Fine needles will be a little to the right of the centre of the slot.

The shanks of the needles for the Davis being "milled," the side towards the shuttle will always occupy the same position (whatever the size of the needle), and should be close to the right hand side of the slot and face of the shuttle without actually touching either. The smallest screw in the lower left hand front corner of the "cam-house" (end of arm in which bars are placed) is for the purpose of adjusting the needle to or away from the front wall of the needle-race.

The primary adjustment of the needle is to the shuttle and front wall of the needle-race, and the throat-plate must be fitted to correspond with that adjustment.

Provisions are made for "taking up lost motion" in the following points, should any be caused by long and hard use, viz.: the back-hanger (on the eccentric), the shuttle-lever (at its connection with the back-hanger), the cam-bar, and the press-bar. The appliances are so simple that they will be readily understood, and no detailed explanation is necessary.

If the face-plate is removed and bars taken out for cleaning, or any other purpose, notice the position of

each part when taken out. This will aid in rapidly replacing them in their proper positions.

The "feed-spring" should be back of the feed-bar, and with its projecting end in the small slot in lower end of face-plate provided for it. This spring is fastened between the presser-lifter and cam-house, and brings the feed and needle bar forward after the feeding has taken place.

Be sure and have this spring in proper place when putting on the face-plate, and also see that the thread controller or take up is on the roll by which it is actuated.

Length of Stitch.—A pin in the front of the cam-house, under the stitch adjuster knob, acts as a "stop" in turning the knob, preventing the feed being made so long as to "lock" the machine, and also limiting its movement in the other direction.

The stud in the end of which the feed dog is placed, and upon which it acts as a fulcrum, being moved backward and forward by turning the knob, gives greater or less movement to the dog, and so lengthens or shortens the stitch. If the feed dog is taken out, or the knob and connected parts removed, when they are replaced care must be taken to have the stud in position to give proper variation in length of stitch; i.e., when the knob is turned as far to the right as the stop will allow, the feed should be moved only when the machine is turned, but not farther than the length of the shortest stitch that could ever be required.

The stud being in the form of a screw where attached to and acted on by the sleeve and knob, its position is changed by turning it into or out of the sleeve as may be required.

To have the machine in proper time, the needle-bar should start down, and the shuttle start back, at precisely the same instant. To do this raise the needle-bar to its highest point, and place a block of wood between the thread tube and top of the face-plate, so as to firmly keep the bar up to its highest point. The shuttle-lever should now be at its extreme point forward. If it is not in that position it can be put so by unscrewing the set screw on the wheel, and moving the wheel over from you, until the shuttle commences to start back.

The shuttle should not go back further than that the point of the shuttle should be fully up to the back wall of the needle-race, when the needle is at its lowest point. This can be adjusted by moving the shuttle-lever forward or back to suit the case.

Jottings.

We are pleased to hear that the manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Norwich branch, Mr. W. G. Oswald, continues to do a good trade in his company's D 12 and No. 12 wheel-feed machines. The local boot manufacturers are largely adopting the W. & W. twin needle machine for open seaming and also for vamping.

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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company had a fire at their Birmingham branch on the 18th inst. It was, however, a very slight one, as it was extinguished in fifteen minutes.

* * *

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company, whose factory at Newark, U.S.A., has a capacity of some 3,000 per week, are now working with fewer hands, and only turning out about 1,000 machines per week. There is said to be some dissension among the directors. We might add that the Domestic has been for a long time the favourite family machine, always commanding higher prices than others.

* * *

The White Sewing Machine Company's continental travellers are to be pitied. One of these was recently laid up with influenza. Another one was compelled to remain eight days in Palma, whence he had travelled by boat from Barcelona, and owing to rough weather was unable to leave the island.

* * *

The Bristol canvassing trade will shortly be reinforced. Mr. Stone, late partner in Messrs. Robins & Co., of Clapham Junction, London, is about to start in business in Bristol, dealing in all kinds of domestic machinery, books, musical instruments, &c.

* * *

Mr. R. A. Miller, who has for many years been a sewing machine dealer at 52, St. Mary Street, Southampton, has sold his business to Messrs. D. W. Pearson & Co., who have removed from their old premises in New Road, Southampton, to Mr. Miller's late depot in St. Mary Street.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Mitchell, a young clerk with the Singer Manufacturing Company at Cardiff, says the editor of the *Evening Express*, called at the office yesterday afternoon and showed me some remarkable specimens of penmanship. The most wonderful was the postcard about which he wrote to me a day or two ago. It was an ordinary thick English postcard, and on it I found written five Psalms and the Ten Commandments. The Psalms on the card are 117, 119 (the long Psalm), 124, 133, and 150. The total number of words is 3,030. There are altogether a hundred and fifty-four lines, and the card has the appearance of having been closely wave-ruled. Mr. Mitchell showed me other feats of fine writing, among them a small card, not much larger than a postage stamp, on which two of my notes had been written, but the postcard described above is the greatest curiosity.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Dunkley, of Birmingham, seems never to tire of introducing new inventions. His latest is for wheels of perambulators, cycles, and road vehicles. It consists in moulding round the felloes rubber tyres, instead of, as at present, cementing the same. Tyres so fixed cannot possibly come off. We have received a copy of this firm's new list, which contains a great variety of carriages, toys, &c. Dunkley's Patent Suspension Perambucot is still to the fore, and it is certainly a handsome and cosy carriage. Several new and very choice designs in all styles of carriages are illustrated, but for particulars we must refer our readers to the catalogue.

* * *

As the perambulator trade well know, great difficulty was experienced last year in obtaining wheels. This has resulted in several actions being entered against the makers. Mr. London (Midland Perambulator Co.) had a case of breach of contract in the list of the Birmingham Assizes now sitting, claiming £460 on account of the non-delivery of some 12,000 wheels. Mr. Littlewood, the defendant, settled it out of court for £140 and costs. It is rumoured that other actions have either been settled out of court or will come on for hearing shortly.

Embezzlement by a Wheeler and Wilson Cashier.

Last month Frederick William Smith, a well-dressed young man, was charged at the Manchester City Police Court, before Mr. F. J. Headlam, with embezzling the moneys of his employers, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. Prisoner, who resided at 102, Stock Street, Cheetham, was employed by the firm at their Manchester branch as cashier, and Mr. R. Cobbett, who prosecuted, said he was first charged with falsifying the accounts, but it had since been found that charges of embezzlement could be brought against him, into three of which it was proposed to go. The prisoner had admitted that the amount he had embezzled was £234. Evidence was then given as to three payments which had been made to the prisoner by Manchester firms on behalf of his employers, and which he had not accounted for. Prisoner told the manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Company that he had been living rather a fast life. Mr. W. F. Alderson appeared for the prisoner, and asked the Court to deal leniently with him. Mr. Cobbett said that the Wheeler & Wilson Company did not wish to press for heavy punishment, as the prisoner had been led to take a downward course by a former manager. Mr. Headlam sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hard to Beat.

By J. T. C., *continued*.

(In the *Chicago Sewing Machine Advance*).

It does no harm to discuss private matters in the sewing machine trade papers, but they should be kept out of business, and as much as possible from the public, who are timid enough as it is without being given cause for fresh alarm. Almost always the stories told are untrue, or else are grossly exaggerated and distorted. If there happens to be a foundation of truth, it is generally some little matter that has been adjusted satisfactorily with the manager or the company with whom it occurred, and soon forgotten by the parties interested. The canvasser may have been somewhat in fault, but if he has carried himself straight since the trouble, he has as much right to the confidence of his manager and the public, as though he had never done wrong. Generally, he has that confidence, so far as the manager is concerned, because the manager is in a position to know just how he is conducting himself, but the public know nothing about it except the distorted version they hear from the Jenkses, who take this means to make themselves solid with those whom they expect to secure patronage from. It not infrequently happens that the people to whom the calumniator relates his stories believe him to be just as bad as he represents his rival to be, and it is then that he gets a portion of the reward due to such men as seek to make capital out of the misfortunes of others.

It is not alone the characters of his rival canvassers that the slanderous canvasser attacks. The managers of the offices, the other *employés*, and the companies all come in for their share of the poison. If the calumniator hears any scandalous stories about the teachers or the collectors, he has an unsavoury feast that is set before every one who is unfortunate enough to be his listener, and should a manager of a rival company have a lawsuit with a customer and lose it, he considers this news to be his legitimate stock-in-trade. He claims to know how many machines other companies have re-possessed since the beginning of the year, and how many poor widows and hard working girls have been robbed by the rival concerns who are continually engaged, according to his theory, in endeavouring to rob the public by every means within their power. His powers of imagination are extraordinary in depicting the misery and distress caused by the dishonesty of some of his rivals, and the glowing pictures of peace and contentment that exist in the households that deal with himself are worthy of a better source.

I think that we may trace all the evil stories that have been retailed on sewing machine canvassers, and which have become common property to the canvasser who makes a business of defaming his fellow labourers in order to curry favour for his own machine. Every one who hears such a story is more apt to believe it than not, for such is the disposition of mankind in general that they would sooner believe an evil story than a good one, and they take more interest in spreading a story of a damaging character than they do in telling one recounting a virtuous or charitable action.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

2132. M. T. Martin, for improvements in knitting machines.
 2137. L. J. Andersen, for improvements in sewing machines for sewing canvas, leather, and the like.
 2523. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in sewing machines.
 2627. A. J. Boulton, a communication from J. E. Bertrand and M. Bray, of United States, for improvements in sole sewing machines.
 2663. L. H. Smith, for improvements in sewing machines.
 2743. H. A. Oldershaw, for improvements in, or relating to, sewing machines.
 2770. A. J. Eli, a communication from E. B. Welch, of United States, for improvements in thread-feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
 2771. F. Hughes, a communication from E. B. Welch, of United States, for improvements in double thread-sewing machines.
 2875. P. A. Martin and J. Hendrickx, for improvements in sewing machines.
 3115. J. Alcock, for improvements in sewing machine treadles.
 3321. A. Jerviss, for improvements in sewing machines.
 3326. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in sewing machine.
 3469. M. C. and T. J. Denne, for improvements in sewing machines.
 3479. F. S. Sharpe, for improvements in lockstitch sewing machines.
 3536. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

4219. *Sewing Machines.* W. E. Hickling, of Laurel Road, Leicester.—Dated March 11th, 1889. Price 11d.

The improvement consists in the method of constructing sewing machines intended to make two parallel seams or rows of sewing at the same time.

5270. *Wheel Feed Sewing Machines.* W. Jones, of Guide Bridge, near Manchester.—Dated March 27th, 1889. Price 8d.

Consists in the combination with the feeding arm and with the rim of gripping parts arranged so as to be adjusted when worn.

5361. *Sewing Machine.* J. Moss and C. B. Hunt, both of Duferin Street, St. Luke's, London.—Dated March 28th, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to sewing machines in which an upper and an under thread are employed, and in which the under thread is drawn from a reel and the upper thread is passed, by the aid of a hook or looper, around the lower reel. By this invention the looper which carries the loop of the needle thread around the lower reel is more efficiently controlled; the needle bar also is made to operate in an improved manner, and the construction of the reel holder is improved.

5538. *Sole Sewing Machines.* W. H. Dorman, of the Hawthorns, Stafford.—Dated April 1st, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to sewing machines of the kind used for stitching the soles to the welts of boots, and consists in the use of a bar or piece termed a "pearler," which, during the time the needle is drawing up the loop, bears forward the thread in order to ensure the formation of a pearled stitch.

6911. *Sewing Machine.* B. Naumann, of vor dem Briessnitzer Schlage, Dresden.—Dated April 25th, 1889. Price 6d.

A movable foot-rest is combined with a sewing machine, and is adapted to be shifted into two positions, one in which the person working at the machine may make use of the rest for placing the feet thereon, and one in which it is far enough out of the way as not to interfere with the working of the treadle.

7277. *Sewing Machines.* B. Drinkwater, of 2, Eton Street, Richmond.—Dated May 1st, 1889. Price 6d.

To enable thick cords such as are used in edgings in upholstery, to be sewn by a sewing machine on to fabrics without the stitching being visible, a presser foot is employed with a longitudinal groove and a needle notch on one side of this groove, the foot operating to compress and guide the cord to be sewn, and to present a thin flattened edge to the needle.

10875. *Trimming Apparatus applicable to Sewing Machines.* F. Wilkinson, of Beeston.—Dated July 5th, 1889. Price 6d.

Consists in adapting an improved trimming apparatus to a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine.



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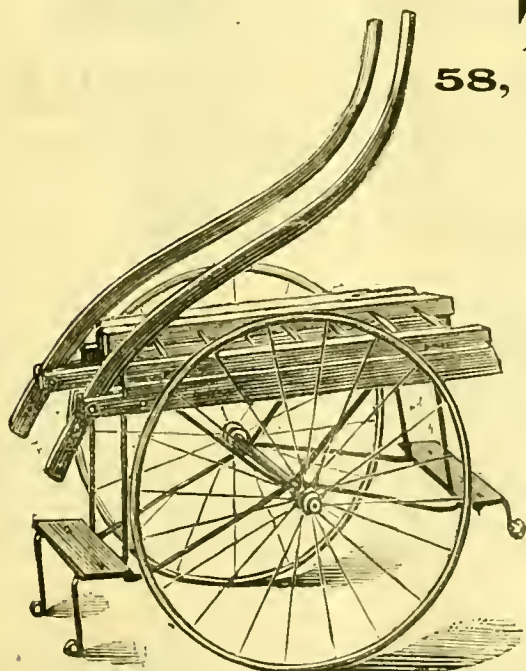
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SPECIALTY FOR 1890.

LUCKETT'S PATENT DETACHABLE FOLDING MAIL CART.

The construction of this Cart renders it most suitable for shipment. When packed each cart measures 42 in. x 25 in. x 8 in.



20846. *Button-sewing Machines or Attachments.* R. Haddon. A communication from F. Engel, of 21, Graskeller, Hamburg.—Dated December 28th, 1889. Price 6d.

An improved construction or combination of parts suitable for use in a sewing machine adapted for sewing perforated buttons on to cloth or any material, the object of the improvement being to facilitate the introduction and adjustment of the cloth or material under the cloth-holder, to provide mechanism requiring less power to work, and to give a steady guiding to the button.

20906. *Wax Thread Sewing Machine.* H. H. Lake. A communication from G. Amborn, jun., of Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.—Dated December 30th, 1889. Price 8d.

Consists of the combination of a hook needle, a vibrating thread, controlling arm, and thread-eye arm provided at its outer end beyond its eye with a thread seat or face, whereby the controlling arm, in engaging with the thread below the eye arm, causes a portion of the thread to lie laterally across the end of the arm beyond its eye, and to occupy the thread seat during the presentation of the thread to the hook of the needle.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 11TH, 1890.

420926. E. H. Brown, Bennington, Vermont. Trimming attachment for machines for sewing looped fabrics.

421095. W. S. Cobb, Holbrook, Mass. Stitch setting up device for sewing machines.

421234. J. M. Brosius, Atlanta, Ga. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 18TH, 1890.

421463. H. J. Williams, New York. Button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

421541. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass. Sole sewing machine.

421549. A. F. Champlin, Granby, Conn. Machine for sewing looped fabrics.

421590. C. F. Littlejohn, Bridgeport, Conn. Double-thread sewing machine.

421808. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass. Shuttle-operating mechanism for sewing machines.

421816. D. H. Coles, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 26TH, 1890.

421927. J. M. Griest, Bergen Point, N.J. Attachment holder for sewing machines.

421978. E. Schwalbach, Junr., Brooklyn, N.Y., work clamping guide for sewing machines.

422210. P. Harlow, Hyde Park, Mass., wax thread sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 4TH, 1890.

422553. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., hemstitching attachment for sewing machines.

422554. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., attachment holder for sewing machines.

422558. J. T. Whitmore, Cleveland, Ohio, embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

422691. J. Angermann, Berlin, Germany, thread tension mechanism for sewing machines.

Cool Theft of a Wringer.

William Willmott, painter, 13, Belgrave Road West, Mitcham, was charged at the Wandsworth Police-court with stealing from outside the shop of Charles J. Dilmott, Regent House, High Road, Upper Tooting, a wringing machine, valued 25s. From the evidence of James Haglove, it appeared that his attention was drawn to prisoner, whom he saw about 100 yards away from his employer's shop with a wringer under his arm. He immediately went after prisoner and gave him into custody. The prisoner was eventually remanded in order that further enquiries might be made.

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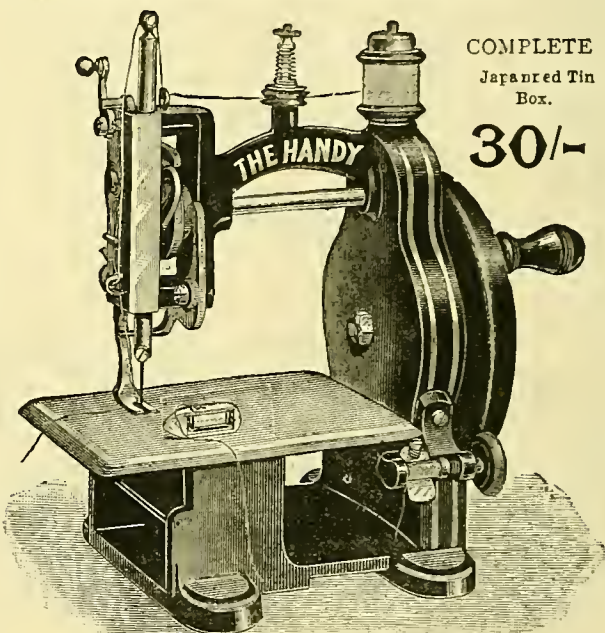
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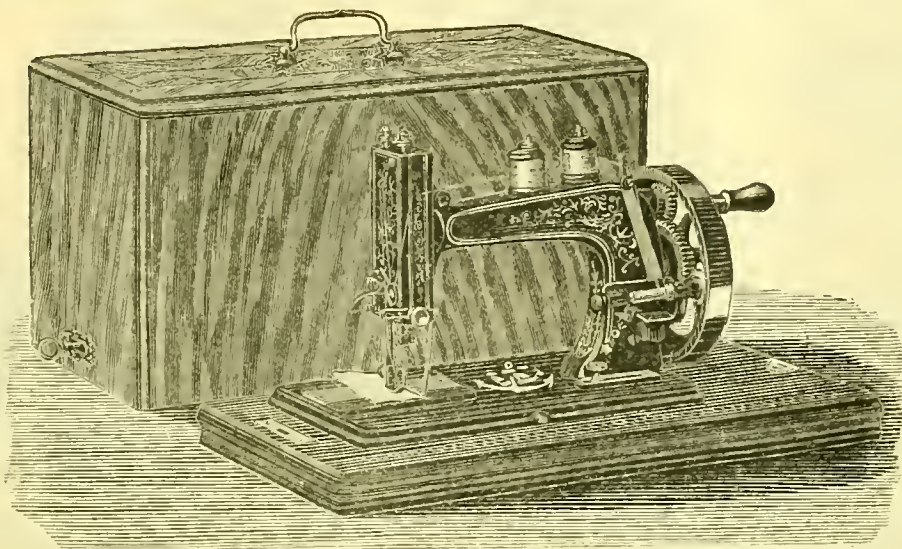
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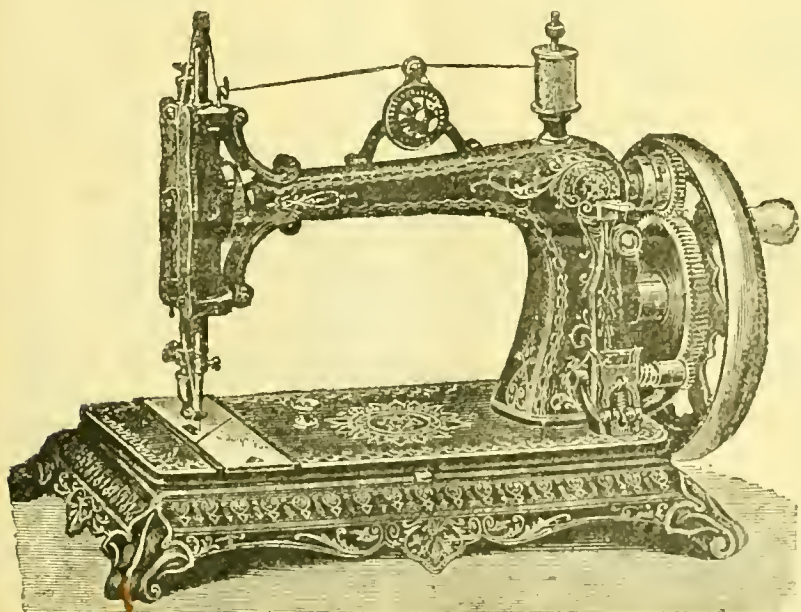
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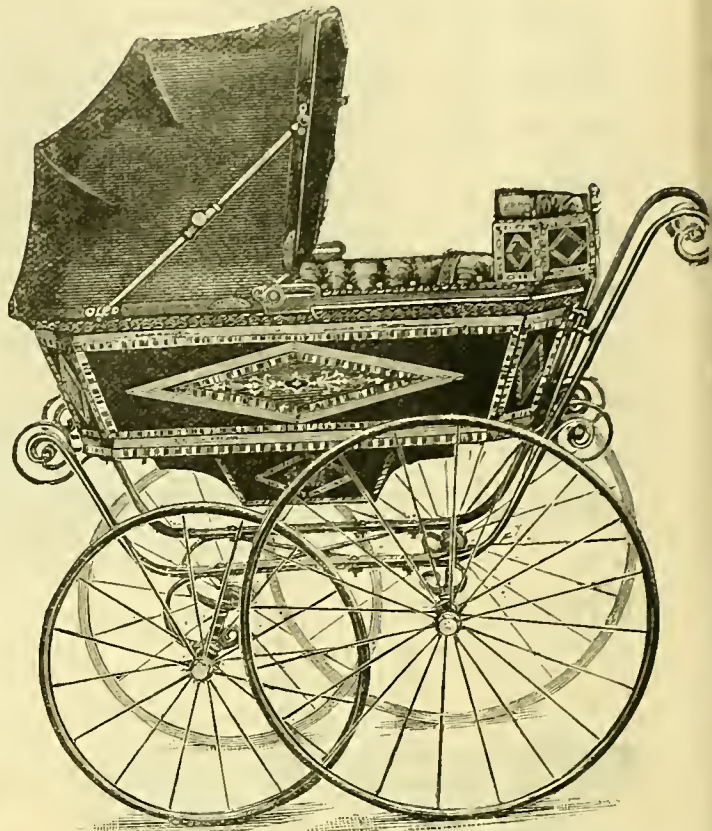
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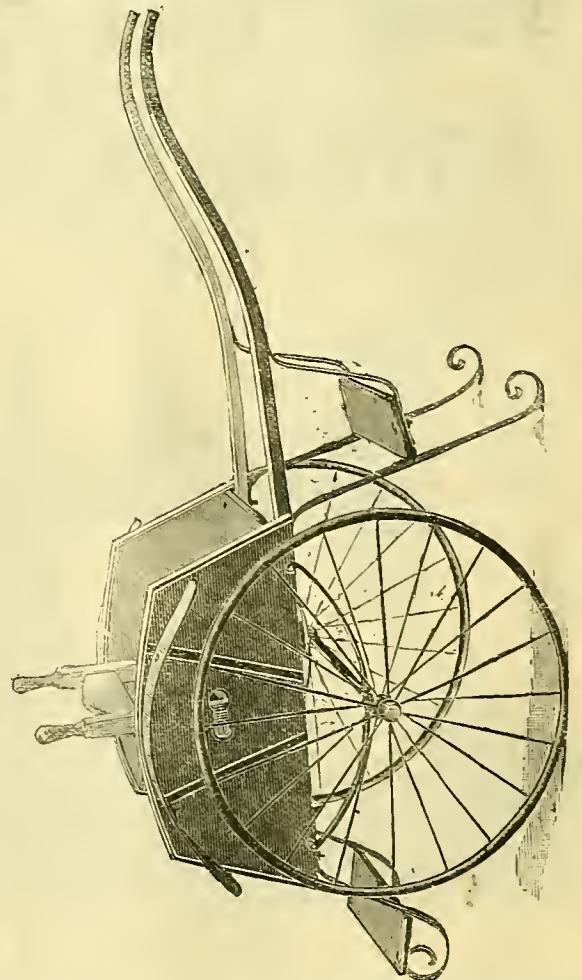
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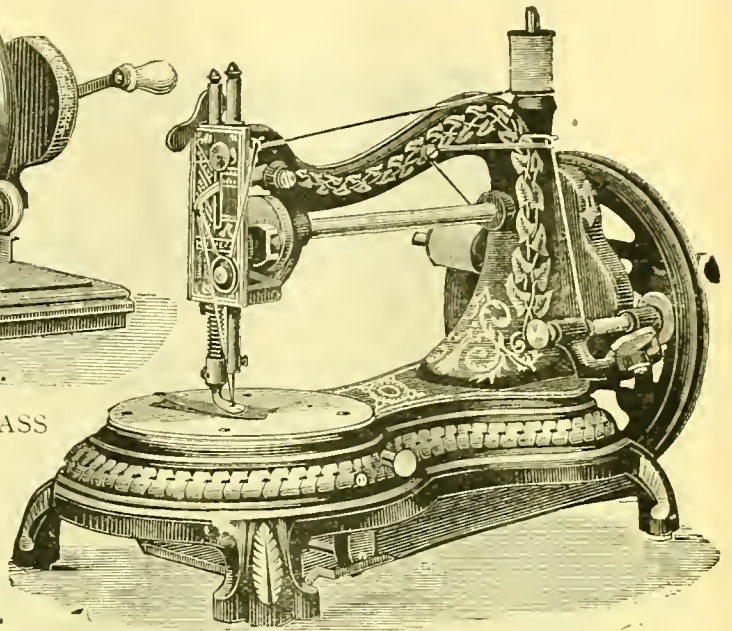
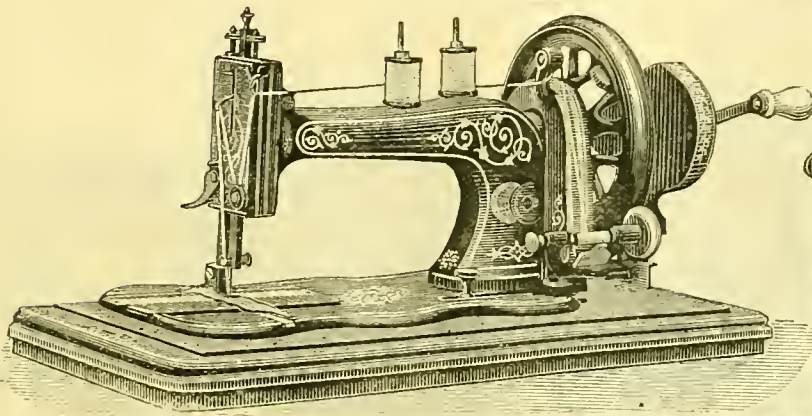


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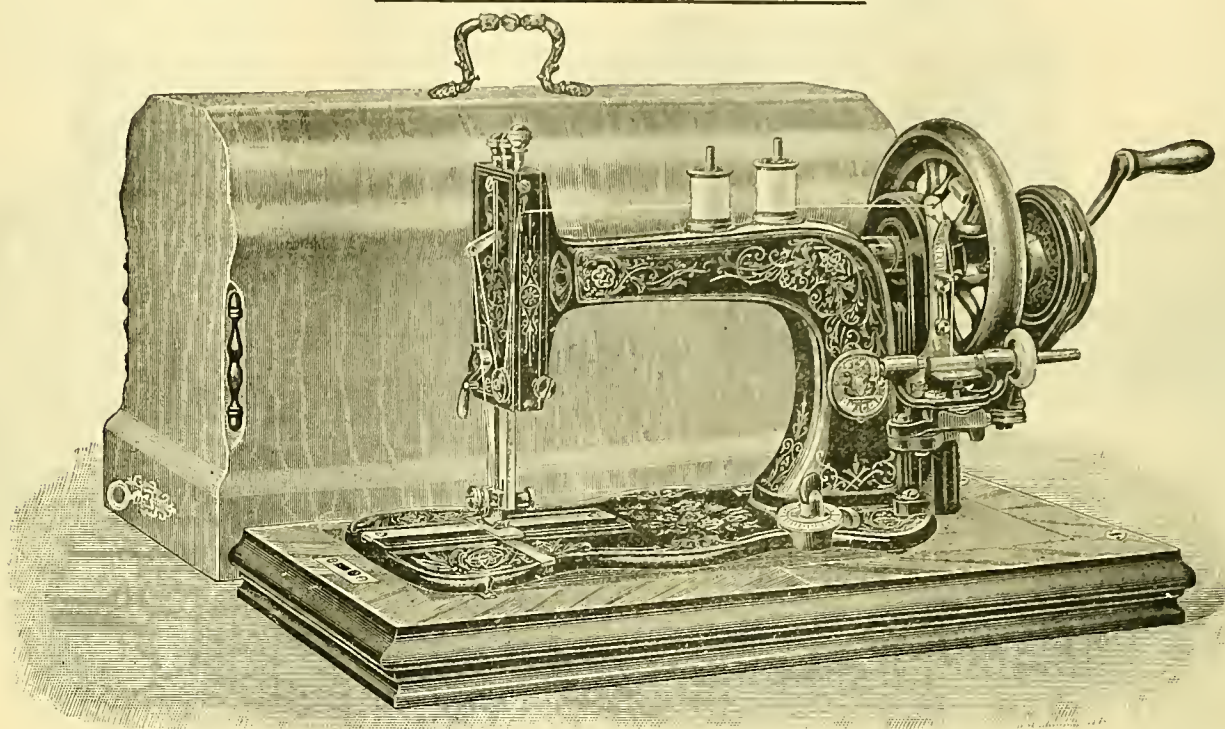


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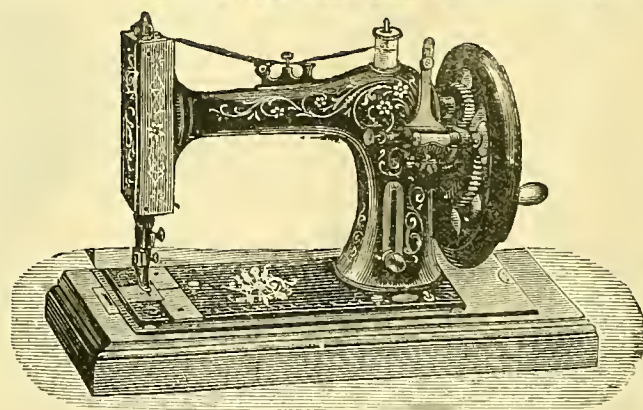
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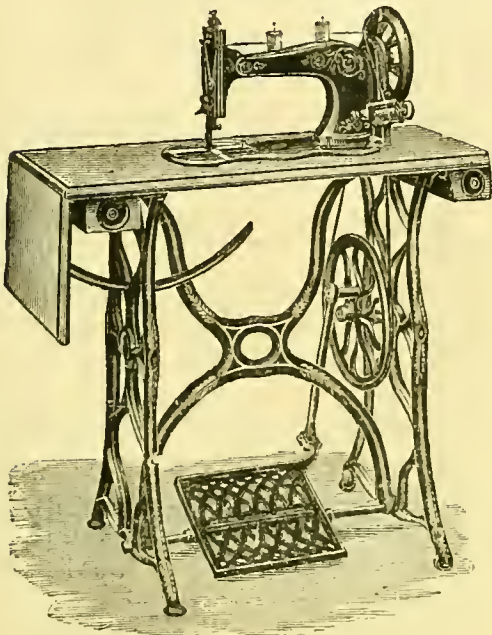
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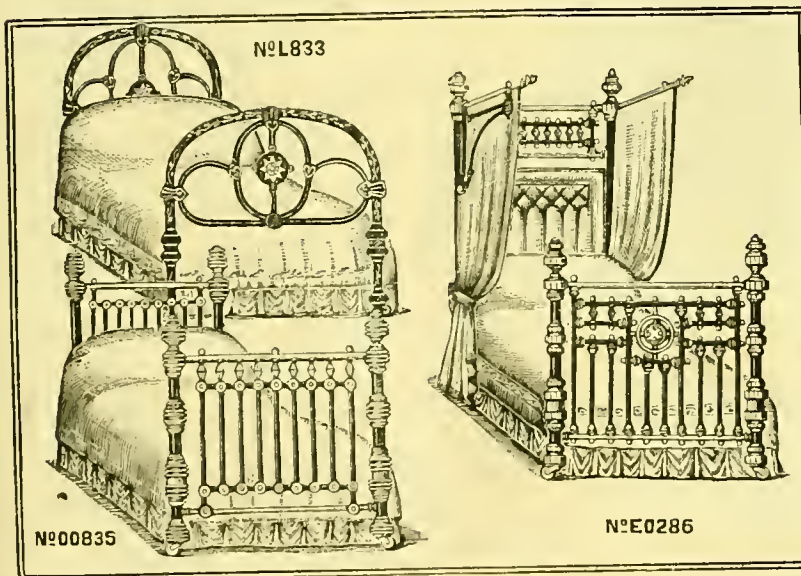
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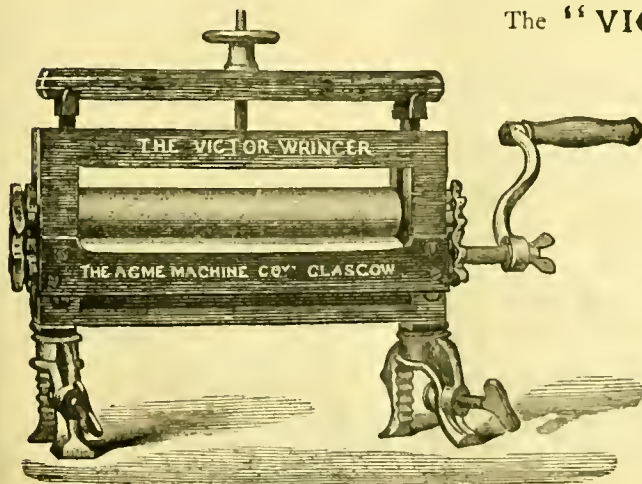
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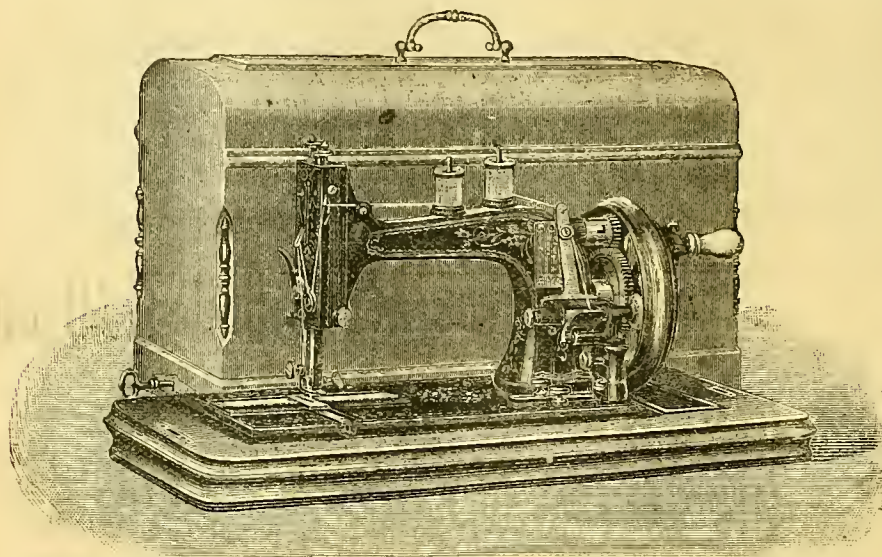
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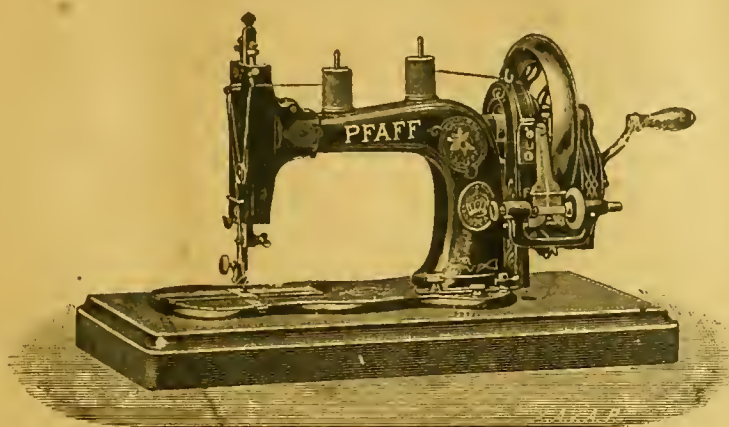
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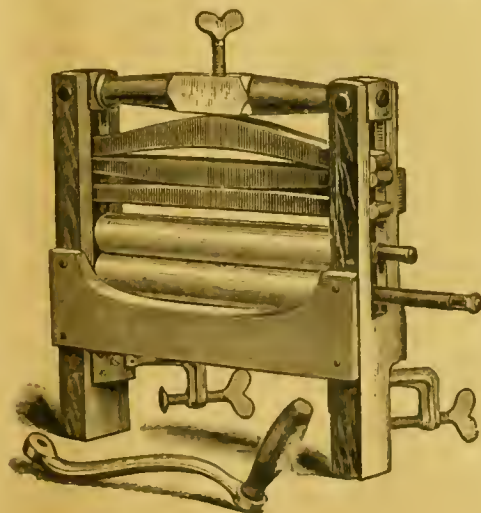
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2,500 Lock Stitches per Minute.

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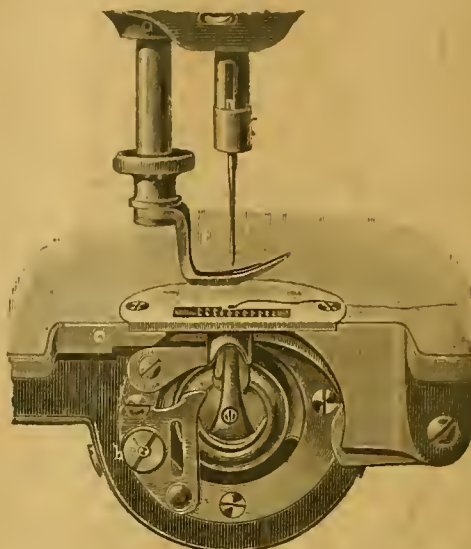
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It has the shortest Needle used in any Lock Stitch Machine.

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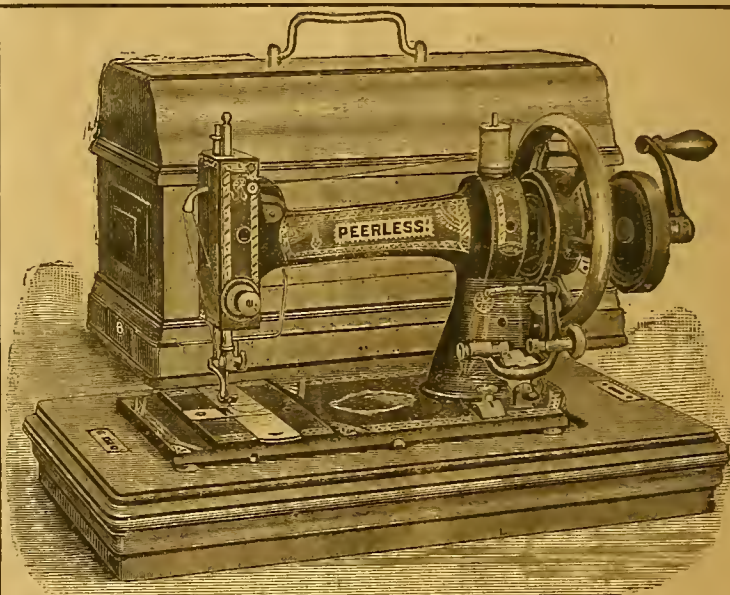
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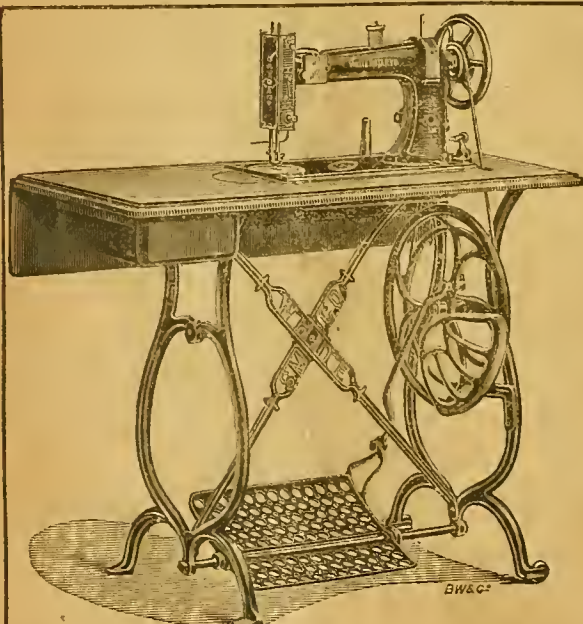
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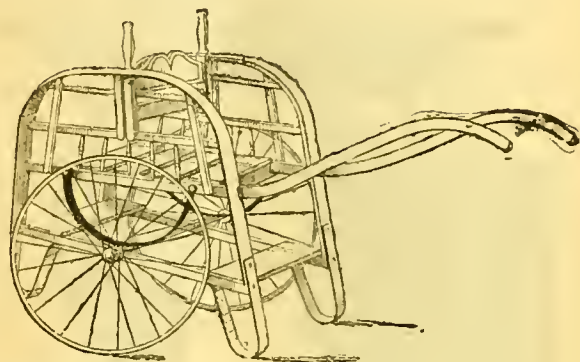
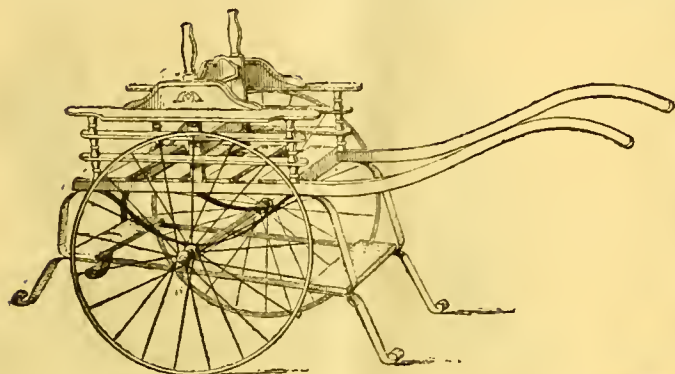
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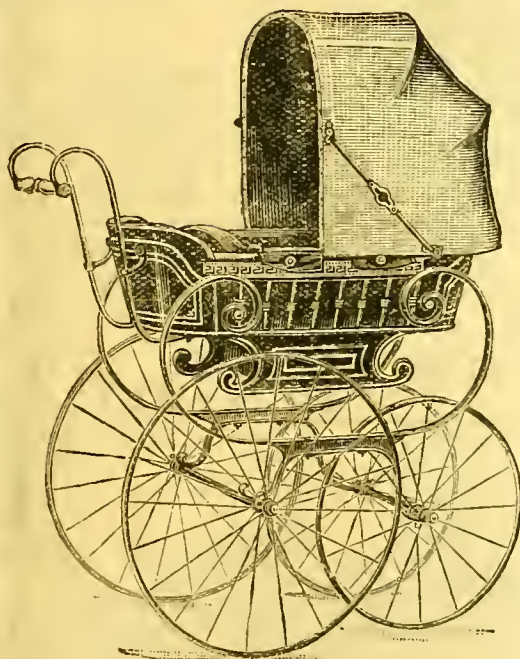
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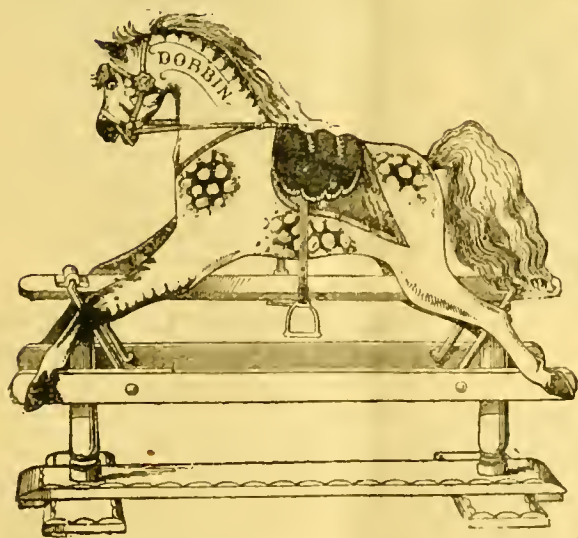
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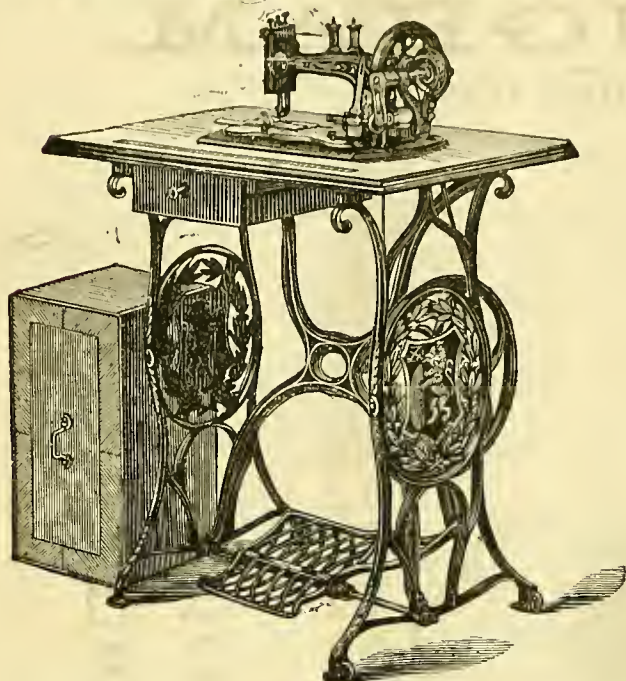
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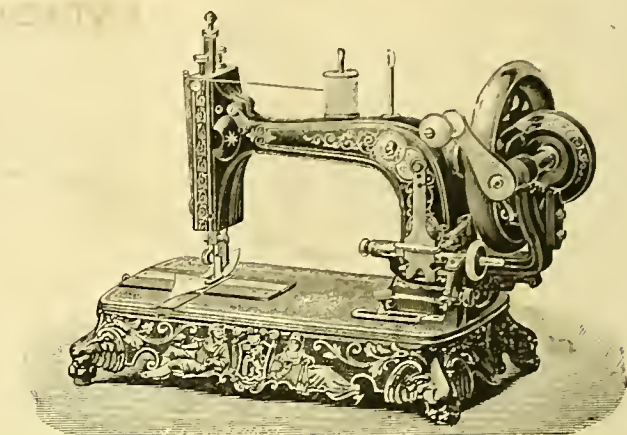
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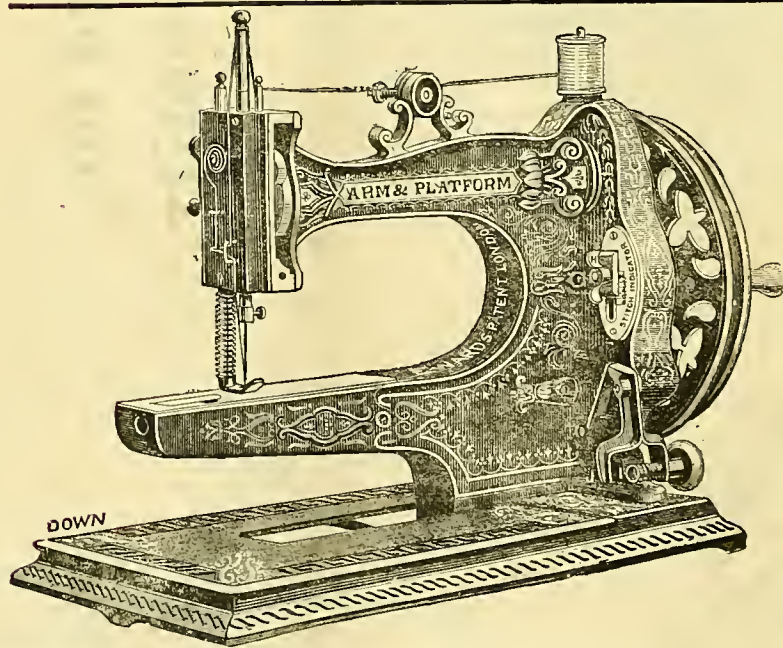


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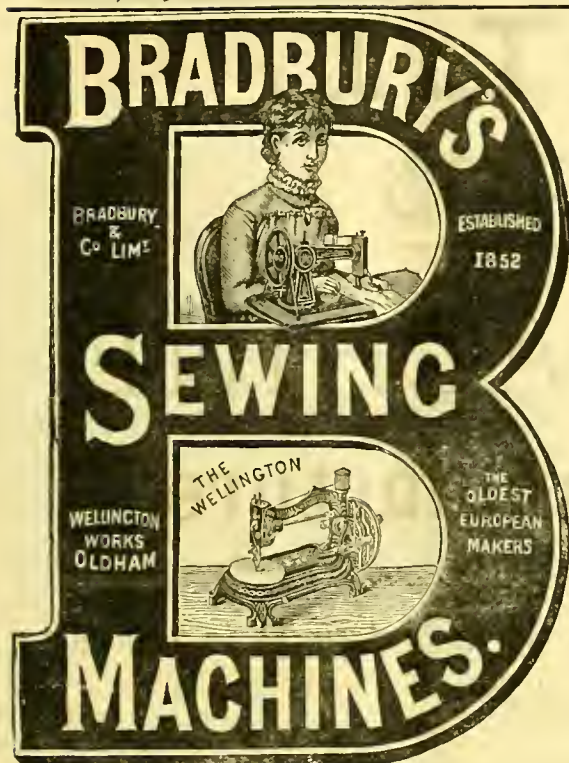
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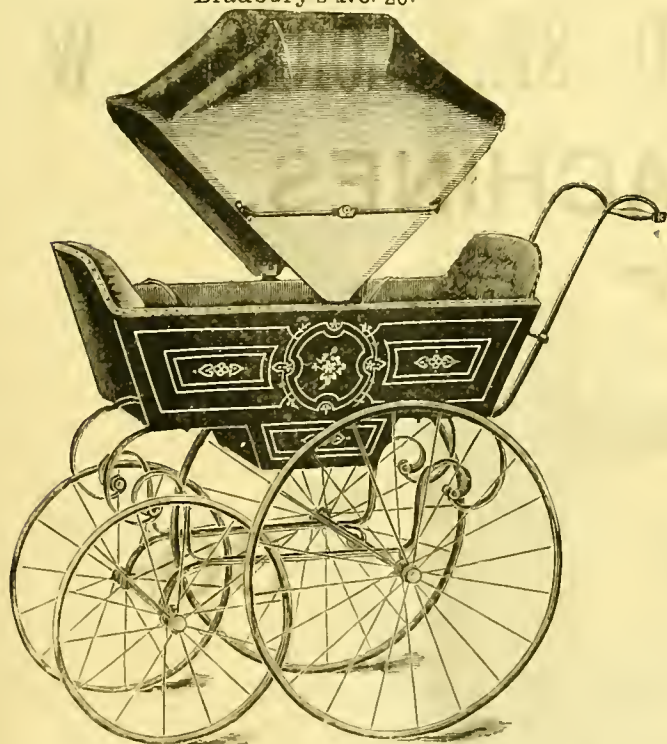
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These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

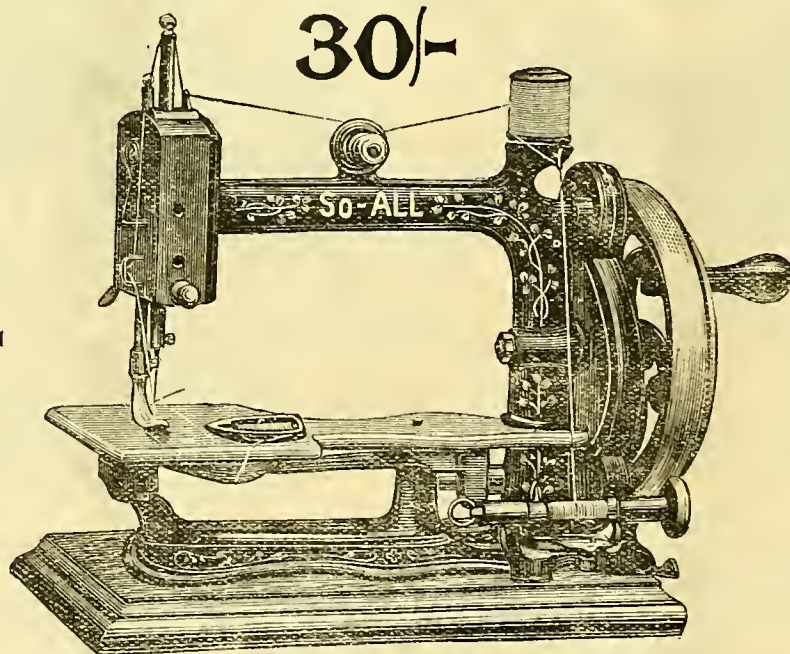
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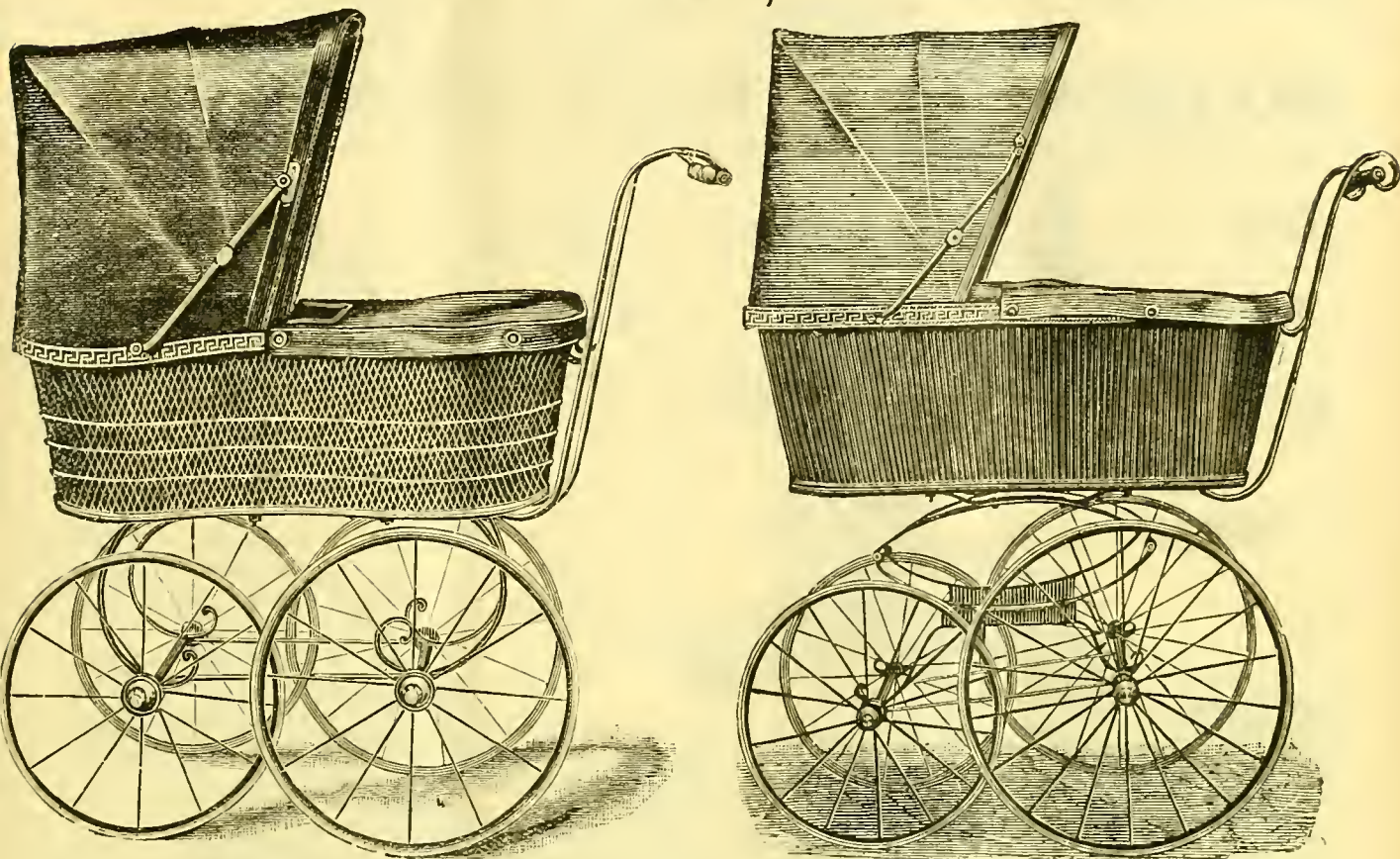
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IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.

TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOUSE FOR PERAMBULATORS IN THE MIDLANDS.

Write or call for Price List.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.



The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited

(ESTABLISHED 1867),

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

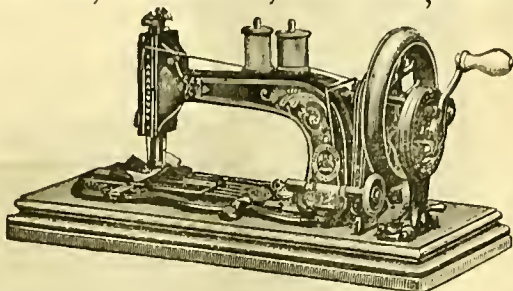
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

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Machine.



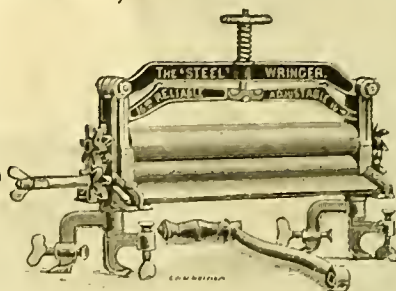
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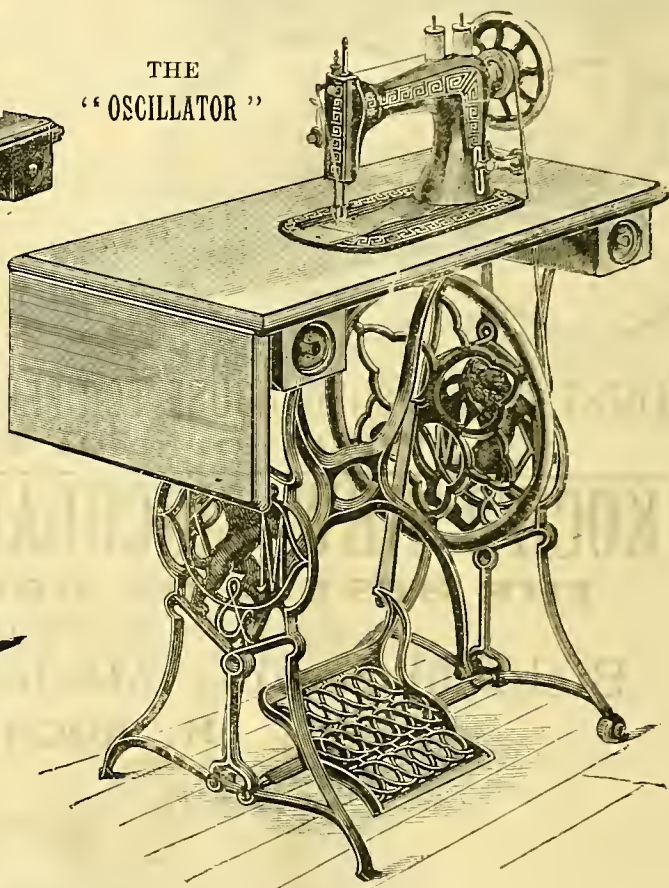
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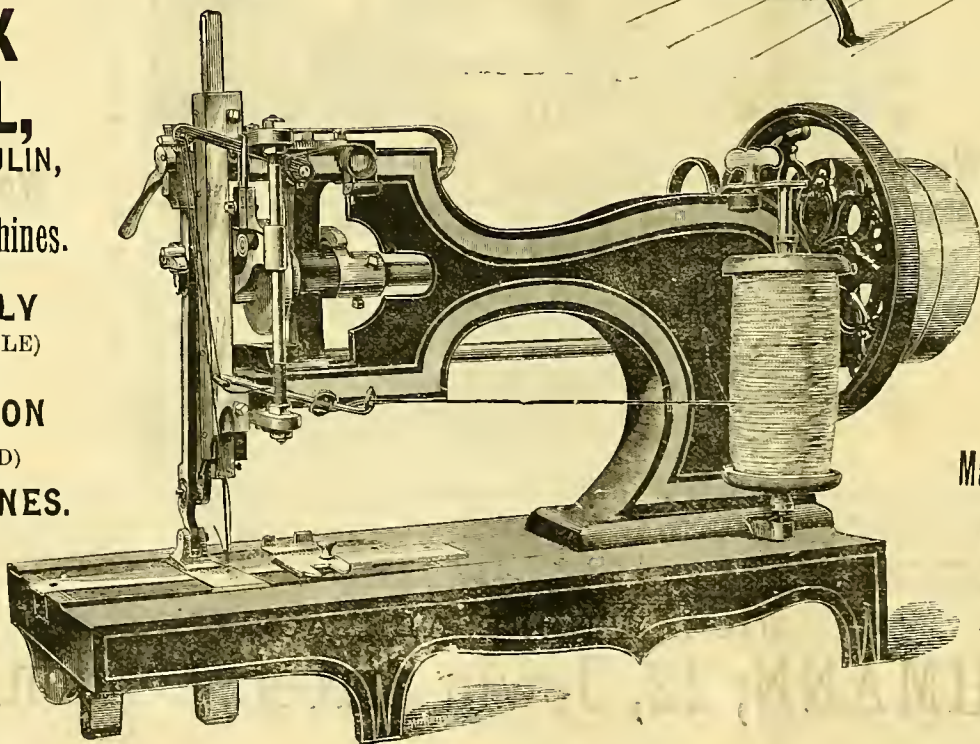
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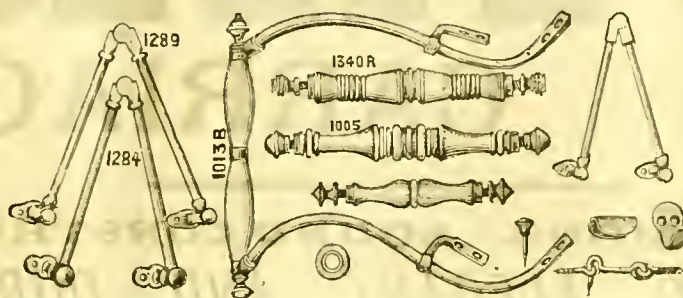
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Manufacturers
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Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints,
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Bassinets from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
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ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGENTS WANTED

In every trade for the sale of our Rubber Stamps, cheapest and best in the world; good income may be realised; whole or spare time. Catalogue and Revised List Free.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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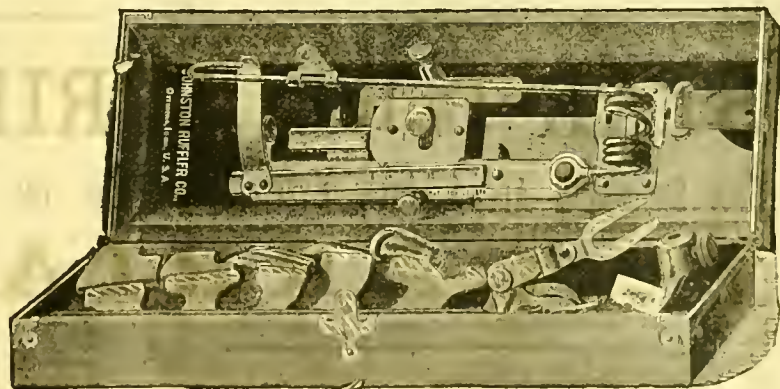


Manufacturer of all kinds of Galvanized and Japanned Wrought Iron Hollowware Buckets, Baths, Tea Kettles, Slop Pails, Water Pots, Boiler Fillers, Coal Scoops and Hods, Wheelbarrows, Sack Trucks, Sea-Side Buckets and Spades, Ash Pans, Dust Preventors, Ladles, Shovels, &c., &c.

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HAS been improved by making them all heavier and stronger, and by giving them a superior nickel-plated finish. The Ruffler has a detachable under Blade and a separate Shirring Plate to go into the machine in place of the Shuttle Race Cover. The Tuckmarker has a slot in the bed plate to adapt it to the use either with a long or short presser foot. It has a steel blade under the wheel to make a sharper crease, and two screws on independently adjust either the marker or gauge. All placed in a velvet-lined box made by the Johnston Ruffler Company expressly for their set. They are now prepared to furnish them for all the different kinds of sewing machines.

These Sets can be had from any of the different Sewing Machine Companies, or from the

JOHNSTON RUFFLER COMPANY

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N.B.—These attachments are sold separately as well as in sets, and can be furnished to fit every standard make of Sewing Machine.

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UNIQUE DESIGNS. SOUND CONSTRUCTION.
ARTISTIC, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.



The STAR Carriages are in use throughout the World, and in Every Country have given the utmost satisfaction.

DEALERS find the Star Goods give finest results, yield biggest Profits, and sell at sight.

ORDERS should be placed at once for Season's Goods to avoid delay when the usual rush comes.

➡ The STAR Patent SPRING. ➡

The Most Successful Anti-Vibrator Ever Invented for the

BABY CARRIAGE.

New Season's Illustrated Catalogue Post Free upon Application.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
STAR WORKS:
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SINGER'S New Vibrating Shuttle Machines

(HAND OR TREADLE)

Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public.

They have the **SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.**

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

EASY TO LEARN.

EASY TO WORK

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.).

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.—1d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

MANUFACTURING PREMISES (rebuilt) to be LET, at Letchford's Building, Bethnal Green Junction, five minutes from Liverpool Street. Three floors, 120 ft. by 30, shed, boiler-house and chimney, £300; smaller, £150. Fixed boiler and engine cheap.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Advertiser is open to engagement as Manager, or other responsible position. Eleven years' experience. Highest practical references.—S., 22, Hockley, Nottingham.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Traveller desires permanent commission for West of England, in Mangles, &c.; also Perambulators and goods sold by domestic machine dealers and others. Has good connection amongst Ironmongers and Dealers.—D.M.R., 44, Fore Street, Ilfracombe.

TRAVELLER wants commission in Sewing Machines and Cycles, wholesale. 17 years' experience.—"Energy," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

NEEDLES.—Singer's Medium and Family, 2s. 3d. per gross. Wellington, Howe, Weir, Shakespeare, Wanzer, 4s. per gross. Makers of Bonnaz hooks.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

NEEDLES & SMALLWARES.—PARTNER WANTED.—A Gentleman able to do a large Foreign Trade preferred.—Address "Partner," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

QUANTITY of Sewing Machine parts from Williamson's stock, Liverpool:—Double Hemmers, 1s. 9d. dozen; Singer No. 2 Shuttle, 3s. 6d. dozen; Howe and Jones C Shuttles, 4s. 6d. dozen; Loopers, Crystals, Hooks, &c., &c. Any reasonable offer accepted (enclose stamped directed envelope for replies). VERNAY, 42, St. James's Road, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—Arm Machine.—Singer's latest. Nearly New. Highest offer accepted. Warranted perfect.—Tutcher, Llandrindod.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE AT ONCE to sell the celebrated

"JACMAR"

Sewing Machines. Send for Agent's terms. Enormous commission allowed for first three months.

J. THEOBALD & CO., 7A, Bath Place, Kensington, London, W.

WANTED a Number of Old Worn-out Sewing Machine Stands, Howe Pattern, with or without foot plates. State quantity and price to "Treadwell," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

The Hire-Purchase System.

REFUSED TO SIGN HIRE AGREEMENT.

At the Cardiff County Court, on the 10th April, before his Honour Judge Owen, there was heard the case of Singer Sewing Machine Company v. Abraham Berman. This was an action to recover £8 2s. 6d., the balance of a sewing machine sold to defendant, a Jewish tailor, of Cardiff. Mr. Gordon, in the employ of the plaintiffs, said the defendant came to him and inquired about hiring a sewing machine, and one was decided upon for £8 10s., to be paid for at 7s. 6d. per month. The machine was supplied, and defendant paid one month's hire. Defendant refused to sign the hiring agreement. Defendant promised to pay for the machine at 7s. 6d. per month, but he could not pay for it all at once. He would not give up the machine.—His Honour said defendant had tried to avoid responsibility, and had acted dishonestly. He ordered the defendant to pay the full amount forthwith. If he had acted fairly he would have given him time.—Defendant pleaded for time, but his Honour refused to hear him.

SELLING A HIRED ARTICLE.

At the West London Police Court, on the 10th April, David Ress, lately a dairyman, whose address was given in Delorme Street, Fulham, surrendered to his bail to answer the charge of converting a piano, value £23, the property of John Henry Lester, trading in the name of the West London Piano and Organ Company, Harrow Road, to his own use, he being the bailee. Detective-Sergeant Atkinson made an opening statement to the magistrate. He said he apprehended the prisoner on a warrant, and when he brought him before Mr. Plowden last week an application was made to allow the charge to be withdrawn, but he refused, and put the case back for him (Mr. Curtis Bennett) to hear it, he having granted the warrant. The prisoner hired the piano of the complainant, and sold it to his brother. After the warrant was issued the brother went to the complainant and bought the piano of him, paying £17; that with the other amount comprised a sum of £37 which he had given for it. The officer also said that the complainant was still willing to withdraw the charge, the brother having purchased the piano of the prisoner not knowing that it had been hired. The complainant was called, and read a statement in which he gave reasons for wishing to withdraw the charge, namely, on account of the prisoner's family, and he (the complainant) not being a loser by the transaction. Mr. Curtis Bennett refused to allow the warrant to be withdrawn, observing that the complainant had used the process of the Court to put the money into his pocket. The case must go on, as he would not allow the Court to be used in that way. The case was then proceeded with, and the brother, a cheesemonger, of Blackmore Street, Drury Lane, was called upon to produce the receipt he had received from the prisoner for the purchase of the piano, but he stated that he could not find it. Mr. Curtis Bennett remanded the prisoner for the production of the receipt, and refused to accept bail.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

The owner of a piano which had been, the owner said, obtained on the hire system for £28, brought the hirer into the Mid-Lothian Justice of Peace Small-Debt Court on the 7th April. The hirer had, according to agreement, to pay £1 per month, and when the £28 were all paid, the piano was to become the property of the hirer. The hirer had the piano for twelve months, but paid only £3 8s. He then returned the instrument, and the owner to-day sued him for £12 less the £3 8s. paid, restricted to £5. The defender maintained that the action was incompetent, because the piano was got on hire, and contended that the £3 8s. was sufficient recompense for the time the piano had been used. The Justices split the difference, and gave decree for £3.

The Tool of Trade Question.

At the Rochester County Court, on April 23rd, Emma Welsh, residing in Old Brompton Road, Rochester, sued Edward Crawley, debt collector, Westcourt Street, Old Brompton, to recover the sum of £3 10s., value of a mangle seized by him for distress for rent. Mr. Norman, who appeared on plaintiff's behalf, stated that the mangle was purchased by subscription, on account of the illness of her husband, and was therefore her own separate property. The defendant had very properly put in the execution for rent against the husband, but the mangle did not belong to him at all, and he further contended that it was exempt from the law of distress, as it was a machine by which she supported herself. The plaintiff, on being called, stated that her husband got into difficulty through illness some time ago, and as she was totally without means, some friends raised a subscription and presented her with the mangle. As her husband was considerably overdue with the rent, a distress was levied on April 2nd, and the mangle was seized. Her husband was mangling some clothes at the time.

Mr. Bullock, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the goods of the lodger were protected in a distress on the householder, but he failed to see how plaintiff could claim the mangle. It was true that under certain circumstances the implements in trade of a man were protected, as it was considered a hardship on a man to take the tools (by which he earned his living) away from him. He could prove that the mangle was not in use at the time. George William Dunford, on being called, stated that he was employed by Crawley to execute the distress warrant on plaintiff's husband. The mangle was not being used at the time, and the plaintiff did not complain that loss of the mangle would stop her trade.

His Honour said he did not think the mangle was in actual use at the time, and accordingly gave a verdict for defendant with costs.

Action for Assault against a Perambulator Wheel Maker.

At the Birmingham County Court, on the 21st April, before his Honour Judge Chalmers, an action was brought by Philip Champ, of Vincent Street, Balsall Heath, painter, against George Littlewood, of Heath Street, Balsall Heath, manufacturer of perambulator wheels, to recover £5 damages for injuries sustained through an assault committed on him by defendant. Mr. Mutlow appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Arthur Smith for defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that he was in a public-house at Balsall Heath on the 1st of March, when defendant came out of one of the rooms, and challenged anyone to fight. He thereupon attacked a bricklayer named Crisp, who was with plaintiff, striking him several blows. Afterwards he went to the bar and had some refreshments. Then he returned to the place where plaintiff was, seized him by the whiskers and the throat and doubled him backwards over the counter. He afterwards knocked plaintiff down by a blow on the eye.

The Judge asked plaintiff why he did not go to the Police Court, and he replied that he went to his solicitor. He added that he was disabled for two or three days after the assault, and had to rub his shoulders regularly with oil to keep down the pain.

Plaintiff admitted in cross-examination that he had spoken disrespectfully of defendant in the public-house.

Evidence was given by a man named Walker, who said defendant had "cruelly interrupted" the plaintiff.

The Judge: What were you doing?

Witness: Oh, I had half a pint of beer in the corner (laughter).

Crisp was called, and said defendant knocked him across the table without saying a word.

Defendant said he was having some beer in the public-house when he heard plaintiff and Crisp calling him names. He was provoked to go up to the latter and challenge him to fight. They fought, and he got the better of Crisp. He merely shook plaintiff.

The Judge said there was no doubt an assault had been committed, and the only question was one of damages. Plaintiff had provoked the defendant. There was no question that plaintiff and Crisp could have taken good care of themselves had they thought proper. The assault was very slight, and he should fix the damages at 2s. 6d.

An action by Crisp against defendant was not proceeded with.

Action against an Auctioneer.

ON the 3rd April, at the Bath County Court, Judge Caillard decided the case of Batten v. Brumby. This was an action in which the plaintiff, Thomas Batten, of Twerton, claimed of the defendant, William Henry Brumby, auctioneer, of Burton Street, the specific delivery of a sewing machine which he said he purchased from Mr. Brumby, and in default of a specific delivery he claimed damages.

Mr. Basil A. Dyer appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that on September 14th his client went into the defendant's auction rooms, the defendant being an auctioneer, who sold both by auction and private treaty. Plaintiff saw Mr. Brumby's assistant, a Mr. Stafford, and agreed to purchase a particular sewing machine for £2 2s. He paid 2s. on deposit, but when he went to obtain the machine delivery was refused. He (Mr. Dyer) understood that Mr. Brumby now stated his clerk had no authority to sell the machine, but he contended that the clerk was in charge of the business, and consequently of the machine, and that his master was responsible for the sale.

The plaintiff, who is an agent to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and resides at Twerton, bore out his solicitor's statement, and said he asked Mr. Stafford if he was to sell the machine by auction, and he replied "No, I am glad to sell it for two guineas." When he went to fetch the machine away on the following Monday, Mr. Stafford refused to let him have it, and he subsequently saw Mr. Brumby, who said his clerk had made a mistake in the price. He valued the machine at £6.

Mr. Brumby, in his examination of the plaintiff, inquired if he was allowed to deal in machines in his capacity as agent to the Singer Company, and he replied that he could do as he liked in that respect.

Thomas Mitchelmore stated he examined the machine when it was in the possession of a Mrs. Johnston, wife of a tailor, of 2, Paradise Street, Wells Road, and its fair value was £6.

Mrs. Johnston was called, and deposed to sending the machine to Mr. Brumby's in September last, and subsequently receiving a letter stating the machine had been sold for £2 2s. She never gave Mr. Brumby himself any instructions; she gave them to Mr. Stafford. She gave £9 5s. for the machine.

For the defence the defendant stated he gave no one authority to sell the machine; he could not do so. Mr. Stafford was not a salesman at all, and he never authorised him to sell the machine, on which he had no reserve. Directly he heard of the transaction he repudiated it altogether, because Mr. Stafford had not the slightest right to sell the machine. He denied informing the plaintiff that his clerk had made a mistake in the price.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dyer: Mr. Stafford was not employed to manage his affairs in his absence, though he was in charge of the business when witness was ill. Acting as his agent, however, he had constantly sold articles.

Alfred Charles Stafford, in evidence, gave his version of the sale, adding that when plaintiff came for the machine on the Monday he told him Mr. Brumby refused to allow the machine to be sold. He also informed him that the transaction was a mistake on his part and handed him back his 2s. He further told plaintiff that the loss would fall on his shoulders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dyer: He did not manage the business. Mr. Brumby gave him instructions when he went out. He was in

charge of the business during his absence, and frequently sold goods at such times. This was when he knew the price. He did not know the price in this case although he sold it. Mr. Brumby was not present, and he could not consult him. He was left in charge when he made this bargain.

By Mr. Brumby: He had never given him (Stafford) any authority to sell anything privately that was to be sold by auction.

Mr. Brumby addressed his Honour, observing that he had taken the case up on principle. It was the only one he had ever heard of in his experience of over thirty years—that a person should take upon himself to sell an article at a price which nobody had given him and make him responsible for it. He further pointed out that plaintiff's agreement with the company who employed him prevented his dealing in machines.

His Honour held that the defendant was bound by the action of his clerk, who was in charge of his business, and gave judgment for £4, costs accordingly.

The Howe Co. again in Liquidation.

IT has been no secret that considerable friction has existed between the proprietors of the Howe business the past few months. It was predicted that matters would have been brought to a crisis some weeks ere this, but the difficulties were tided over for a while. At last the end has been reached, and the Howe Machine Company is no more.

It would be rather interesting reading were we to give a complete history of the Howe Company's business from its rise to its fall, but this must be deferred until a future date, one reason being pending litigation, which will probably be decided during the present month.

We must for the present content ourselves with an outline of the career of the deceased company.

For a considerable period the Howe Machine Company, Limited, was managed by Mr. J. C. Chaplin (managing director), who, in August, 1887, found it impossible for the concern to be carried on at a profit. The share capital then stood at £60,000, divided into 20,000 shares, of which he owned 7,300. These same shares had previously been reduced by the Court from the value of £20 to that of £3. Notwithstanding the writing off of so large an amount, the concern was a failure as an investment. A gentleman thereupon offered to buy the business from the shareholders, paying them 10s. per share, and taking over all liabilities. As many as 12,400 votes were recorded in favour of the sale, but a few of the shareholders, including Mr. F. Fontaine, presented a petition for the compulsory winding-up of the company, thus anticipating by a few days the adjourned meeting at which the resolution to voluntarily wind-up the company was to be confirmed. The Court granted this injunction, and thus prevented the projected arrangement being carried out. As matters have turned out, it would have been better for the shareholders to have had the 10s. per share offered to them, and washed their hands of the affair. As it is they have not yet received a single farthing.

A new era now opens. Monsieur Firmin Mignot, the well-known sewing machine and cycle dealer, of Brussels, and Monsieur François Fontaine purchased the Howe business as a going concern from Mr. J. Hutton, the liquidator appointed by the Court, giving £27,200 for the business, and £8,000 for certain book debts. On the 30th March, 1889, they registered a limited liability company at Brussels, of which the articles of association are before us.

According to this document, the share capital is 3,000,000 francs (£125,000), divided into 30,000 preference shares of 100 francs each, and 25,000 ordinary shares without any fixed value.

There are ten names registered as proprietors:—

M. Alphonse Vander Borcht	...	...	325 shares
M. Victor Vander Borcht	...	...	500 "
M. Albert Mignot	...	...	250 "
M. Eugène Carmouche	...	...	250 "
M. Léon Lamort	...	...	310 "
M. Charles Hèle	...	...	250 "
M. Dutoit	...	...	250 "
M. Ernest Van Humbeek	...	...	100 "
M. Fontaine père	...	...	715 "
M. Firmin Mignot	...	...	1,050 "

4,000

We cannot afford space to give a complete copy of the articles of association, but they are lengthy and very far reaching. Suffice it to say that provision is made in case of dissolution for the appointment of one or more liquidators by the shareholders. Dissolution has ensued, as on the 1st of last month the meeting of shareholders held in Brussels unanimously agreed upon voluntary liquidation, appointing as joint liquidators Messrs. Vander Borcht, Charles Hèle, and Ernest Van Humbeek, all of Brussels. They on their part have nominated Mr. James Hutton, C.A., 179, West George Street, Glasgow, to be their attorney and factor in Glasgow.

As most of our readers are aware, the business in this country has been carried on as the Howe Machine Co. Notwithstanding the enormous depreciation of the value of the Howe shares the past few years, the creditors have always been paid in full. We do not know what the present creditors will experience, as the liability of the proprietors of the company is not limited in this country, only in Belgium. In the meantime the business of the Company is being carried on under Mr. Hutton's supervision.

We might add that matters have not been brought to a crisis without an effort to stave off the impending fate. The attempt to get the £120,000 of capital subscribed in Belgium was by no means successful. Recently attempts have been made in London by a leading member of the company to raise £50,000 to carry on the business, but they have ended in failure. It seems a thousand pities that such a magnificent business as the Howe Company had a few years ago should irretrievably fall to pieces, but such seems to be its doom.

Bookkeeping for the Easy Payment Trade.

WE are often asked by firms in the easy payment trade if there is published a complete range of account books specially for their trade. There is no such thing, as far as our knowledge goes, therefore most firms have had to invent a system of bookkeeping of their own.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, S.E., well known to our readers as manufacturers of perambulators, in carrying on a large retail business, use a set of books and a system designed by Mr. Harry V. Lloyd. We were recently permitted to examine their office arrangements, and our readers may obtain some benefit from a description of same.

In the first place this firm employ neither canvassers nor collectors, and further allow no goods to go out on the hire system. Their business is done exclusively on a promissory note.

When an article is purchased the following form is filled up by the customer:—

Gentlemen,—Kindly supply me with one of your _____ as shown in Catalogue No. _____ Price £ _____ s. _____ d. Carriage Free and Warranted. I wish to pay you by instalments of £ _____ s. _____ d. every _____ and now enclose £ _____ s. _____ d. as deposit or first payment.

Name _____ Employed for _____
Address _____ Address _____
Reference, Mr. _____
Occupation _____ Address _____

The customer next signs the following:—

£ _____ London, _____
I promise to pay _____ or order the sum of _____ pounds,
shillings, and _____ pence, by instalments of _____
commencing on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.
In case of default in any one payment the balance to become payable within
one month from such default. Value received by _____
The above being balance of amount for same.
Signed _____
Security _____

The goods are now delivered and a special receipt note signed as follows:—

No. _____ Date _____
Mr. _____
Please receive in good condition from Messrs. _____
Received by _____
Delivered by _____
To pay £ _____ s. _____ d.

Next follows the copying of the particulars on the order form into the order book, which is provided with an index.

From the order book all sales are posted to the ledger. This is a very large book specially ruled for Lloyd & Co.'s trade. Each page consists of 36 lines to accommodate an equal number of accounts. To follow a single line from left to right we have first the number of the order, then the name of the customer, his folio in the order book, the article purchased, and its value. The remainder of the line is split up into twelve distinct divisions of five columns, one group for each month. The first entry is the deposit, and then follow the weekly instalments. A balance is struck each month and shown in the first column of each group of columns. The total of the 36 balances on each page shows the amount outstanding on each page per month. A glance at any one of the accounts shows how the customer has been paying and what is due.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. expect all their accounts to be settled within two years. A blank ledger page is left for payments during the second year of the run of an account. The customer's name is placed on the line in the second page corresponding to that used the first year. The instalments as received are signed for on a card, upon which is given the folio of the ledger, the name of the article bought, its value, terms of payment, and the date of the first payment. A day book is used for entering the instalments as received. This book is arranged with two pages for each day, instalments on one page and cash sales and deposits on the other. At the end of each week a page is left for the total amount received.

Each week the bookkeeper goes through the ledger and examines each account. If a customer is more than a week in arrears he is sent a printed notice respectfully informing him that his instalment is now due, and asked to remit. If no notice is taken of this, number two letter is sent him, as follows:—

Dear _____
We again call your attention to our note of the _____, and trust,
reminding you of the payments due for the _____
this will now have your immediate attention. Yours truly,

If another week passes without any reply the following letter is sent:—

Mr. _____
Dr. _____
We are rather surprised you have paid no attention to either of our former notices asking for the payment due on the _____
and must now request your immediate attention in order to prevent any unpleasant proceedings which we shall be compelled to take, failing your prompt settlement.

Yours truly,

At the fourth week the final notice is issued, as follows:—

FINAL APPLICATION.

Dear Sir,—You have not taken any notice of our letters asking for payment of £ _____ s. _____ d. due to us for the _____ you purchased. You will only have yourself to blame in being put to the expense of Solicitor's costs and Court fees.

We will, however, wait until _____ next, to give you the option of paying these expenses, by making some arrangement with us; and if we do not hear from you before that day the case will be placed in the Court, without fail.

Yours truly,

The account is then handed over to the solicitor, who makes a formal demand for payment. If not arranged the account is now transferred from the ledger to the County Court ledger. In this book is given on the left hand side the debt and all the legal expenses as they are incurred; also particulars of the order of the County Court. The right hand side of the page is devoted to the payments.

Each month Messrs. Lloyd & Co. are supplied with a list of the payments made into Court. If there are any defaulters the following letter is sent:—

Re C. C., No. _____

We find you have failed to comply with the order to pay _____ into Court on the _____ day of _____, and as we wish to save you further expense, we advise you to pay money in by _____ next, and keep the payments regularly paid in future, otherwise we shall be compelled to proceed further. Trusting this will not be necessary.
Yours truly,

This firm, it will be understood, sue upon a promissory note, and they make it a rule to follow a customer right up to commitment. They always fight bills of sale, except they are drawn by money-lenders.

We are compelled to say that a simpler and more accurate system of bookkeeping than that in use in Messrs. Lloyd's counting-house cannot be desired, and it is surprising how few were their losses last year through keeping their customers to their engagements.

Failure Information.

Re JOSEPH LETHER, Furniture and Domestic Appliance Dealer, 63, Victoria Road, Scarborough.

The above debtor attended the Scarborough Bankruptcy Court, on April 15th, for public examination. The debtor's statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £111 7s. 2d., and assets £73 14s. 3d. In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced business seven years ago, and when he filed his petition he had £10 in the bank. His furniture and stock-in-trade were insured for £250. He was pressed for money shortly after last Christmas. He had a judgment summons against him just before Christmas, but he paid that. He alleged his failure to have been caused by illness and bad trade. He valued his stock, &c., at £60. About two years ago he sent £15 worth of goods to a man at Bournemouth, but when he applied for payment of same his letter was returned through the Dead Letter Office. In September last he backed another bill, for a man named Sharply, the amount being £15. When the bill became due Sharply had disappeared, and debtor had to meet the bill. He estimated his net profit at 30s. per week, and his household expenditure at 25s. per week. He had set down a sum of £5 in his statement of affairs as due to him, but he could not remember who it was owed him the money. The examination was finally adjourned until May 13th.

Death of an Old Sewing Machine Maker.

IT is with great regret we chronicle the death of Mr. Walter Williams, at the age of sixty-one, which occurred last month.

Mr. William's career takes us back to the early days of the sewing machine trade. He took a single room in a building of sixteen rooms, situated in Charlotte Street, Blackfriars, London, in the year 1859, where he commenced to manufacture sewing machines for the trade. Here he produced the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Thomas, making the latter for W. F. Thomas & Co.

So successful was he that in a comparatively short time his business required the whole building, and he had working for him as many as thirty men. About 1877 a misunderstanding arose with the Thomas Company, and he sold off his factory and opened a repairing shop in Leonard Street, Finsbury. In 1880 he removed to 11, Broad Street, Golden Square, W., where he has been retrieving his somewhat fallen fortunes carrying on a large business in all kinds of domestic machinery, and doing repairs for the public and the trade.

Mr. Williams leaves behind him three sons, Walter, Henry William, and George. All of these have been thoroughly taught every branch of the sewing machine trade, and Walter is connected with the White Company. The two latter intend to carry on the business as heretofore, and we hope they may succeed.

L'Hollier's Catalogue.

SOMEWHAT late in the season Mr. Leon L'Hollier's illustrated price lists have come to hand. One is devoted to children's carriages, mail carts, &c., and the other to English and foreign wicker goods. Both are printed and illustrated in first-class style.

This firm is noted for novelties, as we have before had occasion to remark, their latest being "Goldendine," described in our last issue. Numerous other specialities are illustrated in their list before us, and also a full range of invalid carriages.

We have never seen such a complete list of wicker and rush goods as shown in the other list. It comprises hand-baskets, work-baskets, flower-stands, work-tables, fire-screens, cradles, dress-stands, chairs, and tea tables in such a variety of handsome designs as to quite astonish one.

THE "ADVANCE" CATALOGUE.—We have to hand, from the makers, 59, Holborn Viaduct, a copy of the Advance Perambulator Catalogue. It contains illustrations of some sixteen different styles of carriages, of wicker, steel, papier mache, and wood. The "Viaduct" No. 7, with papier mache body, is an uncommonly fine carriage; so, too, is the "Rustic" No. 10.

SEWING MACHINE EXPORT FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

COMPILED BY THE U.S. SEWING MACHINE TIMES.

FOR THE YEAR 1886.				FOR THE YEAR 1887.				FOR THE YEAR 1888.				FOR THE YEAR 1889.			
Week Ending.	Cases for Week.	Total Value Date.	Total Value for Date.	Week Ending.	Cases for Week.	Total Value Date.	Total Value for Date.	Week Ending.	Cases for Week.	Total Value Date.	Total Value for Date.	Week Ending.	Cases for Week.	Total Value Date.	Total Value for Date.
5	1,533	1,533	\$39,459	Jan. 4	1,367	1,367	\$31,519	Jan. 3	3,418	3,418	\$69,588	Jan. 8	1,673	1,673	\$34,260
12	1,275	2,808	63,928	" 11	1,523	2,890	78,595	" 10	2,024	5,442	115,489	" 15	1,348	3,021	70,621
19	1,159	3,967	87,578	" 18	1,056	3,946	19,858	" 17	1,926	7,368	148,681	" 22	1,585	4,606	99,413
26	1,405	5,372	117,192	" 25	1,908	5,854	35,078	" 24	1,512	8,880	181,799	" 29	2,475	7,081	131,912
3	702	6,074	134,225	Feb. 1	1,222	7,076	44,136	31	1,640	10,520	259,916	Feb. 5	1,805	8,946	163,549
9	2,042	8,116	158,848	" 8	609	7,685	14,541	7	972	11,492	240,928	" 12	3,201	12,207	229,916
16	1,037	9,153	283,048	" 15	1,596	9,281	39,313	14	2,721	14,213	332,712	" 19	2,066	14,273	273,070
23	1,502	10,655	39,252	" 22	1,141	10,422	22,813	21	1,232	15,445	379,815	" 26	1,993	16,266	303,611
30	1,379	12,034	50,721	March 1	2,358	12,782	46,842	28	2,436	17,881	419,922	March 5	1,405	17,671	325,895
6	1,987	14,021	37,654	" 8	2,981	15,761	54,760	6	818	18,699	433,365	" 12	1,044	18,715	354,576
13	999	17,067	18,622	" 15	2,315	18,076	70,444	13	995	19,604	459,443	" 19	1,496	20,211	389,661
20	2,147	19,067	37,629	" 22	2,273	20,349	41,842	20	1,578	21,182	490,436	" 26	1,945	22,156	412,730
27	3,312	22,515	55,560	" 29	798	21,147	14,658	27	777	21,953	508,187	April 2	1,775	23,931	457,192
4	2,002	27,965	41,034	April 5	1,787	22,934	32,966	3	782	22,935	528,932	" 9	2,495	26,426	500,833
11	2,175	32,140	56,508	" 12	1,159	24,093	19,779	10	1,022	23,957	548,452	" 16	2,528	28,954	545,311
18	2,015	34,155	77,594	" 19	2,111	26,204	42,824	17	1,854	25,811	584,279	" 23	2,283	31,237	582,239
25	1,474	35,629	31,247	" 26	3,121	29,325	61,209	24	1,711	27,522	618,323	" 30	2,446	33,683	630,101
2	2,806	38,435	61,784	May 3	1,512	30,837	26,860	1	2,251	29,773	670,780	May 7	1,571	35,254	657,335
9	3,271	41,706	65,810	" 10	1,362	32,199	23,847	8	771	30,544	684,552	" 14	931	36,185	677,600
16	2,175	43,323	45,322	" 17	2,191	34,390	59,487	15	848	31,392	702,831	" 21	1,893	37,218	714,818
23	2,806	46,116	77,594	" 24	1,897	36,287	41,044	22	1,746	33,138	743,886	" 28	2,262	40,340	761,604
30	2,806	48,909	807,841	June 1	2,277	38,564	44,174	29	984	34,122	767,386	June 4	2,527	43,167	814,969
7	2,806	51,706	809,625	" 4	1,111	39,675	17,663	5	1,464	35,586	808,259	" 11	1,939	45,106	852,876
14	2,445	42,120	47,514	" 11	2,445	42,120	47,514	12	2,194	37,780	841,758	" 18	2,235	47,341	903,153
21	1,897	44,017	45,363	" 18	1,897	44,017	45,363	19	1,911	39,691	871,493	" 25	1,580	48,921	936,579
28	914	44,931	18,655	" 25	914	44,931	18,655	26	1,599	41,290	908,259	" 2	2,364	51,285	974,208
5	1,610	46,541	25,118	" 2	1,610	46,541	25,118	3	1,479	42,769	943,700	" 9	2,052	54,237	1,026,508
12	1,621	48,162	34,161	" 9	1,621	48,162	34,161	10	1,075	43,844	994,714	" 16	1,405	55,342	1,050,311
19	2,022	50,184	34,161	" 16	2,022	50,184	34,161	17	1,306	45,150	1,022,807	" 23	1,269	56,611	1,090,185
26	1,314	51,498	17,083	" 23	1,314	51,498	17,083	24	1,628	46,778	1,052,807	" 30	1,640	58,251	1,124,939
3	1,908	53,406	34,510	" 30	1,908	53,406	34,510	31	2,755	49,533	1,081,814	Aug. 6	2,128	60,379	1,166,298
10	1,179	54,585	21,709	" 6	1,179	54,585	21,709	7	1,478	51,011	1,107,048	" 13	2,353	62,702	1,214,156
17	2,332	56,917	43,605	" 13	2,332	56,917	43,605	14	2,384	53,395	1,152,399	" 20	1,466	64,168	1,244,869
24	2,411	59,328	43,740	" 20	2,411	59,328	43,740	21	2,367	55,762	1,196,208	" 27	2,054	66,222	1,283,631
31	1,624	60,952	26,787	" 27	1,624	60,952	26,787	28	2,490	58,252	1,253,538	Sept. 3	2,224	68,486	1,326,050
7	2,020	62,972	36,674	" 7	2,020	62,972	36,674	8	1,525	59,777	1,275,403	" 10	1,111	71,597	1,326,050
14	1,423	64,395	26,769	" 14	1,423	64,395	26,769	11	840	60,617	1,280,337	" 17	1,879	73,476	1,413,609
21	1,835	66,230	35,302	" 21	1,835	66,230	35,302	18	2,345	62,962	1,343,127	" 24	921	74,397	1,432,384
28	1,529	67,759	28,734	" 28	1,529	67,759	28,734	25	1,771	64,733	1,399,088	Oct. 1	1,868	76,265	1,467,752
5	2,202	69,961	32,592	" 5	2,202	69,961	32,592	2	3,804	68,627	1,452,504	" 8	4,707	80,972	1,533,904
12	1,815	71,776	27,379	" 12	1,815	71,776	27,379	9	1,187	69,814	1,472,726	" 15	2,428	83,400	1,575,847
19	1,511	73,287	37,718	" 19	1,511	73,287	37,718	16	1,970	71,784	1,521,079	" 22	2,482	85,882	1,608,122
26	870	74,157	17,715	" 26	870	74,157	17,715	23	1,103	72,887	1,544,500	" 29	3,023	88,905	1,654,958
3	2,212	76,369	37,590	" 3	2,212	76,369	37,590	30	2,192	75,079	1,583,342	Nov. 5	3,393	92,298	1,713,330
10	3,208	79,577	57,599	" 10	3,208	79,577	57,599	6	1,474	76,553	1,609,984	" 12	2,795	95,003	1,751,506
17	1,493	81,070	34,217	" 17	1,493	81,070	34,217	13	1,143	77,696	1,630,749	" 19	1,483	96,386	1,781,171
24	2,255	83,325	38,518	" 24	2,255	83,325	38,518	20	1,266	78,962	1,657,562	" 26	1,827	98,213	1,814,654
31	1,987	85,312	29,997	" 31	1,987	85,312	29,997	27	1,279	80,241	1,698,791	Dec. 3	1,475	99,688	1,839,191
7	2,312	87,624	58,736	" 7	2,312	87,624	58,736	4	1,591	81,832	1,721,614	" 10	3,279	102,967	1,862,329
14	2,273	89,807	60,420	" 14	2,273	89,807	60,420	11	1,979	83,808	1,770,377	" 17	3,558	106,525	1,895,379
21	2,876	92,773	61,701	" 21	2,876	92,773	61,701	18	3,520	87,337	1,833,821	" 24	2,575	109,100	1,928,235
28	2,848	95,621	49,294	" 28	2,848	95,621	49,294	25	2,993	90,330	1,889,975	31	1,457	110,667	2,034,337

Good Advice.

By EMMER AND FELLER.

We all have our ideas as to the best way to show up a machine with intent to sell the same, and not a few of us consider that our way is as good, if not a little better, than anybody else's. I will not attempt to tell the brethren how to go to work in every instance, nor do I claim to be able to give advice that will cover every point, but I will say this: The best and surest way to sell a machine is to *sell it*. Possibly no two salesmen go to work in precisely the same manner, and such as have a regular way, one that is suited to their class of trade or customers,—for upon this much depends,—will not derive as much real benefit from what I am going to say, but the new man, who must adopt the methods of those who have gathered experience in this field, may find some points, the observance of which, either in the positive or negative, will be of help to him in effecting his ends—making sales.

Among experts it has of late become quite the thing to show up a machine by showing what can be done on it in the way of embroidering, either with or without attachments. Others, too, a little more skilled, will, where it seems advisable, do a little etching in silk, tinsel, &c. These methods are often productive of good results where the machine is not being bought strictly for household purposes; while a woman who has two, or four, or even more children to clothe, would be sooner induced by the method I mean to illustrate. One more word about embroidery and any kind of art work. While it is a good way, and often brings about a sale, take my advice, and don't practice before your prospective customer. Don't work and fret over a task you cannot perform readily and with every appearance of being master of the situation. If you hesitate or make any mistakes they will tell against you and your machine, and may spoil a prospect which might have been good had you shown up the machine as doing something simpler, but with which you were better acquainted.

I will tell you the way followed by a very successful agent, and he ascribes his easy sales to the interest excited by this procedure. Get some fine white goods, suitable for making a doll's dress, which need not be expensive, and have it all prepared beforehand. With everything in readiness a real pretty garment can be made in an hour or so by a skilful operator, and no other should show up a machine. Fine, thin material works easily and shows up nicely. Ruffling, tucking, shirring, hemming, hem-stitching, and feather-stitching can thus be shown to good advantage. The outlay of anything but time is not great, and of course where there is little or no hope of effecting a sale it is not advisable to go to the trouble, but, where there is any chance of making a deal this will be of the utmost assistance, and will certainly pay. Of course it takes some skill and some patience as well, but after making two or three you will be able to make them very quickly. Your audience will soon become interested in your task, and will eagerly watch the little garment grow in your hands, from what seemed plain pieces of goods to a shapely little dress, nicely ornamented and suggesting all kinds of possibilities in garments of a larger size. But don't try the plan if you don't like it, though I will venture to say that if you do, and go to work about it in a proper way, you will agree with me that it is better, in many cases, than showing up art work imperfectly done. Another thing in its favour is that in an hour you have a finished article to show, while an hour's work on etching or any of those finer grades of work will barely show anything for the time expended, and unless the party be one who can realise the quality of the work, they will be discouraged at the small result.

Now that I have told you what to do, I likewise wish to express myself on the other side and tell you what not to do. In a case when, in competition with another machine, you can't sell yours, don't, in the name of all that is honourable, offer to furnish your competitor's machine for 25 dols. Oh, how many men in the trade do this! It is a mean trick, and one which, in every case, reflects damagingly on the perpetrator. It cannot always be done, but, in some instances, it can, and, with shame be it said, is done. "My friend, let us sit down and reason together." Have you any right to do it?

Let us suppose you to be the agent of a company that protects you in territory and the maintenance of prices. You, too, work on that basis, and will not break your regular price; but what is the actual condition of things when you offer to sell your competitor's machine at a broken price? Are you not for the time a dealer in that company's machines, and haven't you destroyed your reputation as a square dealer by breaking the price—not on his machine, but on one like his, which you bought, thus becoming a dealer in the same goods with him, and placing yourself under a shadow?

Besides, you are giving your business a black eye, are branding yourself and the other man as a scamp, are giving the people a chance to speak slightly of a business it should be your constant endeavour to elevate. No other tradesmen will do such mean tricks, nor will they speak in the scathing way of others in the same line. You should always strive to make people think well of the business you follow, of the goods you sell, and, first, last, and all the time, of yourself.

Remember you don't sell the only first-class machine, nor the only one worth a decent price. You know this to be a fact, and how does it look when a man makes a change—and changes are not uncommon—to praise up a machine he has heretofore considered—or made it appear he did—worthless. Don't throw mud.—*S. M. News.*

Wanderings for the Benefit of the Craft.

By YARD WIDE.*

IN my early days at canvassing I used to avoid a fine house as I would a pestilence.

The average customer seemed the easiest to trade with and about as easy to collect from as any one else. I would dart around amongst the common classes and make my sales, and this class—we might say the average class—took my attention exclusively, and I was, on the whole, successful enough. But I found that the first-class customers would persist in buying the old "Repulsive," while my machine, which we will call the "Universal," was confined to the average class, or rather the labouring class, almost exclusively. And the "Upper Ten" would seem to say, "Well, I don't want that 'Universal' machine, for it is only a machine for the poor, and not at all fit to be in my house."

Well, this state of things might have gone on until now probably if I had not caught the "Repulsive's" manager claiming as much to a prospective customer. This nerved me, and I determined that henceforth I would brave the lion (to me) in his den—I would tackle the aristocrat in his palace, and that my favourite "Universal" should be raised to the esteem it so fitly deserved. My time of action was laid out, and should commence from date. The first Monday morning I called on Mrs. Highness, a lady to whom a poor sewing machine man dare not speak on the street, and whose house I had skipped numberless times, and frankly told her of my determination, and asked her if she would not encourage me as much as to let me put a machine in her house on trial. The result was sale No. 1 under the new regime.

I was very cautious lest it should end there, and the next afternoon I called on Mrs. Tipmost in the next block, a lady who had occasionally rented a machine for a couple of weeks at my office (just to suit her new sewing girl's fancy), and who knew me, but of course I didn't know her, that is, I "dassent." Well, I knew just about how Mrs. Tipmost looked on a sewing machine. A sewing machine was for poor people to do their sewing on; it was a machine for her sewing girl to do her sewing on, but not a machine for her—Mrs. Tipmost's—house, nor a machine for her nor her slim-fingered—society is the all—delicate and lovely daughters to use. Oh, no! a sewing machine was a machine made for *women to work with*. A machine for a woman to work with was a disgrace in her (a lady's) house. Her rich relatives should never find a sewing machine in her house, and when they would come

* *Sewing Machine News.*

on their gorgeous visits the sewing girl and the sewing machine would have come and gone.

If the rented machine was not sent for when ordered away she would order her "Perkins" to order a dray and have that plagued "Universal" sewing machine taken back to the office where it belonged ere the visitors' day arrived.

This was Mrs. Tipmost's version of a sewing machine duly "caught on to" by the ever alert observation of "yours very respectfully, 'Yard Wide.'" And here I was at the very door of this very Mrs. Tipmost on an errand to sell her a sewing machine. Oh, horrid thought! I silently prayed that the ring of the door bell could not be heard, and thus let me slink away into my oblivion again.

I wished that the Angel of Fortune, whom all true sewing machine men believe always hovers near, would swoop down and waft me away to the outskirts again.

The rural road was paved with gold to me then and there, and I wished I was on it driving my waggon and pony. But no, no such good (?) luck was to favour me. My cursing devil had no hole for me to drop into, or I would have said, "here goes nothing, let 'er go, Gallagher." A hole in the bottom of the sea was a paradise for me then rather than to be on a "fool's errand." The servant opened the door. Boys, we've all had that sinking feeling just at this time. It can't be explained, so, as you've all "been thar," I will refrain from telling a story you all know so well.

Well, the only thing I had armed myself with, outside of my regular stock of persuasiveness, &c., was Mrs. Tipmost's rent account at the office for the past two years. I was ushered into her presence.

It needed no explanation that it was not a social call. No, not by any means. No collecting call, she knew that. It wasn't bluntly to sell her a sewing machine. Oh, no. I was too smart for that. So I just weaved my net about her, and soothed her into submissiveness. She folded her arms, and asked me some questions about the machine, and then I knew the victory was won. Oh, if my girl had only been there at that moment she would have said, "You're a hero!"—thrown her arms around me, and said, "I'm glad you're mine. I'll marry you in twenty minutes," instead of going off and marrying the other fellow.

Well, I explained to Mrs. Tipmost that the machine always stayed in the sewing room, and that her visitors never intruded therein; showed her how much she would save—but hold, I musn't go too far right here, boys, or I'll make you sick—and while I had her nailed to the cross, right while the spell was on, I got a downright order for a very plain No. 2—just for the sewing room, you know.

The boys all know what a *start* means. So, with this humble beginning of the new *regime*, you can "bet your sweet life" I have the "Universal" just where it belongs. Now there are few mansions on that aristocratic street whose soul I haven't made happy, or, rather, who haven't made mine. And as I look back on the log cabin days, where my ambition used to sleep, I say to myself, "What a lesson!" The turning point was a fortune to me, and why should we let our competitors take the cream off the milk? I would just as soon take an upper ten for a trade as anybody. Indeed I've sometimes found it smoother sailing, at least as far as the trade is concerned, than the average customer. The average man does his own thinking, and the more ignorant he is the more opinionated he is in his thinking. You have these things to contend with, while a well-to-do man hasn't these rank opinions of his own. The average man cannot be driven or as easily reasoned with. He must be coaxed. He has small brains, but a reasonably large heart. He is, withal, a jolly animal, and loves a hearty laugh. He can be made to laugh, cry, swear, but he cannot be made to understand the force of a first-class argument—it is beyond his comprehension. You have to tickle him in the ribs or stomach or pocketbook to move him. Three avenues are wide open, well paved, and inviting travel—1st, his risibilities; 2nd, his palate; 3rd, his heart. Woe to the canvasser who tries to reason him into action or force him into a trade. The average man loves his pocketbook. Put something in it and he is your friend at once. These are fundamental principles. The experienced canvassers know this, and know that you have to handle them with soft gloves. Handle an ignorant man as you would an

egg in its shell. You can lead him around by the nose, for you clear the way, but if you push him or force him he flies the track. You can come nearer *making* a well educated or well-to-do man do what you want him to do than you can an illiterate, prejudiced individual. *Au revoir.*

Hints on Painting, Varnishing, and Polishing.

STAINING WOOD (Mahogany).—To stain wood mahogany take logwood and boil until you have a strong decoction. When cold, add some apple-cider vinegar—say, one-third of the quantity required. A simple application to the wood will give a good imitation, but if a fine job of staining is required, have some burnt umber mixed with just enough glue to bind or fasten the colour on the wood, being careful not to put on any more than just enough to accomplish that, as too much glue will spoil the next operation, and make the whole job a botch. Try it on a piece of wood first, and if, after this umber is dry, the wood takes the stain of logwood, it is right; if it does not absorb quickly, then it has too much glue in it. Mucilage is a little more expensive, but it is preferred to glue, using it in the same manner. When this is applied, or while wet, wipe with a rag; when dry stain the wood very freely with the logwood, using a sponge or rag to wipe out what the wood does not take, but do not rub so strongly as to work up the umber. Then shellac and varnish or polish as the case may be. The idea of the umber treated in this manner is to have it enter the grain of the wood, and lines seen through the logwood staining show the darker shades, the same as the natural wood.

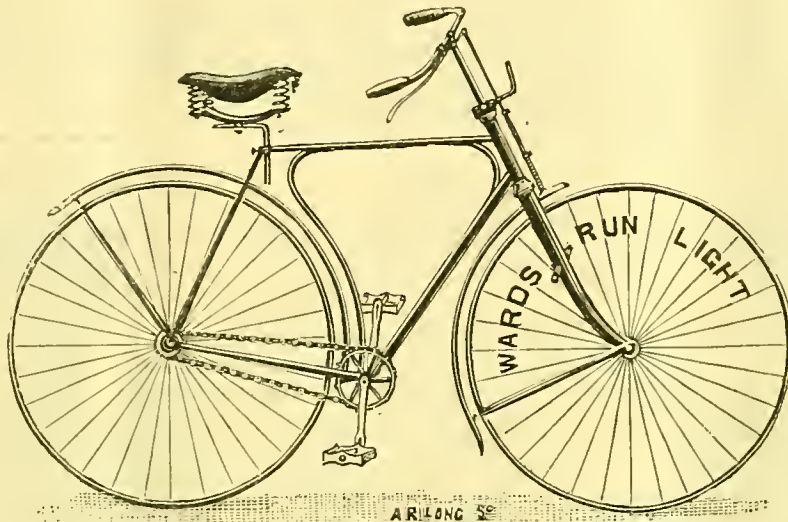
POLISHING WOOD (Varnish Polishing).—To polish wood is to give it a smooth glossy surface, and at the same time show all the beauty of the grain. It is an old art, and was used long before high-gloss varnishes came into common use. At first these varnishes were very expensive, and therefore common material was used, and by friction a high gloss was secured. Then the material or varnish used was not of such a high grade as to retain a gloss as long as polish would, and so, even for fine furniture and fine house-ornamenting, polishing was resorted to, and it is still done to this day on a great many articles where the wood is to be finished in the natural state, and for all fine articles, made of expensive wood, that are handled much, such as musical instruments, fine furniture, house-furnishing ornaments, and rich wood decorations for interiors. There are two kinds of polishing, varnish polishing and French polish. Varnish polishing is used for pianos and furniture with large surfaces, and is done in the following manner:—Take common corn starch, mix with turpentine and a little drying brown japan, and add any pigment to give it the colour of the wood to be filled. This can either be mixed thin enough to be spread and rubbed into the grain of the wood, or made into a paste and spread with a broad putty knife. When this is dry sandpaper, holding the paper evenly on, or under a block, and do it just enough to let the substance remain in the cells or grain of the wood, and take off the surplus. If a common job, or one that is not extra, two coats of polishing varnish can be applied after this, but if a first-class job is to be done, lay on a very heavy coat of scraping varnish. This can be bought already prepared, and will dry hard in about a week or ten days. Now, with a well-sharpened steel scraper, proceed to take off all this scraping varnish. You must start at one corner and proceed carefully, not cutting into the wood, but only the varnish. It is not a very hard job, as the varnish is prepared on purpose for this operation. Rub all over lightly with fine sandpaper, say No. 3, and clean and dust off. Over this give two coats of the best polishing varnish. Put away for at least a week or ten days, and longer, if possible. Next rub with fine pulverised pumice-stone and water, until a smooth, level surface has been secured, but you must be careful not to cut into the wood. Clean off with sponge and water, and dry with chamois skin. Then rub very evenly with sweet oil and woollen cloths and rotten-stone. When all the surface seems to have a little gloss and no scratches wipe with soft rags until all the oil and stone is cleaned off. Now take a piece of silk, and spreading some clean sifted wheat flour, rub

strongly until you have a fine polished surface. The flour absorbs all the oil, and where the work is handled it does not leave a mark that a light rub of the palm of the hand will not take off.

The "Runlight" Safety.

IN the present advanced stage of progress in cycle manufacture, the demand for light and strong machines is very great, and it is desired that they should be as free from vibration as possible. Many attempts to produce such a machine have been made by the use of joints, coiled

The head is of an improved socket arrangement, having adjustable cones, which enables the rider to put a slight drag on the steering handles if required. The top and bottom parts of the frame are brought round this socket and securely brazed, dispensing with the usual connections. The handle bar for steering is so constructed that the rider sits in an upright position more favourable to health than the curve form assumed by many riders. The wheels somewhat differ from the usual style as regards the hubs, which exceed the old pattern in length, thus giving steadiness to the wheel and a freedom from lateral vibration. The weight of the machine varies from 28 lbs. stripped to 38 lbs. with mud guards and brake complete. The careful manner in which the steel forgings are milled, turned and bored enables the maker to get the minimum of lightness with the maximum



springs, &c. Mr. E. Ward, of Wells Street, London, W., has accordingly come forward with a new curve stayed frame which he calls the "Runlight" (registered).

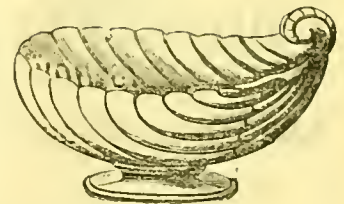
It will be seen from the engraving herewith that the upper and lower parts of the frame are connected by two stays; the larger stay running upwards from the driving wheel supporting the rider is so arranged that the waves of vibration are conveyed towards the front part of the frame, and are taken up by the small crescent-shaped stay, which conveys the waves back to the bottom part of the frame.

of strength. We recently examined at Mr. Ward's factory a steel forging for the bottom bracket, which carries the cranks and chain wheel, in its rough state weighing 2½ lbs., and when finished only 9 ounces.

When we first saw this machine we were so pleased with it that we at once placed an order for same. Our experience of the machine emboldens us to say that "Runlight" is no misnomer. It runs splendidly and is entitled to a place in the front rank for excellence of manufacture and easy riding.



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Cigar Stands, various, and elaborately mounted.

Flower Stands in polished Cocoanut, and also in original Cocoanut, on Bamboo Stands suspended by Chains.

Wall Brackets in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Photo Frames in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Whole Cocoanut polished, mounted, and finished to order.



BEST TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS CROSSED BIRKBECK BANK.

Embezzlement by a Singer Collector.

HARRY T. WHIBLEY, a respectably dressed young man, was charged on bail at the Chatham Police Court on the 14th April, with embezzling and stealing 2s. 6d. and other sums to the amount of £5 2s. 6d., the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Gillingham, on the 31st March.

Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough, of London, appeared to prosecute.

George Dennier, in the employ of the Singer Company at Chatham, said prisoner had been in the employ of the company under witness. The monies that the prisoner collected he would have to pay in to witness each evening. On the 1st April prisoner went out collecting; and witness did not see him again that day. Witness saw him again on the 9th, at prisoner's request, at his house in Rochester. There prisoner gave up to him certain books which were receipts which he would give for money. Prisoner said he stopped away because he had been drinking. Witness then made enquiries of certain people.

James Armsby, of Garden Street, Old Brompton, military tailor, said he saw the prisoner on the 1st of April in his house. Witness had had a Singer sewing machine and paid prisoner 15s. in silver. Prisoner gave him the coupon receipt produced.

Frederick Beard, seaman, living in the Dockyard, Chatham, said he had a Singer sewing machine. On the 1st of April prisoner called at his house at 8.30 and asked to be paid. Witness paid him 10s. and the prisoner gave the coupon receipt produced.

John Willmott, 12, High Street, Old Brompton, dealer, said that on the 31st March he saw the prisoner and paid him 2s. 6d. for which prisoner gave the receipt produced.

Dennier said he had not received the sums mentioned by Armsby, Beard and Willmott. It was the prisoner's duty to hand them over. Witness asked the prisoner, when he saw him on the 9th of April, what he had done with the money, and he said he had spent all except 28s. which he had paid for rent (7s. a week). Prisoner earned on the average 30s. a week (12s. 6d. salary and 19 per cent. commission).

Prisoner pleaded guilty. He said he got into arrears with his rent and went to borrow of a friend but could not see him. As he had promised to pay the landlady he paid her out of the money he had collected. He tried to get the money to pay that up, but failed to do so, and then he started drinking, and so kept on till the money was all gone.

Mr. Wansbrough said there had been so many similar cases that the company felt it their duty to take that case up. Prisoner had been suspended previously because he was drunk. He was taken back, and the next week he went and spent that money, and that was not all he had taken.

Prisoner asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case for the sake of his wife and young family.

The Magistrate, looking at the circumstances of the case, thought he would be right in inflicting a fine of 40s., or in default 21 days' hard labour.

New Company Registered.

HUTCHINS' SEWING MACHINE & DOMESTIC MACHINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company was registered on the 23rd of April by T. H. Stephens, solicitor, Cardiff. The objects of the company are to import and deal in sewing and other domestic machines, musical instruments, &c., for which purpose they will acquire premises situated at 19, Duke Street, Cardiff, and will have the sole agency in Cardiff of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Capital £10,000 in £10 shares. The first subscribers are D. R. Roberts, H. Frazer, E. Roberts, and J. Heald, all residents of Cardiff; G. F. Avery, Penarth; John Jones, Cardiff; H. H. Hutchins, Cardiff. The four first subscribers and J. T. David and G. Knell are to be the first directors.

The So-all Machine.

OUR readers will observe on another page an illustration of a new machine, called the "So-all." This machine possesses several novel features, which have been patented, and for its manufacture special machinery has been constructed. It is of British invention and British manufacture, and the proprietors of the patent rights have opened handsome showrooms at 3, Oxford Street, —one of the finest positions in London. Here they display unusual enterprise, keeping a large staff of instructors to attend to the visitors, which are always numerous. A very large number of persons seem to be interested in the advent of a hand lock-stitch the retail price of which is only 30s., and for an extra 25s. not only a stand, but a cover, can be obtained. The So-all appeals specially to that class of people which desires to purchase a machine for cash at a low figure. We have tried it on several occasions, and can vouch for it being ingenious in construction, well made and finished, and an uncommonly cheap line for dealers to handle.

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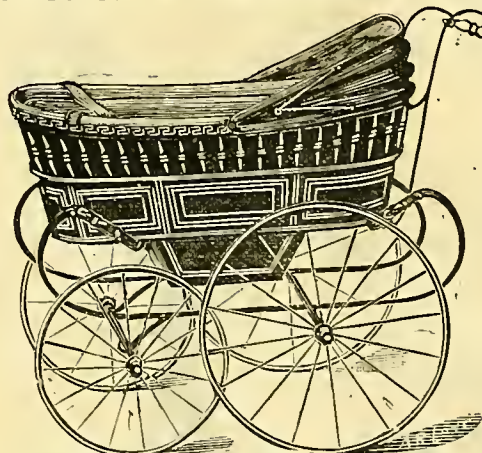
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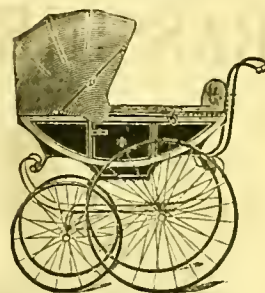
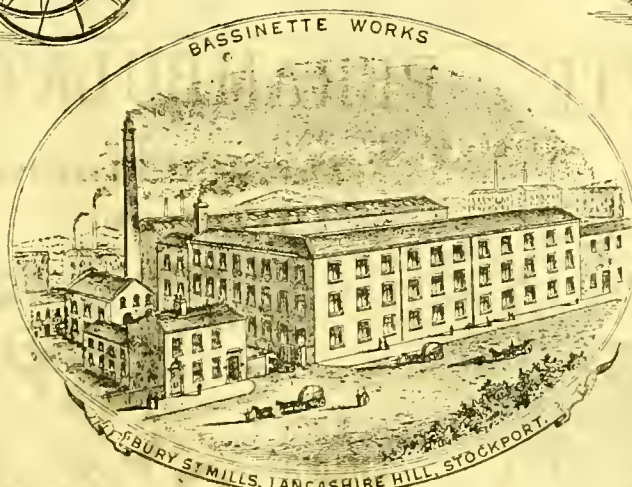
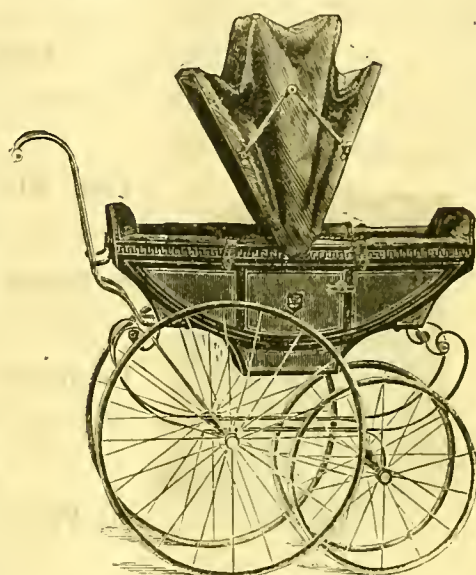
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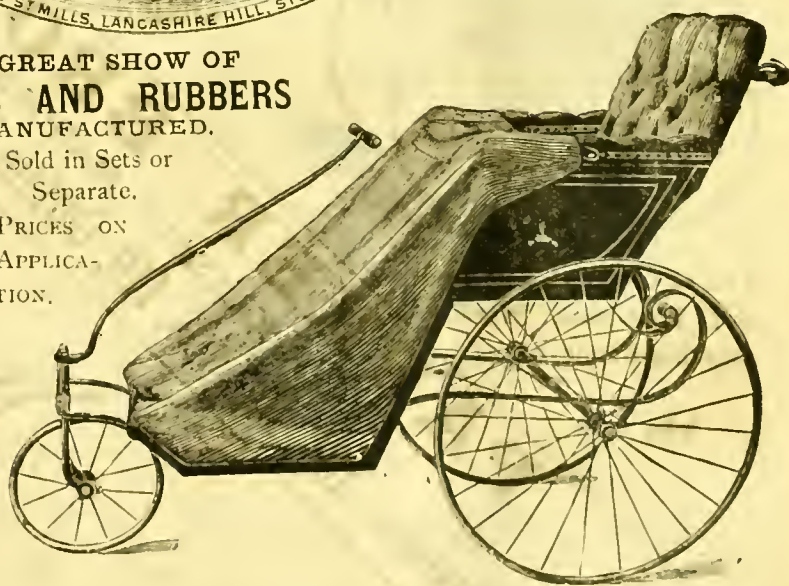
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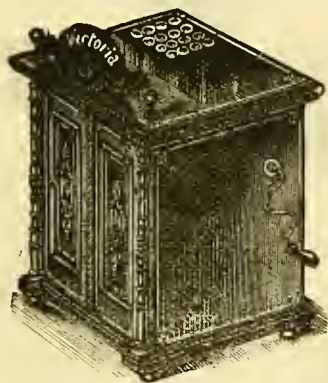
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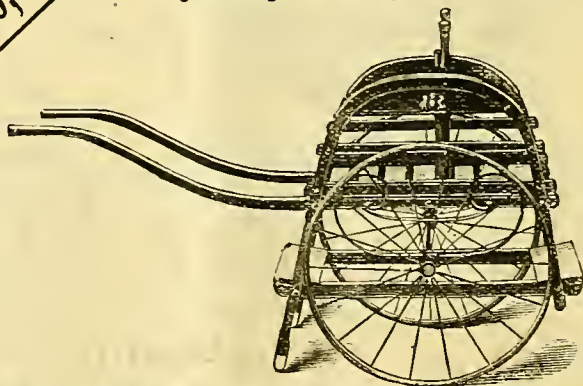


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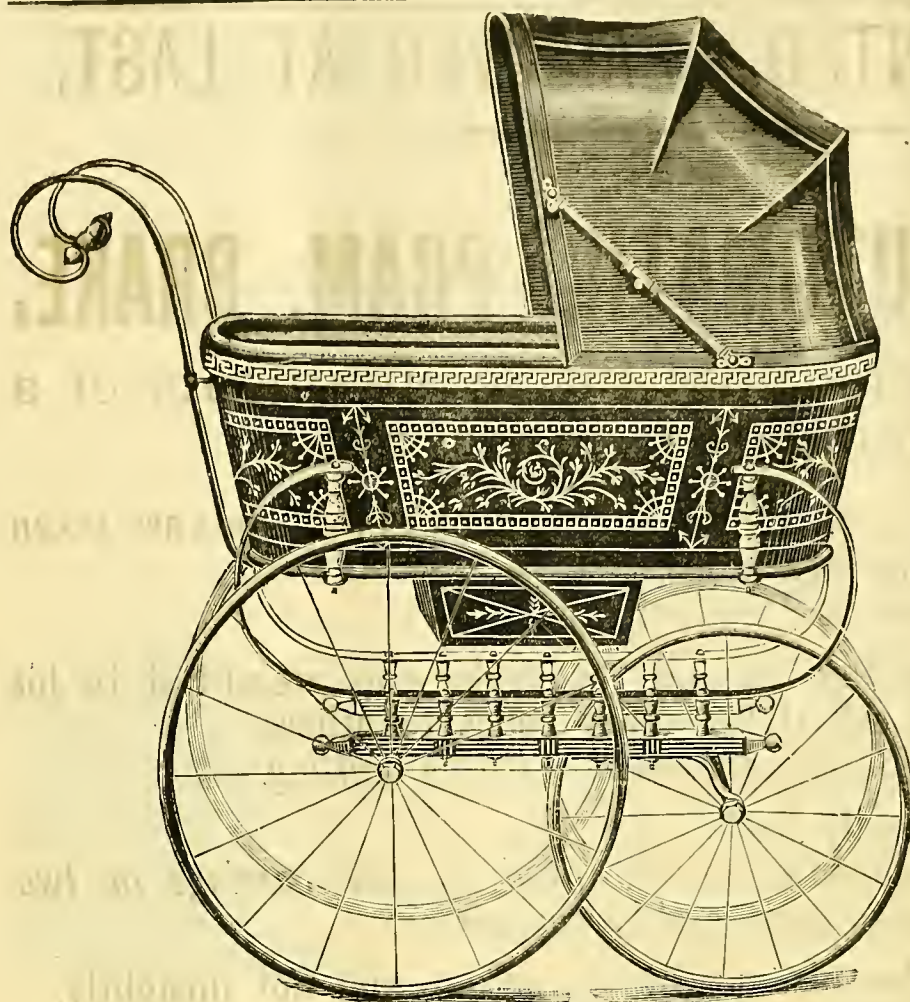
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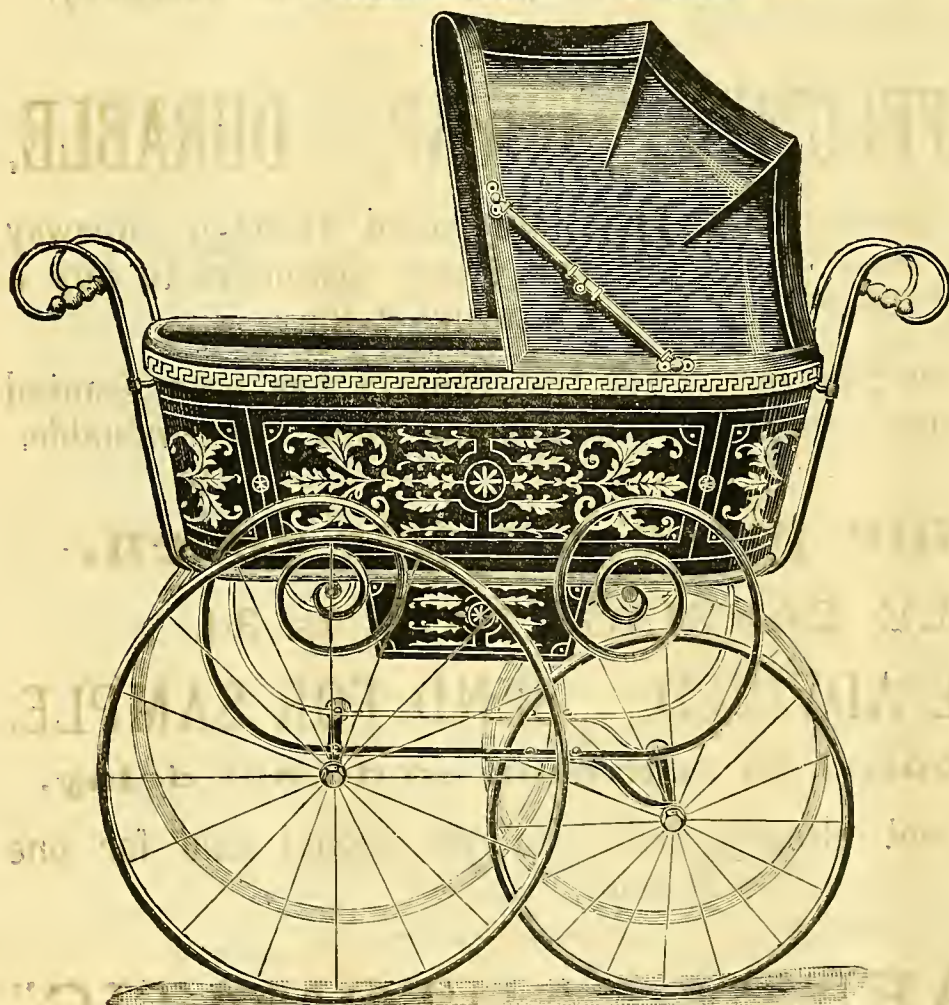
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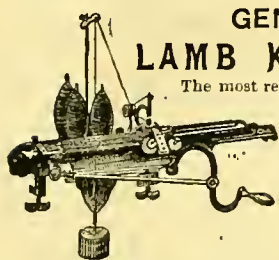
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Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "*A Defence of the Hire System.*"

(Continued from our April Number.)

CHAPTER XXXV.

WHEN DOES A HIRE AGREEMENT FALL UNDER THE BILLS OF SALE ACTS?

In further consideration of the case of the North Central Wagon Company *v.* M. S. & L. Railway Company (13 App. Cases, p. 554; 35 Ch. Div., p. 191; 32 Ch. Div., p. 477) let us descend from the consideration of the august judgments of their lordships to the examination of the judgments given by the Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal. That consideration will be the more interesting and weighty when we bear in mind that their elder brothers in the House of Lords were of opinion that their younger brothers in the Court of Appeal had come to correct conclusions in this most important case.

Lord Justice Cotton, in giving judgment, said, "Of course the hiring and letting agreement cannot in itself be a bill of sale, but it may be looked at to see what the nature of the transaction was as regards the second part of the transaction (*i.e.*, referring to 9th section of the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, see ch. 26 for this section in full, as to whether it amounted to a security for the payment of money given by the grantor). It cannot be a bill of sale within the meaning of the 9th section, because it was not to secure the payment of money *by the grantor* thereof, which was the plaintiff company. But it was argued that the other two documents constitute a bill of sale." It will be remembered that there were three documents, (1) invoice debiting the North Central Wagon Company with 100 wagons at £1,000, but crediting them with the cheque for £257, payable to the Sheffield company, who were the original owners of the wagons, (2) receipt for £743, (3) hire agreement, the invoice and hire agreement bearing same date. It is also to be carefully noted that the North Central Wagon Company were the absolute owners of the wagons at the time they let the wagons out on the hire system to the Blacker Company, so that the hire agreement could not possibly be a bill of sale given by way of security by the GRANTOR *i.e.*, North Central Wagon Company.

We have previously pointed out that if a title can be proved to be good independently of any documents, such documents will not be considered bills of sale, although if there were no such independent title such documents would be "hit" by the Bills of Sale Acts. His Lordship says, quoting with approval *Woodgate v. Godfrey* (5 Ex. D., p. 24) "which shows that were there is a perfect (*i.e.*, independent, complete) transaction without the documents, those documents cannot be considered as bills of sale within the meaning of the Acts; and that is pretty evident, because if there is a title independently of the bill of sale, when all that the Act does is to declare that the bill of sale is void, that cannot vitiate or put an end to a title perfected before the bill of sale came into

existence at all." . . . His Lordship goes on to say, "Where, on the evidence, as in this case, there is a complete contract independently of, and previous to, the documents, and the documents cannot be looked upon as a memorandum of the agreement, in the sense that they are a record of the transaction, they cannot be within the fair construction of those words, "other assurances," bills of sale, so as to require registration or to require to be in the form required by the Act of 1882."

Lord Justice Bowen puts the facts in a nutshell. He states, "The wagons had belonged to the Blacker Company or to the Sheffield Wagon Company, or to both; and on or about the 18th February they became, unless the transaction is to be considered as null and void, the property of the North Central Wagon Company." It is plain from the above that the North Central Wagon Company were at the time of their letting out the wagons to the Blacker Company in the same position as any ordinary hire dealer about to let out a piano to a customer, as we have stated in a previous chapter. He then goes on to point out that the defendants must show that the plaintiffs' title *depended on a document*, and that the document was one which was avoided by the Act. He then states how Bills of Sale Acts do not cover verbal agreements, and that transactions void as bills of sale may yet be perfectly good and legal as verbal agreements. In the present case the learned Lord Justice did not think there was a bill of sale at all. He stated that none of the documents even amounted to "licences to take possession of goods" within the meaning of the Bills of Sale Act, 1878. He was of opinion that the difficulty which arose in interpreting the Bills of Sale Acts might be explained on the ground "that the legislature for its own wise purposes had not ventured to strike at TRANSACTIONS, but only at DOCUMENTS, so that if a person could make his transaction complete and effective in law or equity without the document, the Act could do nothing to affect his rights, and did not purport to do anything to affect his rights. That is a result which it may be said enables people to drive a coach and four through the Act of Parliament, but it is a result which follows from the very way in which the Act is drawn, and perhaps necessarily drawn." It will be noticed that his Lordship's remarks bear out exactly what we said when commenting on the case of *Redhead v. Westwood* (see our remarks towards the end of ch. 31). By all means let the legislature extend the Bills of Sale Acts to "transactions," *i.e.*, verbal agreements, and not confine them to "documents." The hire system would then be purged of its dross, and would start on a new career without being liable to be stigmatised as the scapegoat for all the offences of which its opponents allege it to be guilty. By this we mean that all "loans," whether made up of verbal or written agreements, should be registered as bills of sale. This of course would not in the least way affect ordinary hire agreements, for such are not loans, but sales on conditions. His Lordship commented on the importance of this case, and thought it a favourable opportunity of reviewing the leading cases bearing on the subject of receipts since the passing of the Bills of Sale Act, 1854. He says the earliest one is *Philips v. Gibbons*, 5 W. R., 527, in which there was a document which recited a sale of certain chattels by one person to another. It purported to let on hire other chattels *by the same deed* to the seller at a certain rent with the usual seizure clause. In that case the Court held registration necessary because there was no evidence of any sale at all, except by the instrument in question, and that instrument the Court held to be a mere coloured bill of sale. It was therefore an "assurance," and fell under the Act for want of registration.

(To be continued.)

A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations, by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our April Number.)

MR. W. ANDERSON and A. W. Murphy applied for a patent on the 14th of November, 1853, for improvements relating to the class of goods known as Ayrshire sewn work, used as collars, &c. A sewing machine is described, but the invention consists in using a black or coloured muslin as a ground fabric in lieu of white, whilst the sewing or embroidery produced upon its surface is white or coloured, or a combination of colours.

A patent was granted to Elmer Townsend, on the 24th of November, 1853, for certain improvements which had been communicated to him from William Butterfield. These improvements appear to have been confined to the formation of a one-thread chain stitch by the aid of a hooked needle, which after having passed through the cloth or material to be sewed, had its thread laid in its hook, so that on ascending again it drew up the thread with it, in a double or looped state, through the cloth and through the previously formed loop. This is a very simple machine, rather too simple to be durable and produce good and lasting seams.

Mr. Lewis Jennings obtained a patent on the 30th of November, 1853, in the specification of which he describes a novel kind of stitch produced by a vertical needle, having its eye near the point, and a hook or finger working in a horizontal direction beneath the fabric. This machine produces two peculiar forms of one-thread stitches, but is also capable if found desirable of producing the ordinary chain or tambour stitch. The patentee states that his improvements are of a sufficiently independent character to ensure the stability of the seams so formed, even though the thread be severed in several places. If this be really the case, which, however, with all due deference to Mr. Jennings, we are inclined to doubt, a very important improvement on the single thread stitch has yet to be made that will make a seam of stability, or one that is unrippable, which would be the *beau ideal* of a practical sewing machine. Machines which are chiefly worked by young girls should have as few parts as possible liable to derangement, and should be so constructed as to require the least possible delay in preparing for work, consequently the fewer threads there are and the fewer needles or instruments to be threaded the better. Although such a machine has not yet been put on the market, we feel confident the day is not far distant when such a machine will be produced. We will do our best to give a detailed account of Mr. Jennings' machine.

In producing the stitch by Mr. Jennings' machine the needle first descends through the cloth, carrying the thread with it, which thread is next to be extended into a loop. This is effected by the advance of a finger, which by taking up the thread on its point prevents it from being drawn back on the ascent of the needle. The loop is formed on the finger, and the needle depressed to form a second loop; the needle then rises slightly to slacken the

thread and expand or open the loop sufficiently to admit the point of the finger, which now advances to the position, thrusting the first formed loop through the second loop, which is being made by the ascent of the needle. When the needle has risen clear of the work it will have left a loop round the shoulder of the finger, at which moment the fabric advances, the thread having been slackened off to facilitate this operation. The needle then descends again to make another stitch, and the finger being still advanced, and held under the needle by suitable means, the needle will now pass through the loop on the shoulder of the finger, and as it continues to descend the finger will be drawn back. The loop thus caught by the needle will be drawn off the point of the finger, and the loop formed on the shoulder of the finger will be drawn forwards on to the point. The continued descent of the needle will carry the thread through the loop round the needle point, and when the thread is slackened by the partial rising of the needle the finger in its advance will carry the loop on its point through the loop formed by the slackened needle thread, and by a repetition of these movements a row of stitches will be produced at a very considerable expenditure of thread. The same objection, though to a less extent, applies to the other form of stitch. To produce this stitch it is requisite to change the cam previously used for working the finger for another capable of giving the motions required to suit the stitch.

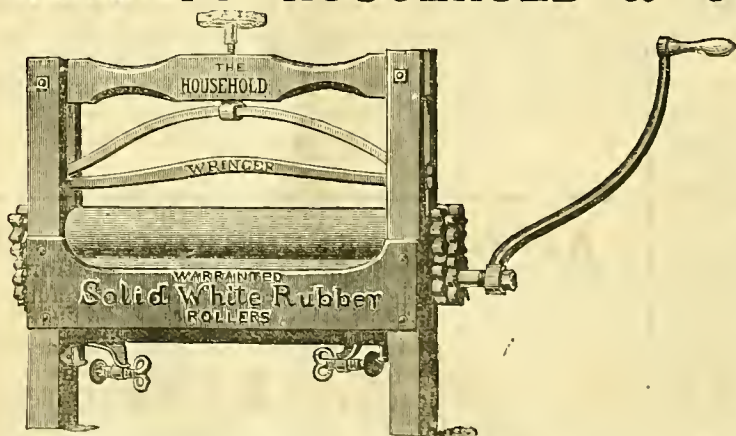
(To be continued.)

The Charge of Fraud against Sewing Machine Agents.

IN our March issue we reported the proceedings at the East Grinstead Petty Sessions, in which Bodo Varty and Henry Mills were indicted with fraudulently converting to their own use an organ-piano, the property of Messrs. Metzler and Co. The prisoners were then committed for trial.

At the last East Sussex Assizes the prisoners were brought up for trial. Mr. Ansell prosecuted, and Mr. Gill defended. Prisoners carried on business in East Grinstead, selling sewing machines and musical instruments. They had dealings with Messrs. Metzler and Co., the well-known firm of piano manufacturers, and in the autumn of last year they wrote to the firm and asked them to lend them an organo-piano and two American organs, as they were going to hold an exhibition in East Grinstead, and several other firms had promised instruments. After an interview, Mr. Coward, on behalf of the firm, agreed to lend the three instruments for a week prisoners promising to pay the cost of transit. A month elapsed, and as the instruments had not been returned letters were written to prisoners, but no replies were received. On December 2nd the two American organs were returned, and further correspondence ensued as to the organo-piano. In January it transpired that prisoners on November 12th exchanged the instrument for £17 10s. in cash, a horse "without warranty and all

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

faults," and a piano by Collard. The exchange was made with Mr. T. W. Pott, the landlord of the Railway Hotel, East Grinstead. The value of the organo-piano was £46. The horse was used by prisoners in their business. The prosecuting counsel stated that several executions had been levied on prisoners' goods, and, therefore, it was important for them to get cash. The representative of Messrs. Metzler stated that had the instrument been sold during the exhibition the firm might have given their approval. Mr. Pott, after detailing his deal with Mills and Varty, said he had always known them as respectable and honest tradesmen.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury for the defence, suggested that a misunderstanding occurred at the interview of prisoners with Mr. Coward, the firm's representative, and that they were under the impression that they took the instruments upon "sale or return." There could be no possible object in prisoners taking the instruments all the way to East Grinstead, paying the cost of the passage, if they had not the power to sell if a purchaser turned up as the result of the exhibition. He submitted that prisoners acted as they did in the honest belief that the transaction would receive the approval of Messrs. Metzler.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended prisoners to mercy.

Mr. Willis thoroughly approved of the verdict, and sentenced each prisoner to six months' hard labour.

Fire at Bradbury's Works.

ABOUT half-past nine on Thursday night, the 3rd of April, a young man informed the Oldham fire brigade of a fire having broken out in the drying stove at Messrs. Bradbury's sewing machine and bassinette works, at Oldham. The brigade at once left with a

steamer and a tender, followed by a tender from Townfield. On their arrival at Wellington Street it was found that a portion of the brigade belonging to the works had got a branch at work from the donkey engine, and were "playing" on a lot of sawdust and rubbish which had been placed in the firehole, immediately under the drying stove, which had become ignited through overheating. With the single branch the fire was extinguished, and the services of the Corporation Fire Brigade were not required. The damage, which is fully covered by insurance, is only slight, but the risk was very great, as the fire was immediately underneath the place where a large quantity of timber was placed for drying.

Further Reduction in Mangle Prices.

DEALERS were treated to a new surprise on the 22nd of last month, viz., the receipt of a letter from the makers announcing a further reduction of about 10 per cent., "owing to the continued fall in the price of pig iron."

This makes the second reduction this year, and prices are now almost at "low water" mark.

A large number of dealers had given up the sale of mangles, owing to the several advances last year. They will now probably see their way to resume the trade. We sincerely hope they will, as the makers are showing every disposition to give them the full advantage of a reduction in the cost of raw material. We are told by some makers that under the new terms dealers are allowed a greater reduction than the condition of the iron market justifies, and that maker's profits will suffer thereby. An increased trade, no doubt, will result from these concessions, and, if so, the makers will have no cause to complain.

THE NEW NO. A. HIGH-SPEED MANUFACTURING VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1890.



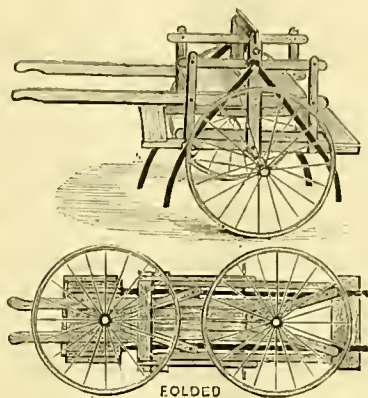
Gold Medal, Paris, 1890.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.
THE **Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.**
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fordham's Novelties.

A visit we recently made to the extensive showrooms of Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons, Limited, 36 to 40, York Road, King's Cross, London, N., has proved to us that this firm supply a large number of articles which it would be well worth the while of our readers to examine.

These goods comprise an assortment of labour-saving appliances almost without limit. We specially noticed a fine line of kitchen appliances, comprising potato mashers and strainers, meat choppers, egg beaters, and apple and



potato parers. A new extending clothes prop next met our view, which is very cheap, and can be used as a clothes horse as well as a clothes prop.

A few months back we referred to the Patent Unbreakable Steel Pulp Ware sold by this firm. It is having an immense sale, and largely taking the place of earthenware. It is not brittle nor liable to chip, but light, elastic, and undoubtedly durable. This material is made into tubs and basins of all shapes, waiters, crumb and

bread trays, flower vases, &c. The designs and colouring as well as shapes are unquestionably handsome.

One of Messrs. Fordham's latest novelties is the St. Pancras Children's Folding Dog-cart, which we illustrate. It can be folded up as shown, so that six carts only take the space of one. The importance of this is obvious, not only in saving carriage, but space at home.

On examining Messrs W. B. Fordham & Son's lists, our readers will find many other domestic appliances and labour saving articles which sell well and yield a good profit.

Hall's Bazar Forms.

There is now being introduced into this country by Mr. J. W. Appleton (who was formerly with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company in America) an exceedingly ingenious and useful invention which is



worthy of the attention of our readers. We allude to Hall's portable and adjustable dress and skirt forms. The object of the invention is clearly shown in the accompanying woodcut.

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

HOME.



Invalid Furniture.

Combination

Mail Carts.

EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HUST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

It consists of a wood post with a folding foot and an elaborate arrangement of wires, enabling the form to be adjusted to suit the shortest as well as the tallest person, and as regards waist measurements, expansion is provided for up to 36 in. and 60 in. hip measurement. Any alteration is effected easily and rapidly, and when the form is not in use it can be folded up like an umbrella, and placed in a neat portable case.

There are three kinds of forms. One a full figure, one a skirt with iron post to which a bust can be added at any time, and the third a skirt form with wood pin.



We need not dwell upon the usefulness of a good dress form. Every lady knows the annoyance of standing while her dress is being draped and trimmed. By expending a few shillings on this invention, she need experience such annoyance and fatigue no longer. She can adjust the form to her exact size, and tell at a glance how a dress would suit her.

The sewing machine trade of America has taken up the sale of this invention with great success, and we can strongly recommend English dealers to inquire further into its merits. The offices of Hall's Bazar Form Company are at 139, Regent Street, London, W., where full particulars and samples can be obtained.

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

THE GLASGOW SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

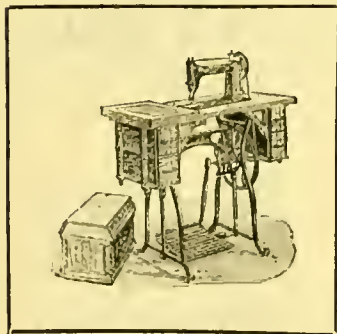
DEAR Mr. Editor,—What has become of your correspondent, "A Labourer," of March 1st. He promised to give us a letter entitled "Curios on Canvassing," but perhaps he has not "dug" deep enough to find it yet, and is still at "The Diggins." We are anxiously waiting his carrying out of that undertaking. We do not doubt his ability as a correspondent, but we cannot give him much credit for his knowledge of the Glasgow system. We admit his able letter, which we call flattery, or, as a O.C. with a bad brief holding forth to the jury when he thinks the judge is having a nap. What does your correspondent's letter prove? He goes on to say its principles are right, just, and nothing will stop it, and that it ought to succeed. That is his opinion, but why accept his opinion without proof? If he knows so much about its good qualities, are we not entitled to an explanation? Then he says we have been able to see very many who have greatly benefited by it—viz., made men who appeared worse than fools, and "how these enjoy it!"—that is my personal experience. I have known one or two that have been tried as canvassers, and as a collector and manager, also everything else, and were complete fools through their stupid ways and unsatisfactory ratio; and yet remain as unprofitable humbugs as ever. Still they can be constituted superintendents, under the Glasgow System, with about 50s. per week and a commission on sales. Well may your correspondent say, "How these enjoy it!" It still bears out my previous letter, in which I called the

Honour upon Honour.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has just been conferred on our President

FOLLOWING THE

HIGHEST AWARD TO SEWING MACHINES



GAINED BY US

AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION:

"THE GRAND PRIZE."



SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

An Agent Wanted in Every Town,

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

The best Sewing Machines for Family Use, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Bootmaking, &c., &c., and Special Machines for various manufacturing purposes.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

system "favouritism." At that time I dealt with the agreement itself and its effects, which your correspondent styles "knocking somebody down," but I should presume by that expression it knocks too hard for him to challenge it. Now, by summing it up short, we can credit this system with having brought about increased staff, increased sales, increased collections, increased expenses, and the least said with reference to "ratio" the better. I could quote figures to support my argument, but I cannot quite see the advisability of doing so, as it would not be quite the thing to open everybody's eyes. I have heard of people working for the glory of the thing, but I always thought the Singer Manufacturing Company went in for something more substantial. Dealing with collections, there is not the slightest doubt they are deteriorating in value per account; by the end of the present year it will surprise me very much if the average per account is not gone down 40 per cent.

"ONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE UNITY OF EQUALITY."

Scottish Notes.

The sewing machine dealer, pure and simple, is gradually retiring from the scene; now he is something more. Cycles are gradually occupying the chief position with many, while perambulators, wringers, &c., are marked features. A few years since Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, had sewing machine agents, simply. In all these instances the cycle is now first, the sewing machine second.

Is the sewing machine trade on the wane, or are the several agents more and more allowing the trade to drift into the hands of the great Singer, contenting themselves with the odd trick, and seeking to make a living out of something else? Never before were there so many good sewing machines in the market; these can certainly stand comparison with, and should contest inch by inch the ground with, the giant.

The strike at the Howe Machine Company's factory

is now at an end, but here sewing machine workers are not in demand. Shade of Elias Howe! this great factory is being devoted, more and more, to cycles, which are in great demand, and which we suppose yield larger profits than sewing machines.

The North British Machine Company, of 19, Carlton Place, and Crosshill, have also begun the manufacture of cycles at their new works. A long experience of the trade and its demands should enable them to turn out the right article at a proper price. Mr. Robertson informs me that his firm paid nearly £3,000 last year for safeties alone.

From many quarters I hear better accounts of the sewing machine trade; the labouring classes are, as a rule, in full employment at good wages, so that sales have been more easily effected; mining districts particularly report good prospects.

The Howe Machine Company have one of the most imposing show rooms for their retail business to be found anywhere. Centrally situated in Trongate, it comprises four floors, most lavishly ornamented externally, while the interior of the show room is said to have cost £1,000 for decorations alone. No wonder Mr. Gibbon, the attentive and conscientious manager, is a bit proud of his glittering palace, where are always most tastefully displayed the cycles and sewing machines of the company's manufacture.

The sewing machine trade in Edinburgh does not show the same bold front as in other leading cities. The Singer Company are quite modest in the appearance they make in Hanover Street, while over the way are the premises of Mr. Christian Back, long Singer Company's Edinburgh manager, now for some years on his own account, a man of probity and worth, who deserves success. Cockburn Street used to have several machine depots; now all have gone except the Howe. Prince's Street, the leading thoroughfare, is without a sewing machine shop.

HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"Admired, London."

FROM
1 to 10 GUINEAS.

Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.



Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.

THE HAYMERLE.

Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined. Carriages made specially for the Hire System, and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

It is pretty well known that the one man of energy and sagacity in the sewing machine trade in the north of Scotland is Mr. William Bain, of Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Clear-headed, active, and withal of most kindly nature, he well deserves the success that has flown to him of late years. He represents all the leading sewing machine houses—Bradbury, White, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, &c., besides importing direct American and German goods. His trade is, perhaps, the largest in Scotland outside Glasgow houses. Mr. Bain's cycle business is also on a big scale, employing quite a number of builders and repairers. The local *Punch* the other week had his portrait as their leading article, under the title "Safety, Bridge Street."

In Greenock Mr. Wm. Shepherd, an active sewing machine agent, has come to the front, having removed his quarters from Nicholson Street to the more centrally situated West Blackhall Street, the leading thoroughfare. A patient, plodding worker, thoroughly reliable, he is bound to make greater headway than ever.

Glasgow has now become a great centre for the manufacture of perambulators. We have got quite a crowd of makers, amongst the most prominent being the Glasgow Perambulator Company. This firm can hold their own with the majority of their English rivals, and are steadily coming to the front in the way of finish. Their manufacture has long been famous for durability. The old-established firm of McEwen, of Stirling, are still held in honour as being reliable in their manufacture, and gentlemanly in the conduct of business. SCOT.

The Hire Traders' Protection Association.

The following letter, from Mr. H. A. Reinhold, sewing machine dealer and cycle maker, Woolwich, reaches us:—

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in giving my approval to the proposed Hire Traders' Protection Association, which in my opinion, founded upon nearly twenty years' experience, will be a boon to every one connected with the trade, even if it costs double the amount named. I should imagine that every one in the trade will be heartily in favour of the scheme, especially if the proposed association would add to the prospectus of information to its members, a list which might briefly be called a black list, i.e., the names and addresses of a certain class of customers who invariably use machines all the year round; in fact, make their living with them, yet by their well shaped and various scheming pay very little for the machine until nearly worn

out, when the dealer or maker may take it back and another shop is tried, with a similar result. This class of customers is frequently a so-called widow with two or three young children, but who never had a lawful husband. Another, married class, consists of a good-for-nothing, lazy sort of husband, with a wife who has a little private income, or else expects almost a fortune, and the excuse for non-payment in cases of this description, is, that the lawyer is keeping them out of their money, and in this way they go on until the landlord seizes the machine, or it is swept away by a bill of sale. I know families who have practised this system of swindling for many years, and their children have adopted the same method. This is only a slight sketch of the *modus operandi*, practised with impunity, and I have no doubt that most members in the trade have suffered more or less from this source of trouble, which might be by combination if not quite stopped, at least very much lessened.

Allow me to congratulate you upon this most useful step taken in the right direction, which I feel sure will be heartily accepted by every one in the trade, and which has every appearance of success.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. REINHOLD.

Jottings.

Mr. W. Williams, for many years traveller for Messrs. Jones, then with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and for the past twelve months dealing in sewing machines at Hulme, Manchester, went to New York a few weeks since. He has already entered the service of one of the principal sewing machine companies, and intends to permanently reside in the States.

At the Edinburgh Exhibition, which opens to-day, visitors will find a choice collection of sewing machines. Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, are sending a child's cot splendidly draped, and other exhibits showing the quality of their sewing. The Wheeler and Wilson Company's exhibits will be similar in character to those shown at the Glasgow Exhibition. They have arranged with manufacturers of various articles of clothing to produce the same in the Exhibition on the Wheeler and Wilson machines. This plan worked so well at Glasgow that they felt compelled to repeat it. A full range of the Wheeler and Wilson machines are on show, but of this more anon.

Mr. Daniel MacRae, well known as the Wheeler & Wilson Company's expert at Belfast, has just passed through London on his way to the Continent. During his travels he will call upon the Wheeler & Wilson Company's agencies, and give instructions in their various machines.

DAVIS' UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

HALL'S BAZAR FORMS.

(PROTECTED BY PATENTS EVERYWHERE.)

A Great Boon to Sewing Machine Agents. They will be placed on Sale in one shop in each Town for the convenience of Customers at retail.

DO YOU WANT THEM?

Nothing You Can Sell will return a Better Profit.

A household necessity indispensable to Ladies who do their own dressmaking. Adjustable to any size, and when not in use folds up like an umbrella.

RETAIL PRICES.

Complete Form (weight, 12 lbs., 25s. 6d.)

Skirt Form (Iron Post) to which Bust can be provided at any time (weight 8 lbs.), 13s. 6d.

Skirt Form, Wood Post and Improved Folding Foot, in Case (weight 5 lbs.), 11s. 6d.



Bazar Skirt Form. Closed & Opened.



Complete Form. Closed and Opened.



(COPYRIGHT.)

SHE.—I declare this Hall's Bazar Form is perfectly splendid. It saves my husband no end of annoyance standing for me to drape my dresses over him, and then with him I could never get the right effect. This is simply charming, as nothing can equal a Hall's Bazar Form.



(COPYRIGHT.)

SHE.—Now don't scold any more. It's all your own fault. I assure you, you will have to stand until you provide me with Hall's Bazar Form.

HE.—All right, I shan't go through this again, you can send for one at once.

Wholesale Prices and Descriptive Circular upon Application.

HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO., 139, Regent St., London, W.,
AND 333, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Mr. John Nicholas, who has been with the Wheeler and Wilson Company for a number of years, will continue to represent that worthy company at Swansea, in direct communication with their head London office.

We are pleased to observe among the leading companies a tendency to keep up prices. Family sewing machines ought never to have been retailed so low as five guineas. The Singer Company, who brought down the prices, are now pushing their £6 10s. V. S. machine. We hope that dealers will follow the advance, as they were compelled to follow the reduction in prices inaugurated by their mammoth opponents.

Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, for seventeen years the manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Company's South Wales branch, has organised and floated a limited liability company, with himself as managing director, for the purpose of engaging in the sale of sewing machines, cycles, perambulators, musical instruments, &c. Mr. Hutchins has been fortunate in arranging with his old employers for the sole agency for the Wheeler and Wilson machines. His address is as formerly—19, Duke Street, Cardiff.

Messrs. Ralphs & Preston, Limited, have taken over the sole agency for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company at Leeds, and will continue to transact the wholesale and retail business as formerly carried on at the Wheeler & Wilson branch office in the Briggate.

In the changes in the management of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's business in South Wales, chronicled above, the old and tried managers have been given the best of opportunities to go ahead and build up a good business of their own. This does the Company great credit, and we hope to hear that the confidence of all parties is well placed.

Mr. W. Thompson, who for some time has been book-keeper at the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Glasgow office, has been appointed to fill a similar position at his company's Manchester office.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company had on board the ill-fated *City of Paris* some £2,000 of sewing machines. Although much of the cargo was damaged, these goods were found to be unharmed, which greatly pleased their owners, as their stocks were very low, and their business is, and has been for some time past, extremely brisk.

Mr. W. J. Sharp, formerly branch manager for Bradbury & Co., Limited, at Northampton has been engaged by the Wheeler & Wilson Company as traveller for the manufacturing trade in the Manchester district.

Mr. E. H. Walbrook, formerly manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Leeds office, has been given a position in his company's chief London office.

That veteran sewing and knitting machine dealer and inventor, Mr. John Foster, of Friargate, Preston, is to be congratulated upon being appointed sole agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company's machines in the Preston district.

The Intercolonial Publishing Co., Limited, have just issued a most excellent work, entitled *Commercial London*. It is a manual of business information for merchants and manufacturers, and being illustrated by twenty large bird's-eye maps, it will be of great utility in enabling strangers to visit any part of London without difficulty. The extensive amount of information contained therein is strictly commercial, the nature of which will cause the work to have a widespread circulation. It is intended to publish it annually. Not the least important of its pages are those devoted to *Commercial Birmingham*, from the pen of Mr. Chas. Gladman, which are replete with information which must prove of value to all visiting that centre of industry.

We are pleased to hear from a traveller that Mr. S. V. Shaw, of 17, Commercial Street, Halifax, continues to flourish. His line of goods includes sewing and washing machines, musical instruments, and perambulators. He sold 400 of the latter last year.

Mr. Stone, late partner in Messrs. Robins & Co., of Clapham Junction, has commenced business at 2, Queen's Row, Triangle, Bristol, trading as Stone & Co., and dealing in domestic machinery, &c.

Mr. Kirwood, sewing machine dealer, Linthorpe Road Middleton, has for some time transacted postal business, on his premises. A telegraph department has just been added.

Mr. Welch, sewing machine dealer, Luton, is anxious to reform our styles of headgear. He has patented a combination straw and felt hat. The whole of the crown is of plaited straw, and the remainder of felt.

Messrs. Mustard & Son, of West Hartlepool, have considerably extended their premises, having now a fine corner position. They keep in stock all kinds of domestic machines, furniture, musical instruments, and cycles.

Messrs. W. Penlington & Co. are well known as large shippers of sewing machines from Liverpool. We regret to hear that a receiving order has been made against them.

Mr. T. Silcox, sewing machine dealer, late of Templar Street, has removed to Concord Street, Leeds.

Messrs. E. J. and F. G. Munday left London very hurriedly last month by the *Oroya*, bound for Australia.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have removed their branch office to Daveygate, York.

The agency for Seidel & Naumann's machines is now entrusted exclusively to Mr. Hermann Loog, instead of the Co-operative Trading Company as formerly.

Mr. George A. Milne is now on a visit to London in connection with the business of the Williams sewing machine of Canada.

In the *Financial News*, for the 31st March, appeared a paragraph as follows:—

"Wooden nutmegs and sewing machines have been generally acknowledged to be American specialties; but the Germans, it appears, have challenged our Yankee cousins so far as sewing machines are concerned, and are seriously competing with the American article in the foreign markets, particularly in those of South America. Wages in Germany enable the manufacturers to make machines more cheaply than they can be made in the United States, and though the product of the latter country is better, it is also considerably dearer; hence the success of the Germans."

This has called forth a short correspondence, and given a certain firm an opportunity to advertise their virtues. Their letter would, however, have been more effective had it been more veracious.

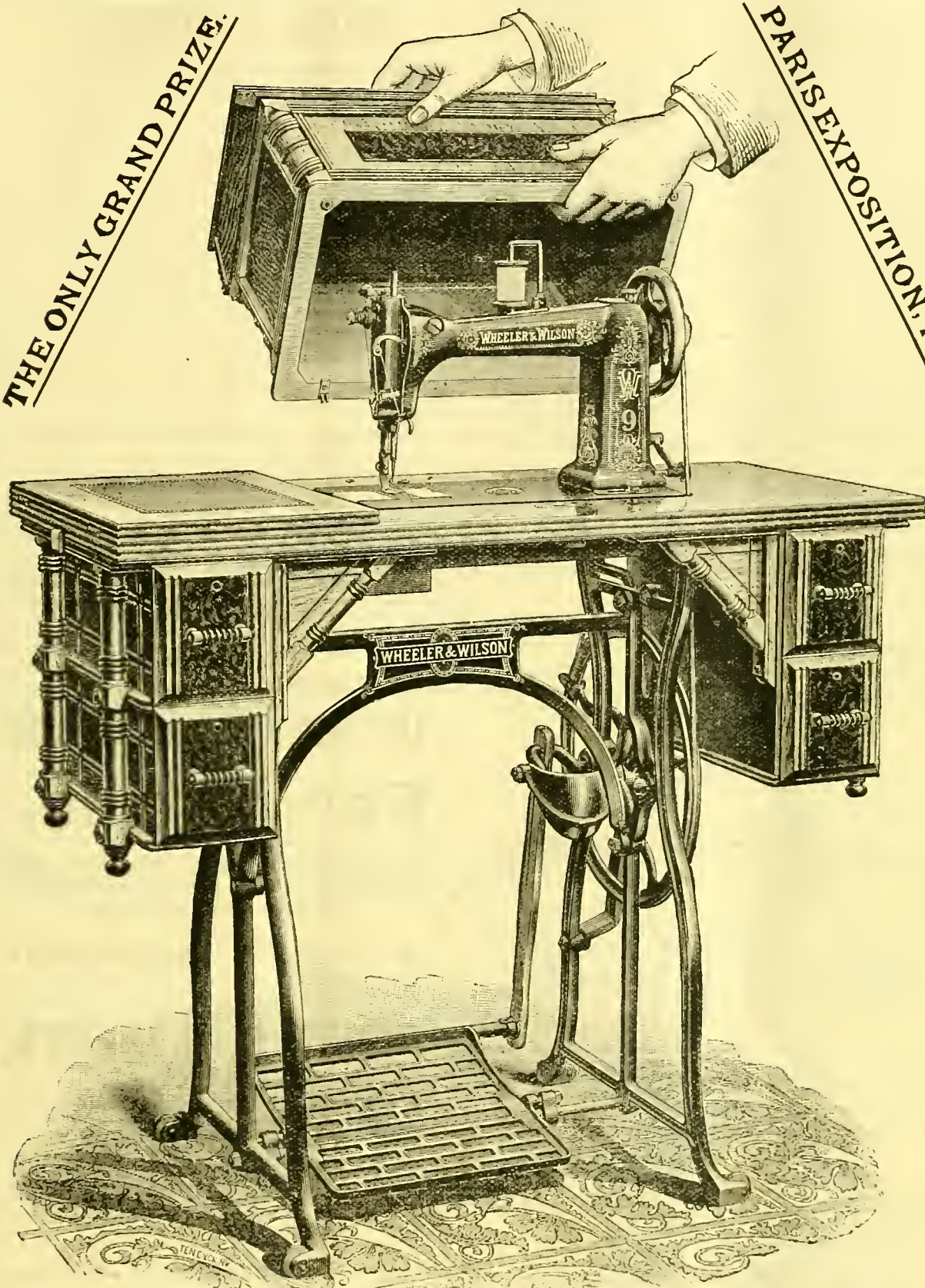
Mr. S. Smith, formerly a dealer in sewing machines, and residing at 46, Oxford Street, Cardiff, who went to Australia in 1889, has returned home, and is open to receive an appointment as manager of a branch depot. He informs us that the machines made by the Singer Company and by Wertheim command the largest sale in the Antipodes, and that prices are much higher there than here.

Good news for creditors of the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company, Limited. A first and final dividend of 1½ in the pound was declared yesterday!

The Wheeler and Wilson Company's agency at Newport, Mon., will be continued by Mr. M. J. Bevan, working under the company's head office in London. Mr. Bevan has been engaged with the Wheeler and Wilson Company for many years, and we wish him continued prosperity.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

The above Machine has met with unparalleled success the past six months, and we believe it to be the best Treadle Machine in the Market. We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The reports we have recently received as to the trade in sewing machines throughout the country is tolerably satisfactory. Mr. Raper, who now controls the Singer Company's London business, says that it was never so good as at present. By the way, it is just about one year since he came from the north and set his Glasgow system afloat in the Metropolis. His headquarters at Chiswell Street are only just completed, and they are a model of order and convenience. The repairing department is of immense capacity. The large staff of mechanics on hand have at their command every tool and machine of use in repairing, with power when required. At one end benches are arranged as in a factory, with specimens of power transmitters attached to machines ready for immediate trial by manufacturers. On another floor is located a large French polishing shop.

In our last issue we gave an extract from a local paper referring to an achievement of Mr. C. H. Mitchell, a clerk in the Cardiff office of the Singer Company. Since then we have received a specimen of what he has accomplished. He has succeeded in writing 3,030 words upon an ordinary post card so plainly that they can be easily read with the naked eye. Copies can be had for one shilling on addressing Mr. Mitchell, at 23, Pembroke Road, Cardiff, and we must say that they are a genuine curiosity. We understand that the original will be exhibited on May 19th at the London Philatelic Exhibition, at the Portman Rooms, W.

The Singer Company's Monmouth branch is now located at 76 instead of 27, Monmouth Street.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 3814. E. C. Bean, for an improved automatic brake for perambulators or other vehicles.
- 3824. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 3999. D. R. Dawson, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 4040. W. Mason, for improvements in perambulators, bassinets, and other like children's carriages.
- 4106. C. Chipps, for improvements in infants' chairs.
- 4403. F. C. Clarke, for improvements in perambulators.
- 4578. O. Imray, a communication from E. B. Welsh, of United States, for improved means for guiding and feeding folded or wetted fabrics while they are being stitched by a sewing machine.
- 4789. R. Smith, for swinging go-carts.
- 4867. J. W. Watts, for improvements in and relating to latch needle knitting machines.
- 5337. D. A. Carpenter, for improvements in machines for attaching buttons to garments.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

7091. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* F. Simmons, of 39, Marshall Street, Southwark.—Dated April 29, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates chiefly to improvements in automatic button-hole sewing machines, in which a reciprocating movement is imparted to the needle for sewing button-holes which have been cut before being placed in the machine. The improvements consist firstly of certain alterations in the mechanism for imparting the necessary reciprocating movement to the needle, whereby both the efficiency and accuracy of the machine are increased, and the wear of the working parts much lessened. A further improvement consists in fitting to the machine (in addition to the ordinary clamp for holding the work) a presser foot, which is slotted longitudinally of the machine to permit of the passage of the needle.



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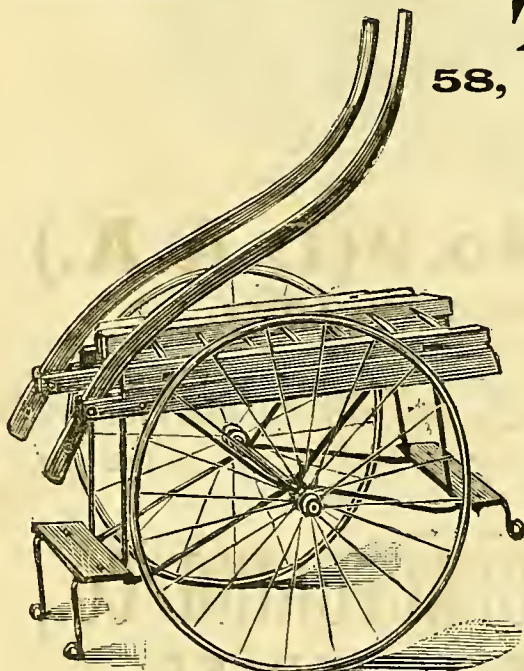
Also Manufacturer of Tricycle Horses & Mail Carts.

ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK MADE FOR INVALID
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SPECIALTY FOR 1890.

LUCKETT'S PATENT DETACHABLE FOLDING MAIL CART.

The construction of this Cart renders it most suitable for shipment. When packed each cart measures
42 in. x 25 in. x 8 in.



7828. *Sewing Machine*. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, both of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, N.B.—Dated May 10, 1889. Price 8d.

Embraces improvements in the fitting of the cutting-blade or knife, and the means for operating it, whereby the fabric is cut after the button-hole is stitched, instead of during the stitching operation, means for throwing the operating parts of the machine out of action when the button-hole is formed, means for raising and lowering the presser-foot from a foot-treadle, instead of by hand, and a tension device applied to the bobbin-case of the shuttle carrying the under thread, to ensure a regular tension which will not vary as the thread is drawn off the cop or bobbin.

15629. *Button-hole Attachments for Sewing Machines*. E. Fletcher, of Needham, and G. W. Hills, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated October 4, 1889. Price 8d.

The attachment is especially devised to move the attachment and the fabric held by it under the needle bar in such manner as to produce a button hole, such as is described in English patent, 13,618, but by altering the shape of the shaping cam, the said attachment can be readily adapted to stitching button-holes with both ends alike, or of usual shape.

1488. *Sewing Machines for Producing Ornamental Whip-stitching*. C. O. Muller and E. R. Bach, of Burgstadt, Saxony.—Dated Jan. 28, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists of an improved device in sewing machines for producing ornamental whip stitching, as in the manufacture of gloves. The cloth is pressed by a cloth presser into a correspondingly shaped groove lying in the direction of the seam, and is thereby so laid as to allow the needle to pierce it with each stitch twofold and the catcher to lay the thread over the cloth lap.

1892.—*Sewing Machines*. N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated February 4, 1890. Price 6d.

An improvement in the construction of Wheeler & Wilson rotary hook, which as now made, when the machine runs at a very high speed, sometimes springs forward, so that the point of the hook strikes and breaks the needle. To obviate the possibility of the needle getting into the way of the point of the hook the body of the hook is connected near the heel with the body of the hook at the base of the point by a bridge piece, which is left extended across or around the usual open portion of the central cavity of the hook.

2627. *Sole Sewing Machine*. A. J. Boulton. A communication from J. Bertrand, Boston, and M. Bray, of Newton, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated February 18, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.

Relates to sole sewing machines, and is an improvement on the machine described in a prior specification, No. 13,139, of 1889, and consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, which can only be adequately described by reference to the nine sheets of drawings accompanying the specification.

2771. *Double Thread Sewing Machines*. F. Hughes, a communication from E. B. Welch, of 186, Main Street, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated February 20th, 1890. Price 11d.

The improvements relate mainly to a horizontally oscillating curved hook, provided with a peripheral groove and eye to hold and carry the under thread through a loop of the upper thread on the needle, and with a central cam formed to spread and hold a loop or bight of the lower thread in position to receive the descending needle, and to release or throw off the loop after the needle has entered it.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 11TH, 1890.

- 423,173. A. La G. Mayo, New York, guide for sewing machines.
423,358. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
423,399. J. H. Trowbridge, Newark, N.J., ruffler for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 18TH, 1890.

- 423,817. T. C. Robinson, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.
423,856. D. H. Coles, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 25TH, 1890.

- 424,237. N. Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.
424,290. E. Hall, Somerville, Mass., sewing machine.
424,330. L. L. Miller, Newport, Ky., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 1ST, 1890.

- 424,490. L. L. Miller, Newport, Ky., sewing machine.

Said to be a Wedding Present.

At the Bishop Auckland County Court, on April 13th, John Newton, sewing machine dealer, Eaglescliff, sued Robert Watson, of Auckland, for £6, price of a sewing machine. Mr. J. T. Proud, on behalf of plaintiff, stated that in June last the defendant married one of plaintiff's daughters, and for about five months after they resided at plaintiff's house. They then removed, and took the sewing machine with them, but the daughter died about three weeks afterwards. The defendant alleged that the sewing machine was given to his late wife as a wedding present, but this was denied. His Honour Judge Meynell held that there was no evidence to show that plaintiff had given the machine to his daughter as a present, therefore judgment would be given for the amount claimed, to be reduced to 6d. if the machine was returned within a week.

The Charge of Fraud against a Canvasser.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions, on the 10th April, William Kensett was indicted for obtaining by false pretences three silver watches and a silver charm, the goods of Wm. James Longley, at Tunbridge Wells, in October last. Mr. Dering prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended. The facts of the case were reported in our March number, and it is, therefore, unnecessary on this occasion to go fully into them. In short, the case for the prosecution was that the prisoner obtained the articles in question from the prosecutor on his promise to sell them for a commission. Instead of doing this he pawned them, and appropriated the money to his own use. The prisoner cross-examined the witnesses at great length, and the Chairman told him it was the most irrelevant cross-examination he had ever heard. In the result the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, he having been previously imprisoned for a similar offence.

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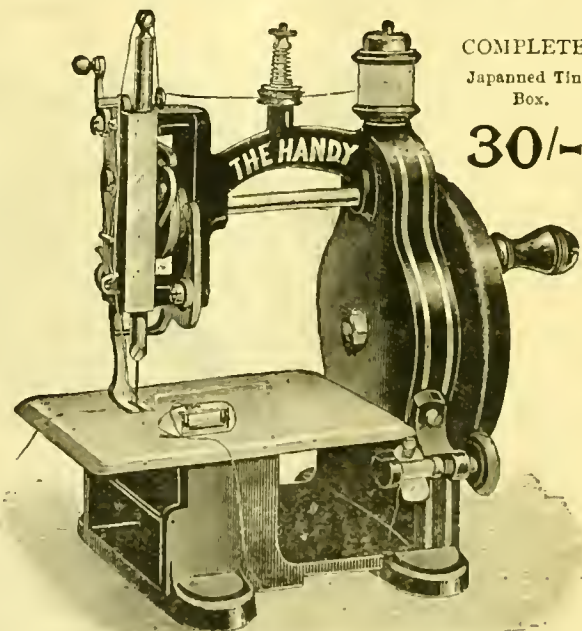
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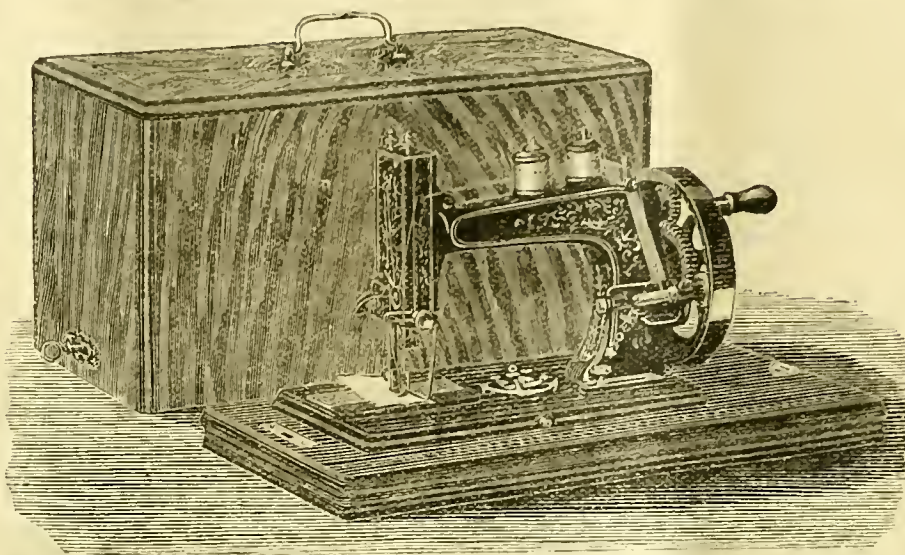
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THE GLORIA LOCKSTITCH HAND MACHINE.

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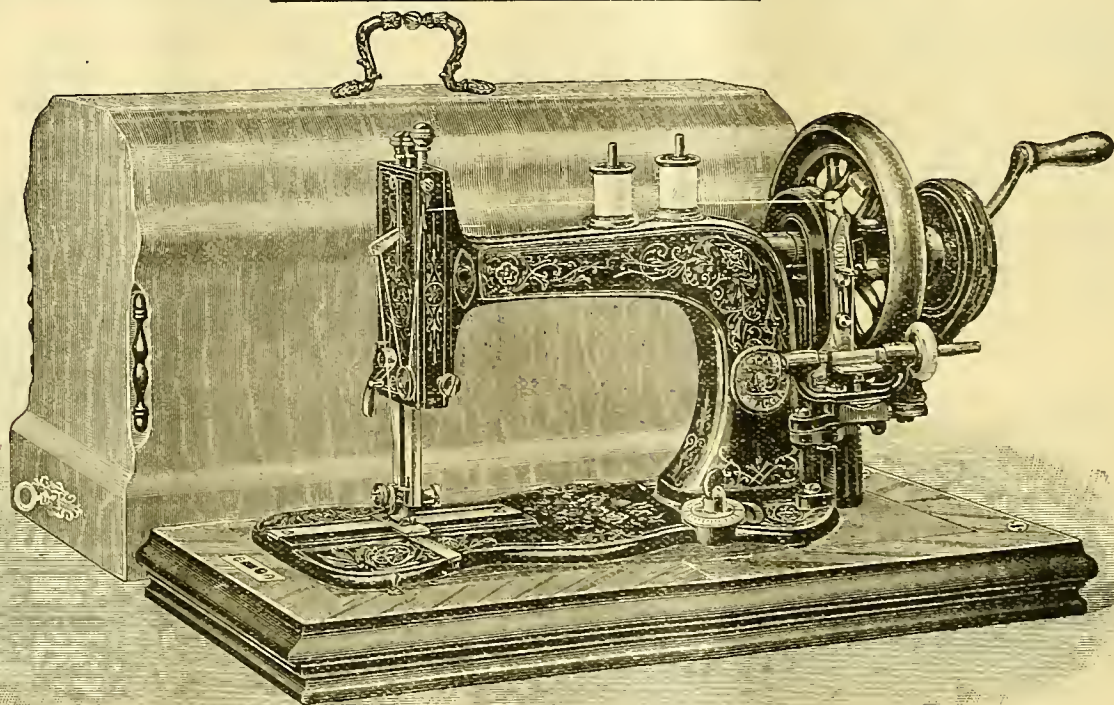
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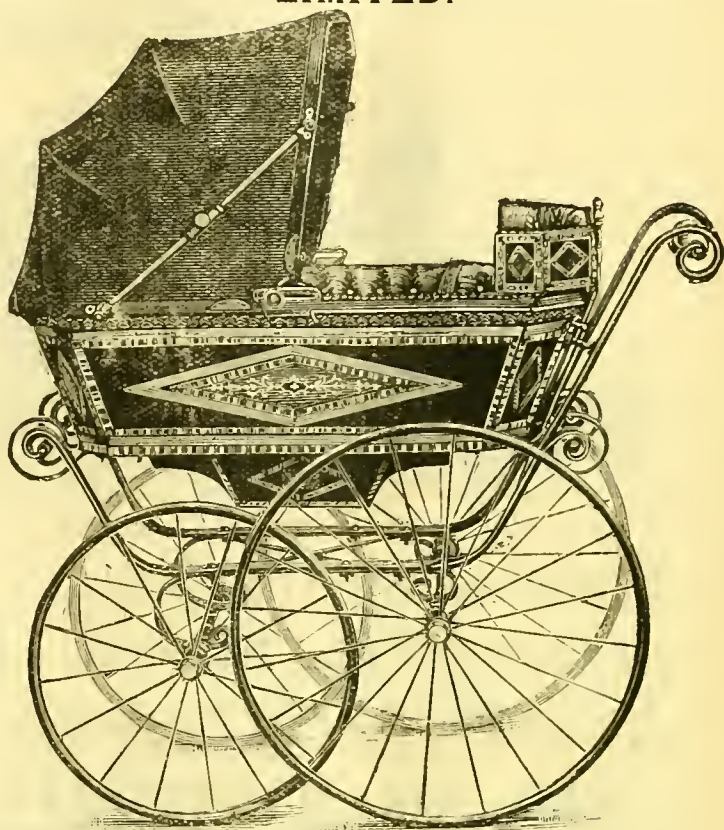
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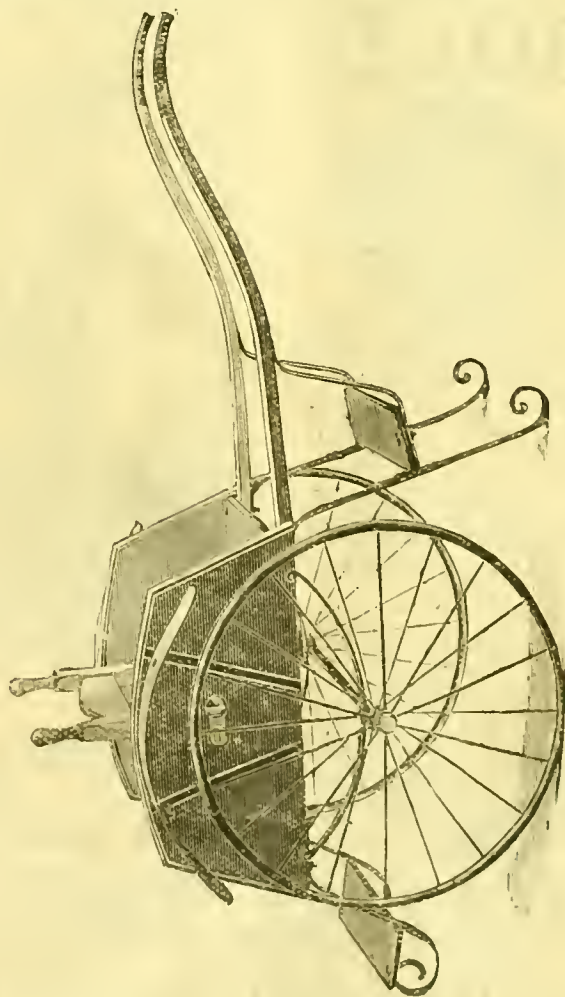
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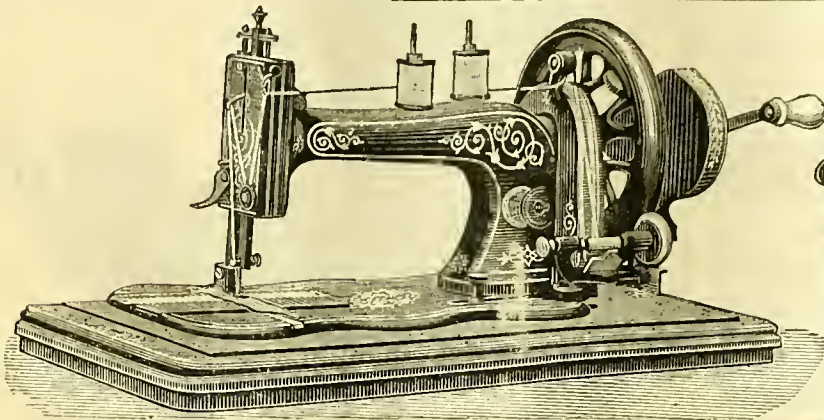


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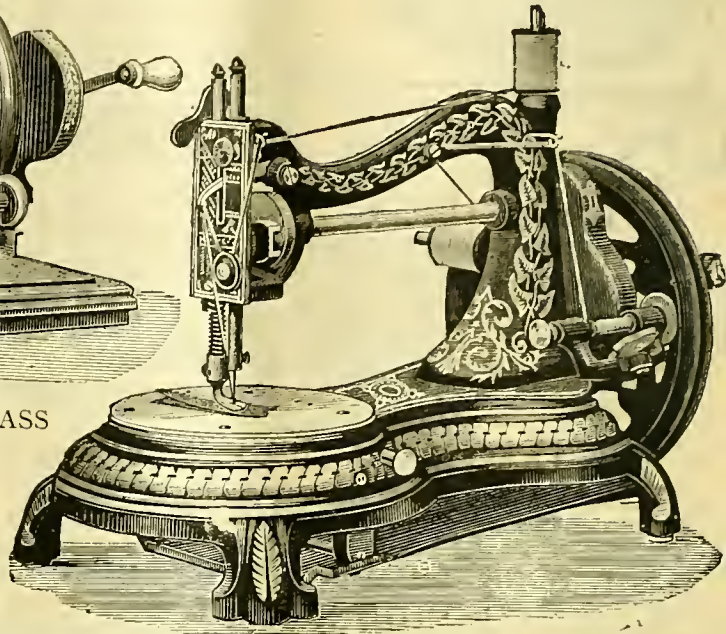
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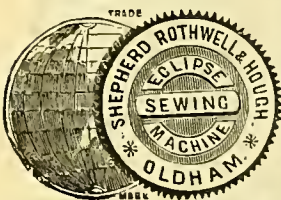
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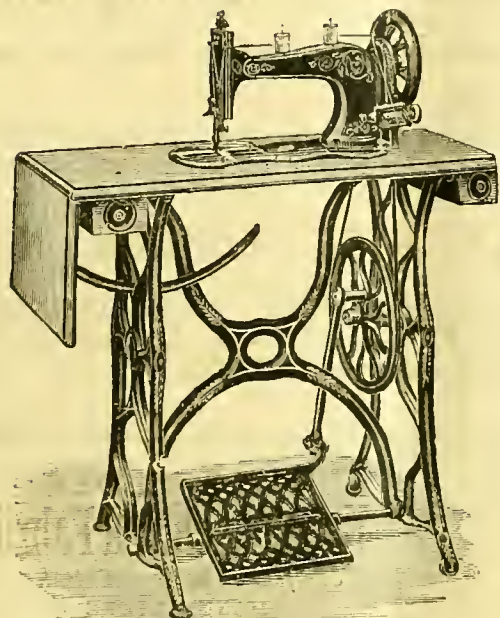
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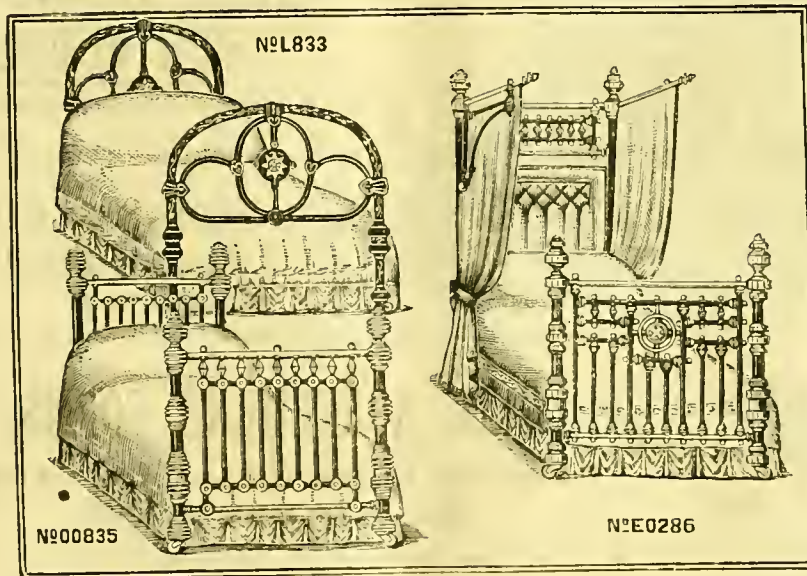
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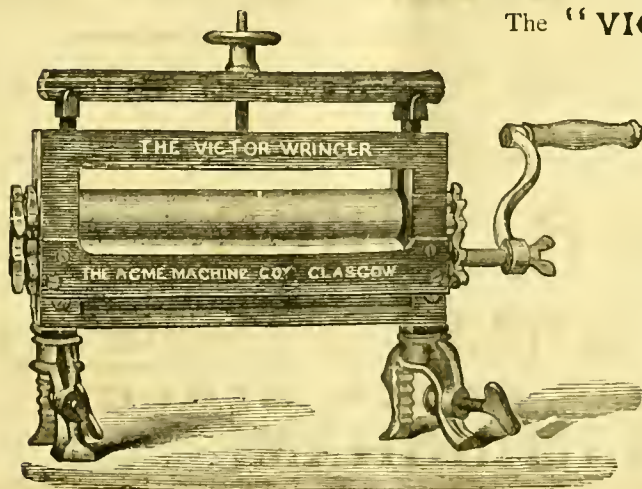
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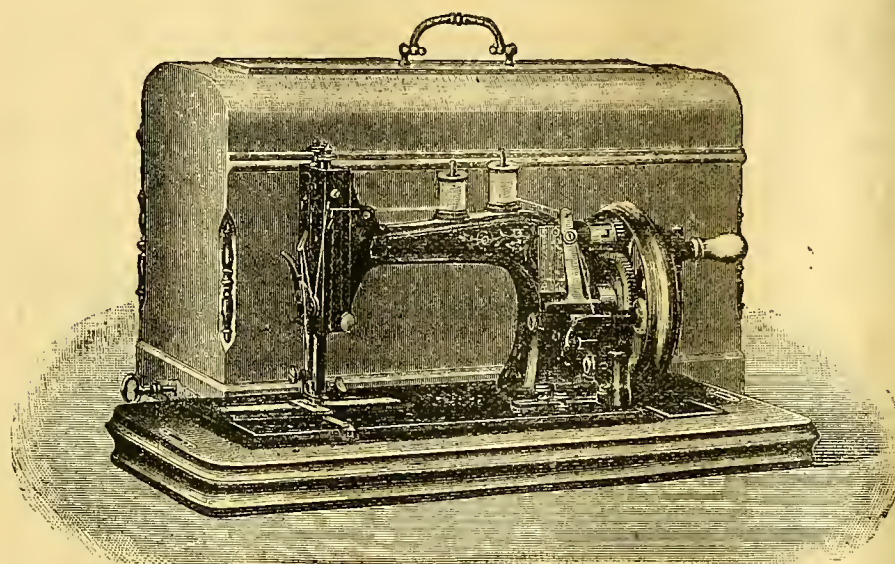
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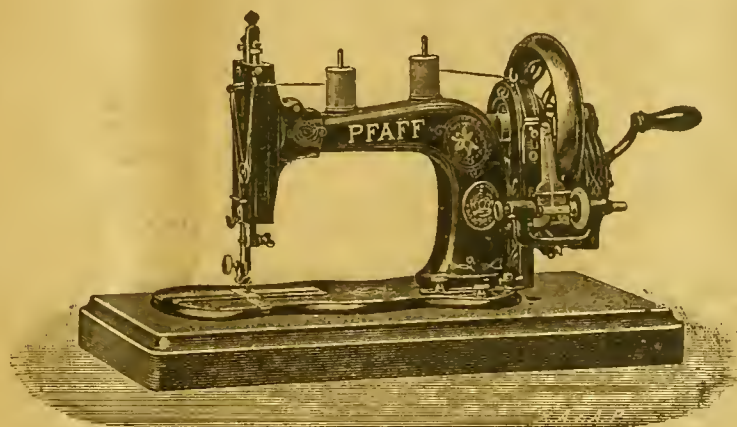
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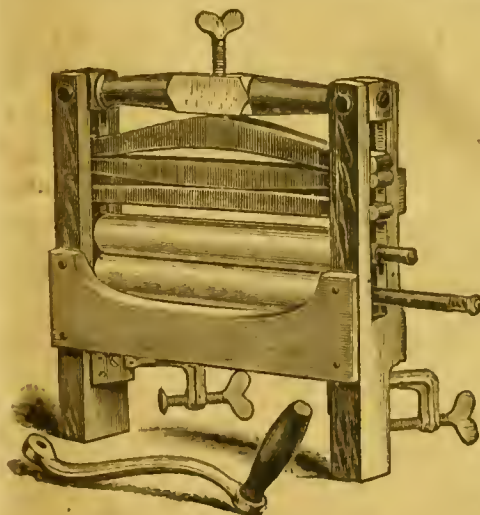
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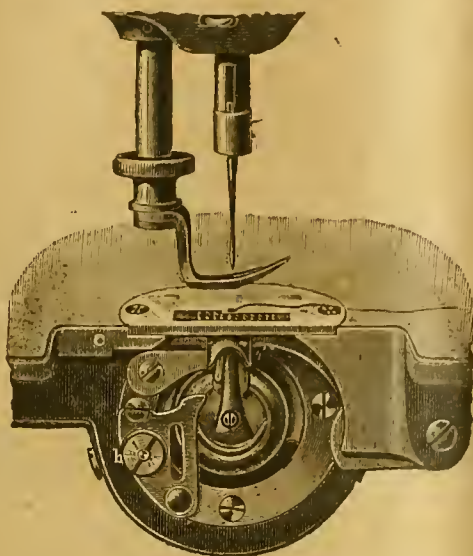
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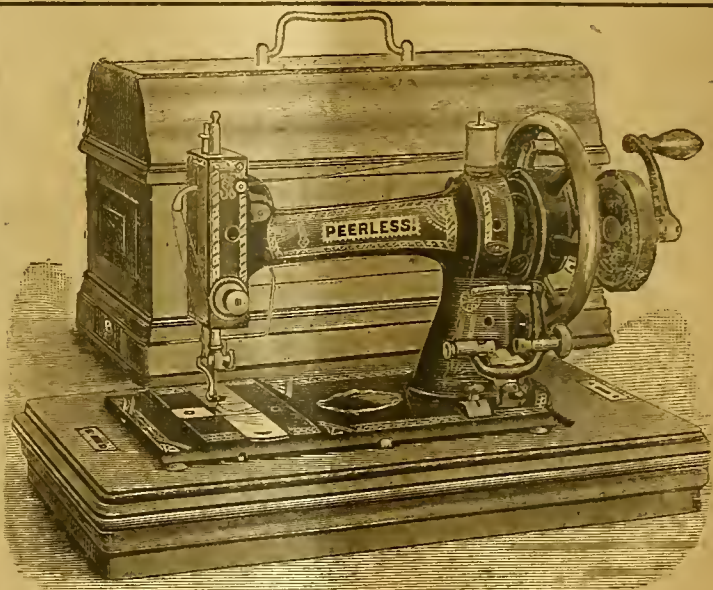
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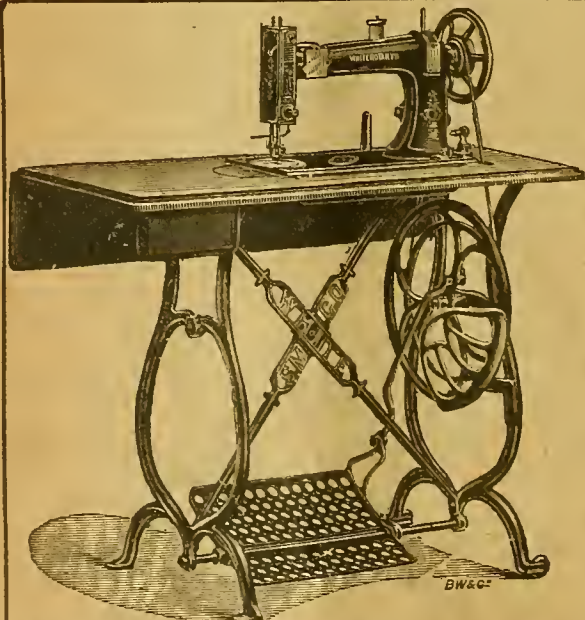
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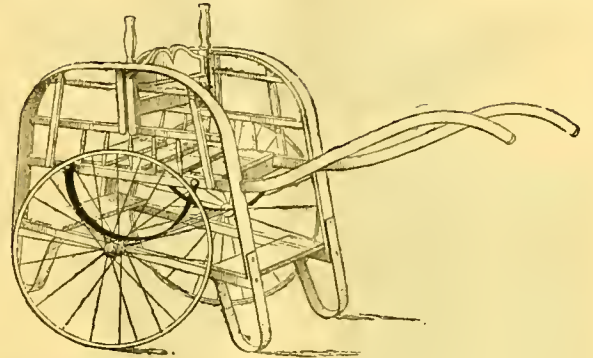
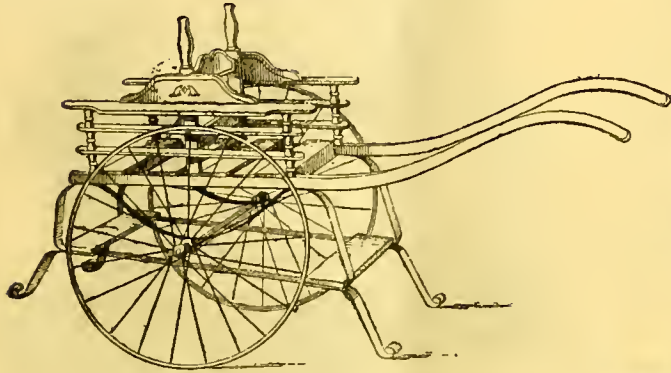
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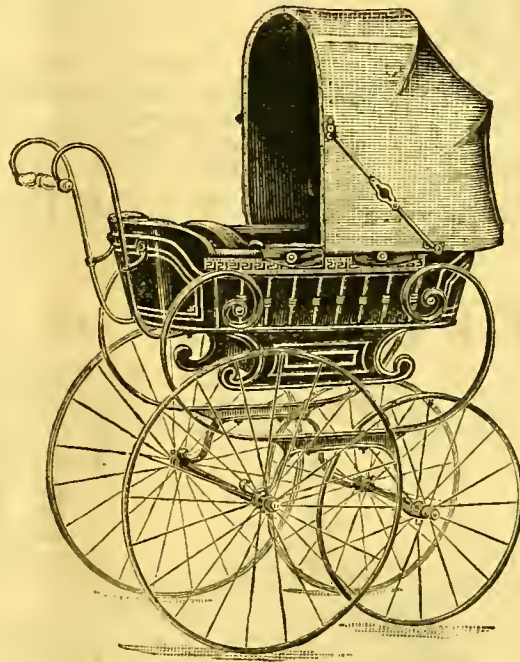
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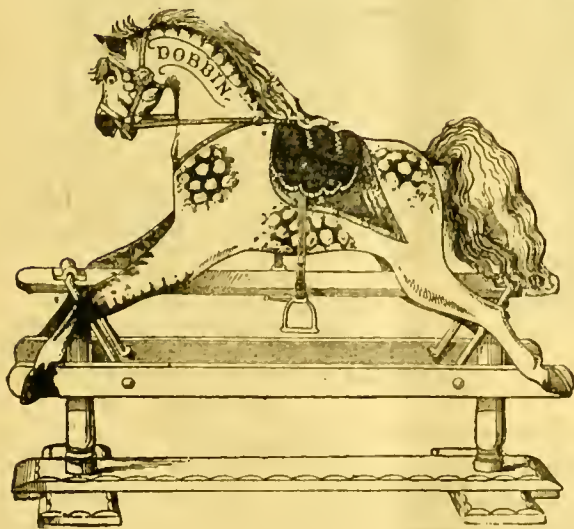
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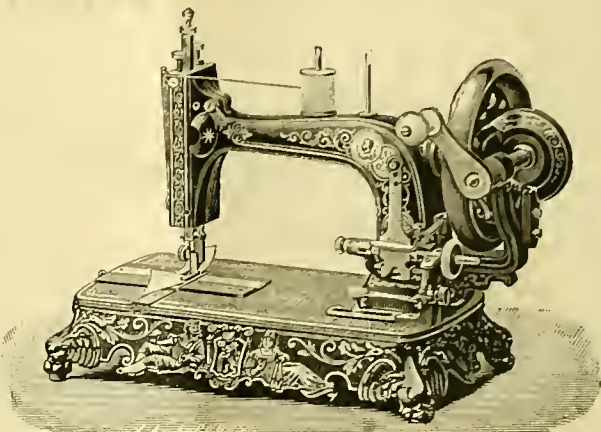
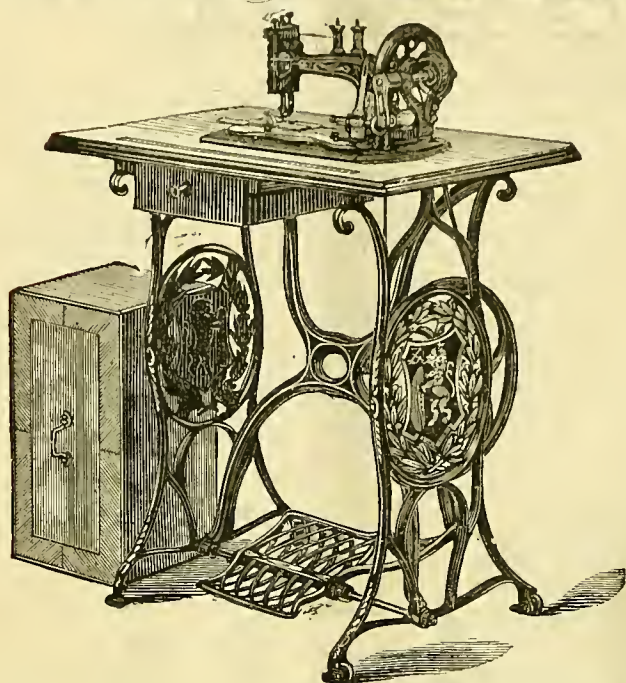
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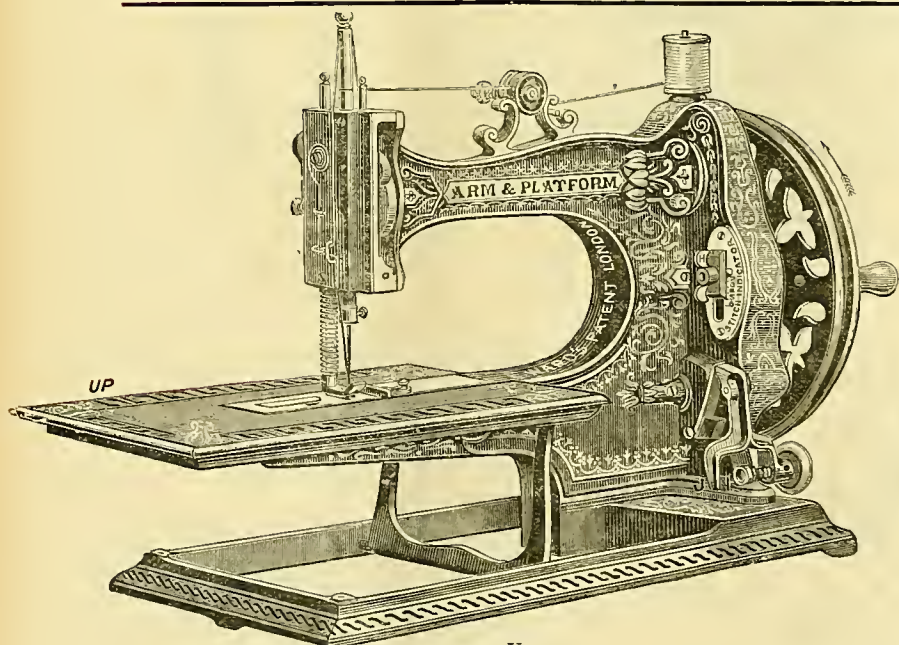


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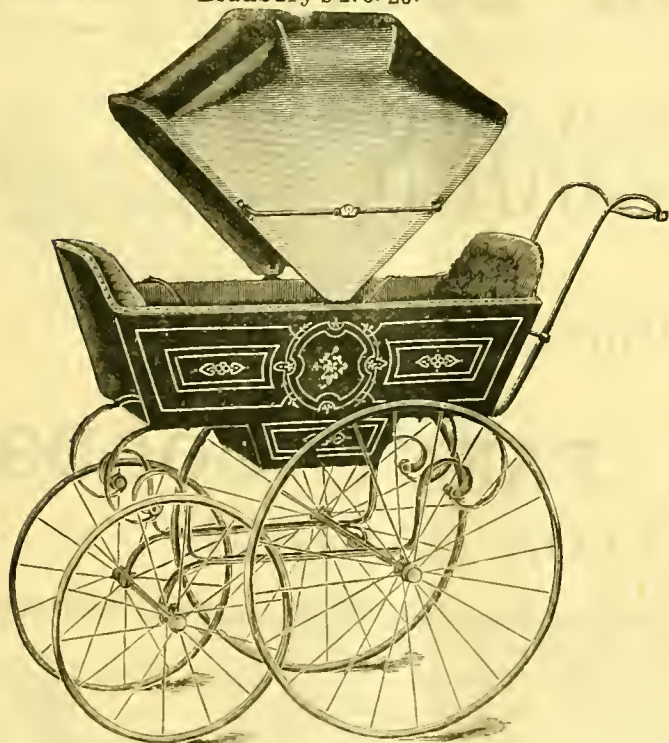
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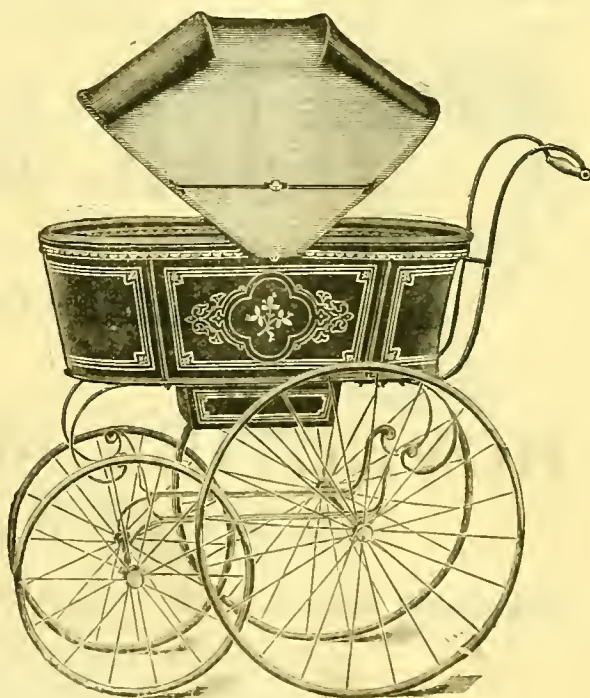
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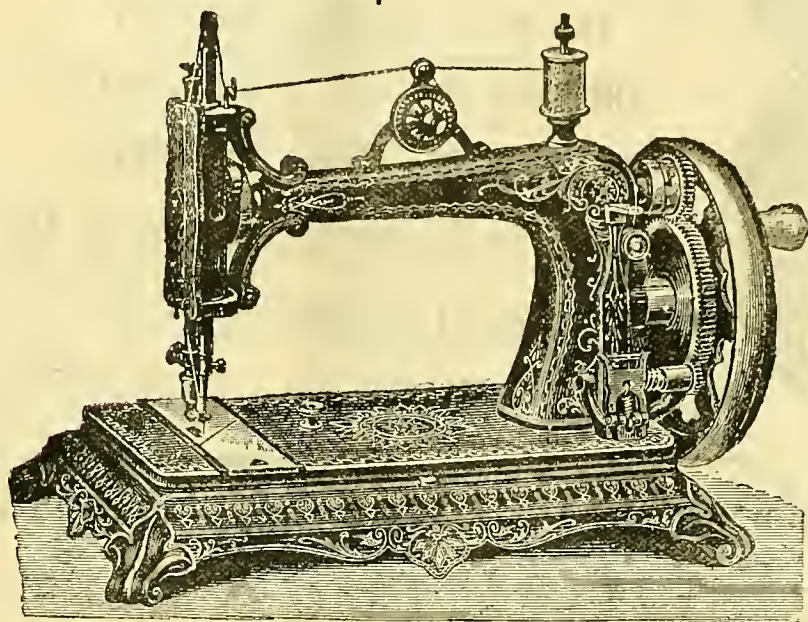
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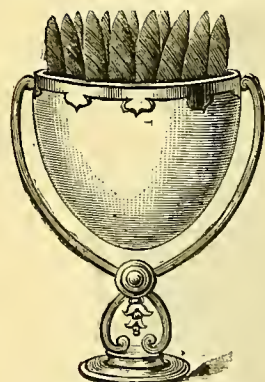
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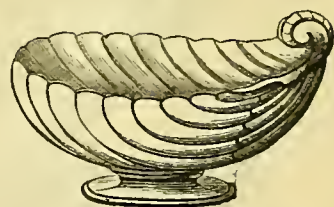
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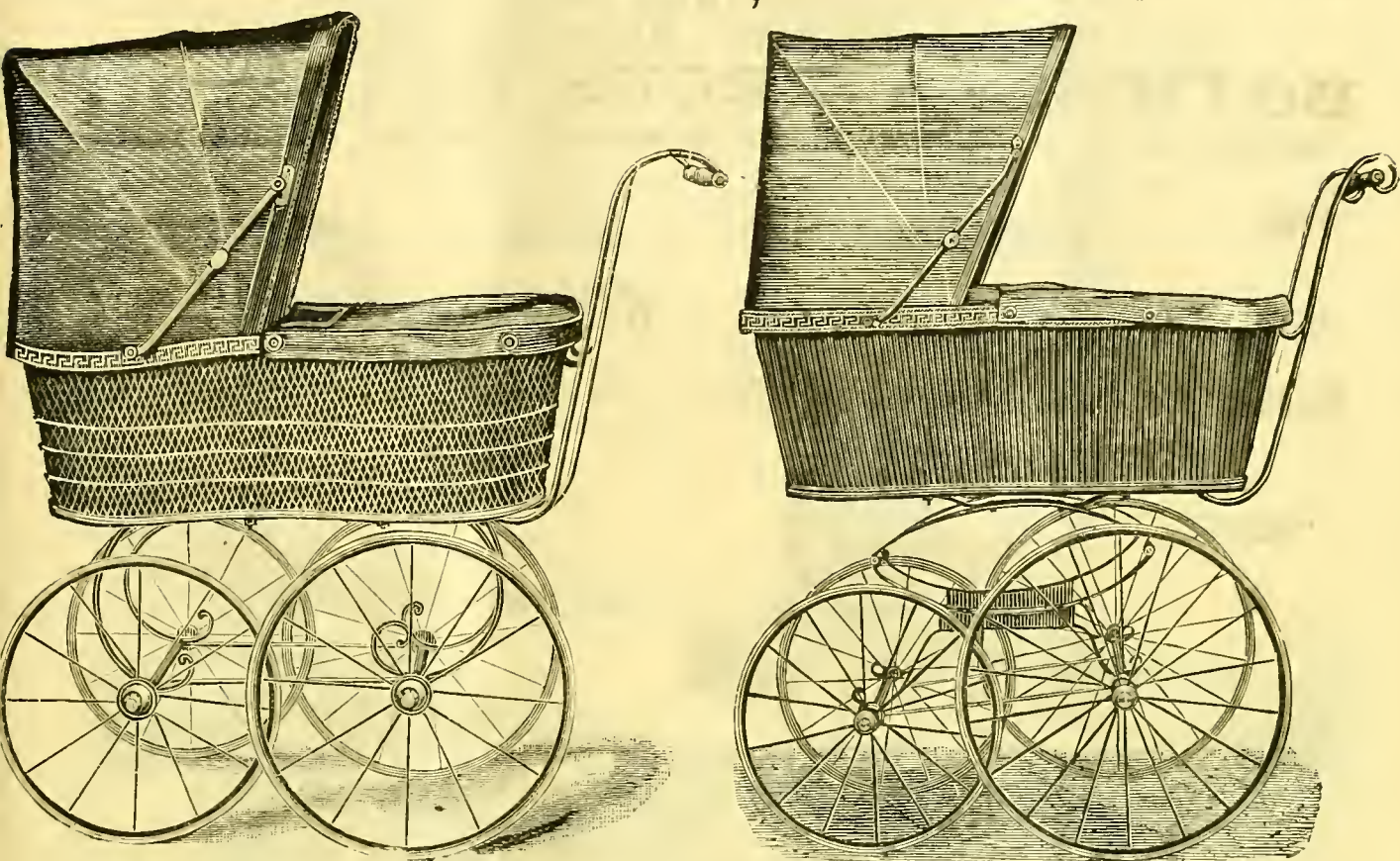
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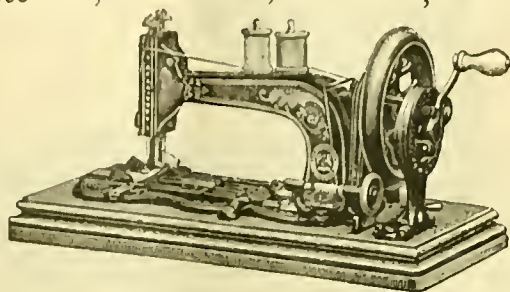
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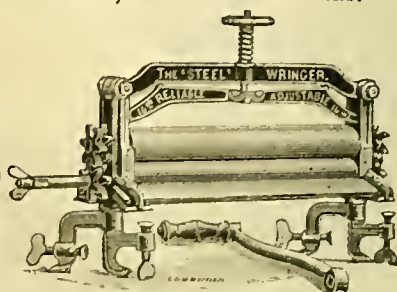


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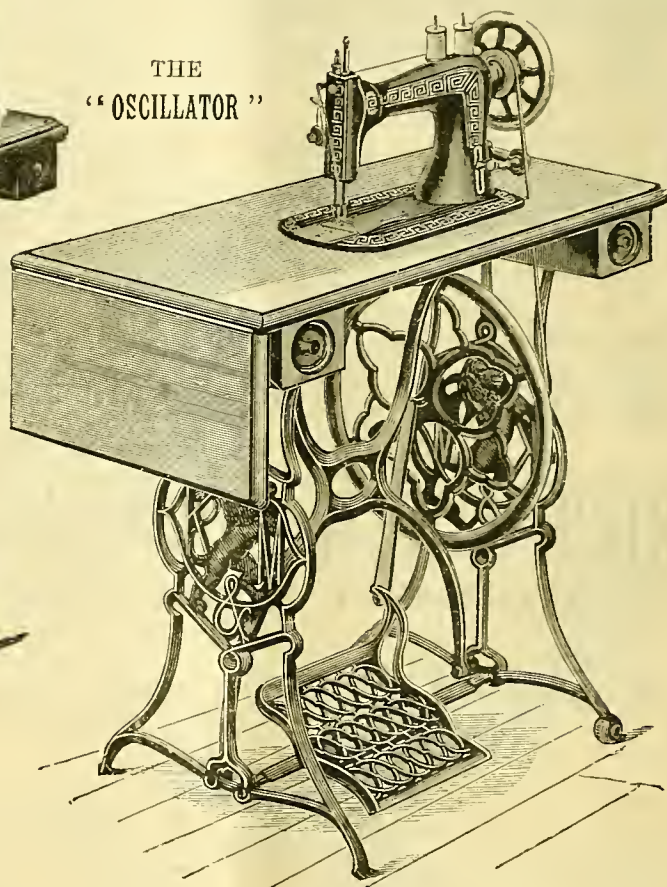


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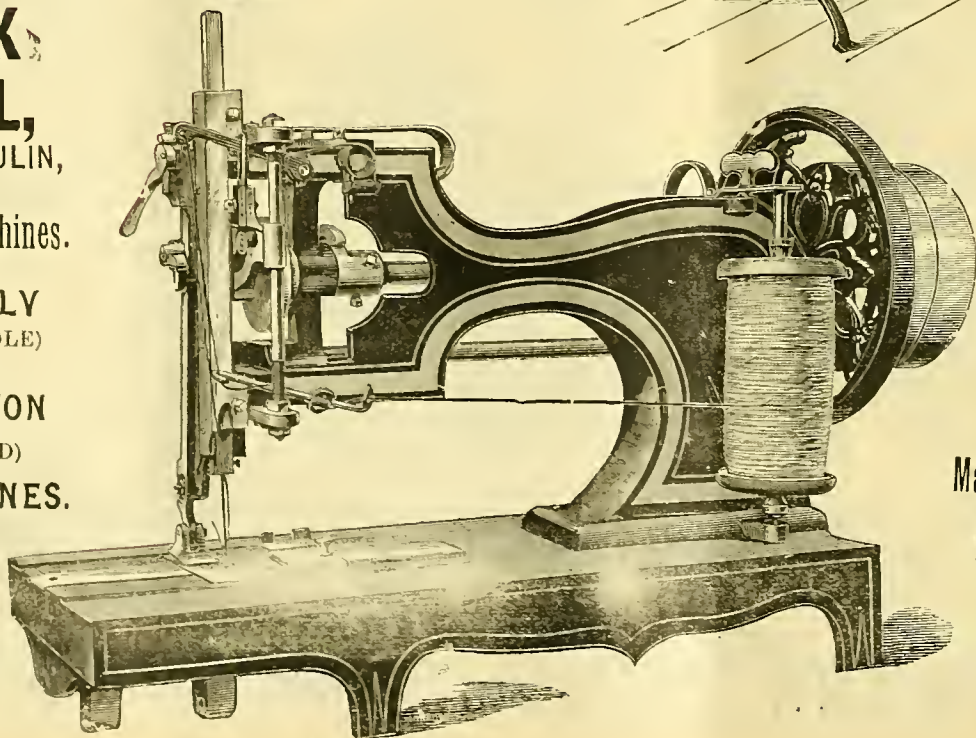


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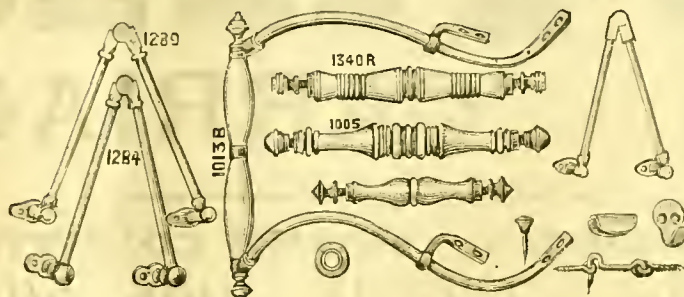
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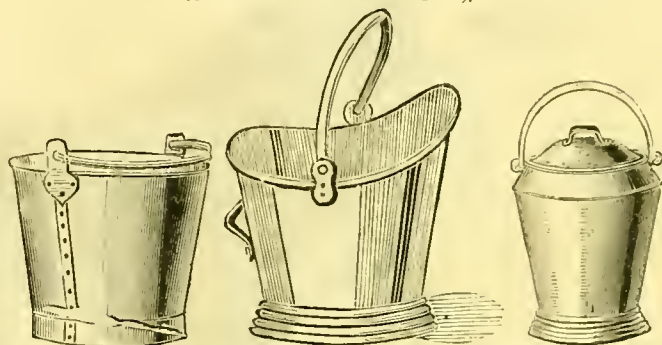
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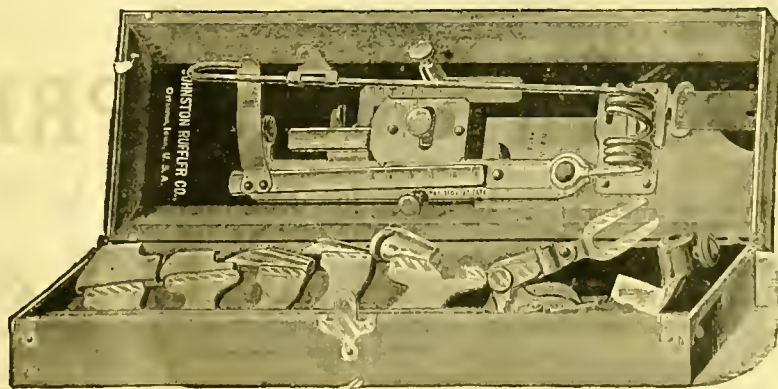


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Sewing Machines. Send for Agent's terms. Enormous commission allowed for first three months.

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WANTED a Number of Old Worn-out Sewing Machine Stands, Howe Pattern, with or without foot plates. State quantity and price to "Treadwell," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

The Hire-Purchase System.

ACTION AGAINST A LANDLORD AND A BAILIFF FOR ILLEGAL DISTRESS.—SEWING MACHINES EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE.

ON the 9th May, at the Leeds County Court, his Honour Judge Greenhow had before him a case in which Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, sought to recover from Mr. James Wilson, architect and surveyor, and Joseph Cromack, an ex-bailiff, both of Leeds, the sum of £16 5s., for alleged illegal conversion of two sewing machines.

Mr. H. A. Child appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants were unrepresented.

In opening his case Mr. Child said that the machines were hired from the plaintiff company by a tailor named Joseph Hudson, who lived in a house in Caroline Street owned by the defendant Wilson. In September last Hudson got into arrears with his rent, and the landlord called to see about it. He was told that the baby was ill, and asked for time to pay. He said that he would think about it, but the next day returned accompanied by Cromack, who proceeded to mark the goods. Attention was called to the fact that the two sewing machines belonged to Messrs. Bradbury, and, moreover, were tools of

trade, one of which Mrs. Hudson was using; whereupon Cromack remarked, "Here's a catch!" and added that he should seize them. Wilson then left the bailiff in possession. Subsequently Cromack went away, after locking the Hudsons in the house until eight o'clock the next morning. The machines and other goods were afterwards taken away and sold, realising £7, the rent owing being only £4 10s.

Mrs. Hudson, on examination, corroborated the foregoing, and, under cross-examination, admitted that up to that time Mr. Wilson had always treated them with kindness and patience.

Hudson corroborated the statement of the counsel, and in answer to his Honour said that his wife was working one of the machines when the bailiff entered the house, and that he (Hudson) had just left the other machine to prepare some work which he would sew in a few minutes. He admitted, but subsequently denied, that he had agreed to their being locked in the house for the night.

Mr. Wilson, in defence, said that he offered to allow Hudson to remove his furniture and leave the house if he paid him £2. He was informed that an execution was likely to be put in, and, therefore, instructed Cromack, who was a stranger to him, but who, at this time, held a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, to distrain on the goods.

His Honour explained that part of the case against Mr. Wilson was that the machines were tools of trade, and were reasonably in use, which was sufficient to secure exemption from seizure.

Mr. Wilson: The law as to the protection of tools does not apply to the persons who lend or hire machines.

The Judge: Have you any authority for that?

Mr. Wilson: The Act says that goods found on the premises may be seized.

His Honour: It says more—that implements of trade should be exempt from distress for rent.

The Judge further pointed out that the machines belonged to the plaintiffs until the whole of the purchase money was paid.

Mr. Wilson: As the plaintiffs have received £8 10s. in part payment it seems unreasonable to sue me for £16 5s. Hudson made no objection, but rather facilitated matters, with reference to the removal of the machines.

His Honour, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs for £13 and costs, said that since the seizure Cromack's certificate had been cancelled, and anyone afterwards employing him as a bailiff, and Cromack himself, would be liable for damages.

SEIZING A SEWING MACHINE.

At the Leicester County Court, before his Honour Judge Hooper, on Wednesday, May 6th ult., Caroline Smith sued Joseph Potter to recover possession of a machine value £10, which it was alleged the defendant had illegally seized; and to recover £5 as damages sustained by plaintiff, in consequence of wrongful and excessive distraint. Mr. Fowler, who appeared on behalf of plaintiff, stated that his client was engaged in the shoe trade, and for that purpose required a sewing machine. The machine in question was obtained in April, 1888, from Messrs. Bradbury & Co., on the hire purchase system. During the early part of the present year she got into arrears with her rent, and on the morning of March 26th last the defendant put a bailiff in possession to distrain on the effects. About two minutes before the machine was taken away the machine was being used, and when the bailiff came the work was still on the machine. Just before the bailiff took the machine away he told plaintiff to make haste and finish her work, as he intended to remove the machine. They were supposed to leave £5 worth of goods after a distraint, but in the present case the goods left were not worth £1. Soon after the execution notice was served on defendant, and on the auctioneer in whose hands the goods were placed, not to sell the machine. The amount of rent owing was only £2, whereas the machine was valued at £10, and in addition to this there was an excessive distress made by the bailiff. Messrs. Bradbury had lent plaintiff another machine, but she could not do the work so well with it, and she therefore claimed damages for loss of work. The plaintiff corroborated the above statements, and in the course of cross-examination she denied telling Messrs. Bradbury to take the machine back on account of its being useless. The auctioneer stated that the machine was among the goods sent to him, but on receipt of the notice he declined to offer it for sale. The goods sold under the distress had not realised £2. John Henry Adcock, on being called, stated that he was an authorised bailiff. When he entered plaintiff's premises the machine was not being worked, and there was no leather upon it; he also noticed that it was very dusty. She told him she could not work the machine, and that he might take it away. Cross-examined by Mr. Fowler, witness stated that the dust on the machine had not been

caused through work. Mr. Fowler stated that this evidence was new to him as he could bring further evidence to prove that the machine was being worked ten minutes before the bailiffs entered the place. His Honour adjourned the case until the June court, and made an order for the costs of the day to be paid into court to abide that event.

Action against Bradburys' for Injuries.

AT the Hanley County Court on May 15th, before His Honour Judge Jordan, Samuel James Hopwood, furniture dealer, Broad Street, Hanley, sued the Bradbury Company, Limited, Trinity Street, Hanley, to recover the sum of £50 damages for injuries sustained to his sons, Samuel Austin Hopwood and Ernest Hopwood, through the negligence of one of defendants' employees. Mr. Simpson, on behalf of the plaintiff, in opening the case, stated that on March 8th last, about 11.30 a.m., a carman named Beech, in defendants' employ, was driving down Piccadilly, Hanley, at a very rapid rate, and Samuel Hopwood, whilst taking 'his brother, aged three, across the road, was knocked down by defendants' cart, dragging his little brother with him. The elder boy sustained a comminuted fracture to his right arm, above the elbow, and the younger boy had his left ankle badly contused. Mr. Simpson then called Dr. Hicks, who described the injuries sustained by the children, and witnesses were called with a view of proving that Beech was driving at a rapid rate. Alfred William Whittle, a boot and shoe dealer's assistant, stated that he witnessed the accident, and he noticed that Beech pulled as soon as he saw the children leave the pavement. Beech also shouted to them, but he was unable to pull up in time. In answer to a question put by his Honour witness stated that Beech was driving down an incline when the accident occurred. It was further urged on behalf of plaintiff that the accident occurred in a main thoroughfare where drivers ought to be very careful. His Honour remarked that there had undoubtedly been an unfortunate accident; but plaintiff had failed to prove negligence on part of defendants' servant; he must therefore enter judgment for defendant. Each party was ordered to pay their own costs.

Fontaine v. Howe Machine Company, Limited.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 15th and 16th May, Mr. Justice North had before him the case of Fontaine *versus* the Official Liquidator of the Howe Machine Company, Limited.

Mr. H. M. Finch appeared for Mr. Fontaine, and Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C., appeared for the Official Liquidator.

Mr. Finch in opening the case said that Mr. Fontaine on the 19th January, 1887, issued a writ against the Howe Machine Company, Limited, against which company a winding-up order was granted on the 28th September, 1887. On the 26th November an order was made staying the action, and giving Mr. Fontaine leave to bring in his claim on the winding-up proceedings. Subsequently affidavits were filed and witnesses examined before the Chief Clerk, who dismissed the claims with costs. Hence the present proceedings.

The claims of Mr. Fontaine could be given under five heads as follows:—

£73 15s., balance of amount owing as commission by the Howe Company for the endorsement of bills.

£1,265 15s. for salary earned and unpaid.

£265 10s. for amount of dividend alleged to be unpaid on shares in the Howe Company, owned by Mr. Fontaine.

£40, which represents costs and expenses relating to a law suit undertaken in Germany by Mr. Fontaine at the request of the Howe Company.

Damages for the conversion of 885 shares by the Howe Company, held by Mr. Fontaine. The company had sold these shares as they alleged they had the right to do, as Mr. Fontaine had not paid certain moneys due to them.

The claim for commission, said Mr. Finch, was shown in a letter dated the 18th January, 1877, sent by Mr. Fontaine to the Howe Company. The various claims had always been dealt with as one account. Several times application had been made by Mr. Fontaine for an account to be sent him. He was invariably requested to leave the matter until he came to London. When they quarreled with him they disowned every claim, and by some carelessness every document relating to the claim is missing. There had been a destruction by the company of the documents, and it is supposed they were wilfully destroyed. The whole claim is so mixed up as to be positively inseparable, and as the company paid Mr. Fontaine some money in 1883, this takes the claim out of the Statute of Limitations.

Continuing, the learned counsel said that the history of the company is complicated. Mr. Fontaine was responsible for a debt owing by his son. At a certain date his liability ceased, and he allowed certain sums to be deducted to expedite matters. He had asked repeatedly for accounts. His shares were sold in July, 1885. He (the learned counsel) held that it was impossible to say that the claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations in the presence of Mr. Fontaine's many requests for accounts.

In supporting the claim, the learned counsel referred to several documents. There was a distinct offer of commission, the company agreeing to give Mr. Fontaine 5 per cent. for endorsing bills of acceptance. The only question is as to the payment of the bills. Mr. Tower was manager of the Howe Company's factory for some years, and knew of the transactions. He said that the commission was for the endorsement of the bills only, irrespective of whether they were paid or not.

Mr. F. Fontaine, junr., carried on a business in Germany, and for his debt the father was responsible, and by his endorsing his son's bills the Howe Company were able to discount them at 5 per cent. instead of 16 per cent. There is a letter dated the 25th January, 1877, from the Howe Company's secretary to Mr. Fontaine, in which they say they

will allow him 5 per cent. for endorsement of bills. They paid this up to a certain time, and he (the learned counsel) submitted that the 5 per cent. was to be paid irrespective as to whether the bills were met or not.

In the Howe Company's minute book for 17th December, 1874, it is stated that all their managers were to give their signatures to bills and get the bills discounted. No other minute altered this.

The Judge: Where is the agreement that he should get a commission on all acceptances, paid or otherwise?

Mr. Finch: They paid money on account.

Mr. Hardy: When the bills were met the company paid the commission.

Mr. Finch then dealt with the claim for salary, the service extending from May, 1879, to February, 1883. Prior to 1877 Mr. Fontaine was paid only by commission. He was then manager of the company's business on the Continent. On the 28th February, 1877, a resolution was passed by the Howe Company that as from the 31st December, 1876, Mr. Fontaine should only be entitled to remuneration when he left his residence, and then it was not to be more than £3 10s. per day. Mr. Fontaine was present at the Board meeting and signed the minute recording this arrangement. There is evidence that about this time Mr. Fontaine, who was a large shareholder, complained of the large salaries paid to all the officials of the Howe Company. He says that he was offered £4 per day, but would only take £3, when ultimately he was prevailed upon to accept £3 10s. Mr. Fontaine received payment until the 29th May, 1879, at the rate of £3 10s. per day. During this period up to the 3rd March, 1879, he was admittedly liable for his son's debts. He then determined to limit his liability and came to a definite agreement with the company. He deposited with them 250 shares of the company as collateral security. This agreement was drawn up by Mr. G. W. Phillips, the accountant of the company, and he (the learned counsel) submitted that it limited Mr. Fontaine's liability. On the 11th December, 1879, they write him asking if he will be responsible for some goods ordered by his son. This was apparently the first order received after the 3rd March. If Mr. Fontaine's liability had not been stopped, they need not have asked this question. He told them that he would not be personally responsible, and they were to do as they thought best. On the 29th May, 1879, the son's debt stood at £1,750, and the Howe Company endeavoured to get Mr. Fontaine to admit his liability. He did not know when his liability might end, so Mr. Fontaine came to an arrangement with Mr. Stockwell, the managing director, to leave a portion of his salary to be credited to his son's account. This was a private secret arrangement between Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Fontaine as shown in a document dated 29th May, 1879, which was found in Glasgow, and which had been impounded by the Chief Clerk on the ground that this and another document were not genuine. This secret document says that it is agreed Mr. Fontaine deposit 250 shares with the Howe Company, and allow a deduction of 10s., and, if possible, 30s. per day from his allowance of £3 10s. per day. When the son's debt was cleared, the shares were to be returned. He (the learned counsel) could not think it possible Mr. Fontaine could have concocted the story about this arrangement. He had no hesitation in standing by the documents impounded.

Continuing, the learned counsel said that there was another claim which showed how harshly Mr. Fontaine had been treated. In 1879 and 1880 a Madame Cooke brought an action against the Howe Company in which Mr. Fontaine had to appear as defendant, owing to the law of Germany requiring every company setting up in business to be registered and name some person responsible for its acts. After defending this action, Mr. Fontaine could not obtain the costs from the Howe Company. Several times they promised to lay the matter before the Board. After the formation of the company Mr. Stockwell had the prospectuses printed in several languages, and a number were sent to Mr. Fontaine for him to distribute among the Howe agents, so as for them to take up shares.

Mr. Hardy: The shares of the Howe Company were mostly allotted to the American Howe Company.

The Judge: I do not think the manager of the Glasgow factory is competent to say what was the state of Mr. Stockwell's mind. Suppose he were, Mr. Finch, how do you propose to recover these claims considering that they are mostly twelve years' old?

Mr. Finch: I can't say more than I have done as to the claim being all one account.

Resuming his remarks on the following day, Mr. Finch said that he would merely call attention to a mass of important evidence that Mr. Fontaine was continually pressing his claims on the company. He would call attention to the evidence of Mr. Firmin Mignot that a secret agreement existed between Mr. Fontaine and Mr. Stockwell. This agreement was consistent with all the circumstances of the case, and knowledge of it had been withheld from the company, and their books do not show the exact state of the accounts.

JUDGMENT.

The Judge in giving judgment mentioned the claims as set forth by Mr. Finch: No. 1, balance of commission; No. 2, unpaid salary; No. 3, dividend on shares; No. 4, law costs in Germany; No. 5, damages for conversion of shares. Nos. three and five had not been dealt with by Mr. Finch. As regards the first it is sufficient to say that although there was a mass of evidence and many exhibits in the 219 pages of printed matter, which comprise the report of the proceedings before the Chief Clerk, not above ten or twelve lines had been read. The claim for commission was for acceptances in 1878, and any commission due was payable before the end of 1879, considerably more than six years before these proceedings were commenced. The same remarks as to time apply to the third claim. That leaves only the claim for salary, £1,265. There was a mass of evidence before the Chief Clerk as to this claim, and a memorandum purporting to be dated 29th May, 1879, and he was asked to say if this document was genuine or not, and had decided that it was not genuine. He (the judge) did not express any opinion on the subject. He had no means of forming an opinion. No doubt the Chief Clerk had before him the necessary materials. The plaintiff had not thought it necessary to call other evidence, and this point is left undecided. As to the claim for salary a considerable amount is barred by the Statute of Limitations. Nothing has been produced that would prevent the running of the statute. It

is said that the company were stopped from settling, and they did not give an account of what was due. One would expect the creditor to send in an account against the debtor. There is some part of the salary which might not be barred. He (the judge) would treat some of the claim for salary as not barred, but the claim has not been made out. Mr. Fontaine was to be paid a salary fixed by the managing director. No evidence as to what was owing has been brought forward. It was impossible for him to say what was the amount due in respect of the salary. He must therefore dismiss the summons, allowing the costs of the day. As the former action commenced in the Queen's Bench Division was stayed by order of the Court, he felt that it would be unfair to allow costs to the other side, Mr. Fontaine's expenses having been thrown away through the action being stayed.

Judgment accordingly for the Howe Machine Company, Limited, with costs of the day.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

ALTHOUGH the Merchandise Marks Act is barely three years old, the need of its revision has been so strongly felt as to lead the House of Commons to appoint a Committee to consider it. Two details have been specially called attention to as needing alteration. One is that while the law of 1887 prohibits the importation of foreign goods into this country bearing any English trade mark or name, unless the origin is distinctly specified, it contains nothing to prevent such goods from coming in entirely unmarked. The probable result is, according to the Customs Commissioners, that labels bearing false trade marks and descriptions are subsequently placed on many goods, and that the intention of the Act is evaded. It is therefore proposed that all articles entering the country should be required to bear a mark of origin.

This proposal is open to several objections. In the first place, the law already deals with fraudulent labelling, and its provisions can be enforced. It is, secondly, undesirable to add to the difficulties in the way of importation, which are even now so considerable as to amount to a kind of indirect protection. It should also be remembered that to stamp goods simply as "German" or "French" is very little help to the consumer. Good and bad articles are turned out in every country, our own not excepted, and the mere fact of cutlery being made at Sheffield is no kind of guarantee as to its quality. It is rather a suspicious fact that an acknowledged Protectionist like Colonel Howard Vincent should be the most prominent advocate of this change, and he himself does not scruple to designate the policy as a mild form of Protection.

The other point to which we have alluded relates to the form which the mark of origin ought to take, and is said to be giving rise to considerable discussion in the Select Committee. According to the Act of 1887, foreign goods are required to be stamped or marked with the name of the country where they originate, but some members of the Committee are in favour of substituting a general designation, such as the word Foreign. It is argued that by insisting on German goods bearing such a legend as "Made in Germany," the wares of that country obtain a kind of gratuitous advertisement, which may tend to popularise them both here and in any countries to which they may be re-exported.

We cannot see much force in this contention. The Merchandise Marks Act is based on the idea of checking inferior imitations of British articles, and we cannot do the producers of such frauds a worse service than by publishing their nationality as widely as possible. If buyers come to associate worthless goods with Germany, for instance, an important blow is struck at the real culprits, which would never be possible if the vague word Foreign were alone employed. If, on the other hand, the German goods are better than our own, we may rest assured that the Teutonic manufacturers will be quite keen enough to perceive their superiority and to insist, for their own sakes, that the goods shall be identified with the Fatherland. In the one case the change would tend to distract attention from the real offenders; in the other, it would be a superfluity.—*Echo*.

Papers on Subjects not Generally Understood.

HOW THE ELECTRIC CURRENT AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ARE PRODUCED.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

UNDOUBTEDLY electricity is only now in its infancy, and its future is simply boundless. It has ceased to be a novelty, yet few persons understand how the current is produced, let alone its manifold uses. To many minds there appears to be a mystery about the matter which should surely be cleared up, and readers of the *Gazette* need no longer remain uninformed on this important subject if they will only follow us in a description written, we hope, in as simple a manner as the subject will allow.

Firstly, electricity is not drawn from the air, nor is it the result of friction, as many suppose from watching a dynamo in work.

Most of our readers have seen an electric battery in which chemicals are used. The liquid contained therein is dilute sulphuric acid, the so-called burning agent, and the pieces of metal consist, the one of zinc and the other of copper. There is continuous action between the zinc, the copper, and the sulphuric acid, provided the ends of the wires attached to the two pieces of metal are joined together when a slight current of electricity passes; but if an incandescent lamp were placed between the two poles no light would be visible, as the current would fall short of the intensity required to make the carbon filament within the lamp hot.

Chemical batteries may some day be of commercial value for lighting purposes, but at present they are too costly. Hence the dynamo is generally employed. To illustrate the prime principle involved in the dynamo-electric machine, we may take in one hand a rod of ordinary iron which has no magnetic properties, and which is known

technically as soft iron; in the other a length of copper wire, covered with shelled cotton to insulate it, and made into a spiral form or helix. If this wire be attached to the battery a current of electricity will pass through it. If we then insert the iron rod into the helix the piece of iron at once becomes a powerful magnet, as may be seen by the attraction it has for nails which may be hung on to the end, and then each nail has itself become magnetic, for each nail is able to attract and hold up another nail. The moment the passage of the current through the outer helix of copper wire is stopped the magnetism of the inner bar of iron vanishes and the nails fall off. In this experiment, then, it is evident that magnetism is produced in a bar of iron by passing around it an electric current, which magnetism lasts as long as the current continues to flow. If the process be reversed, and a permanent magnet, of the simple kind that is familiar to most people, be placed in close proximity to a coil of copper wire not connected with a battery, but with its ends simply joined together, it happens that as long as both the magnet and the coil of wire surrounding it remains stationary, there is no current set up; but if either move, a current flows, or is said to be "induced" in the wire as long as the movement is continued.

This phenomenon was Faraday's great discovery of 1831, and it is the basis of the production of currents of electricity from dynamo machines, which machines may be regarded solely as an apparatus by which the rapid movement (1) of magnets in proximity to copper conductors, or (2) of copper conductors in proximity to magnets, is obtained and electric currents thereby produced and distributed proportionate to the amount of work expended to obtain the motion.

There are various forms of dynamos which we will not describe in detail as we have stated the principle on which they all work. All the dynamos have to be driven at a high speed, the power necessary varying with the number of lamps drawing currents from the dynamo.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—THE ARC LAMP.

There are two kinds of lamps, the arc and the incandescent. In the case of the former the light is obtained by passing a current of electricity between two carbon candles from one of which it proceeds in an intense form. When an arc lamp is at rest, before the current is passed through it, there is no vacant space between the carbons, as the top one is resting on the bottom one. This is absolutely essential to the lighting of the lamp, because if the two points were only a slight distance apart no current would pass, the circuit being broken. With the carbon points touching each other, however, the circuit is complete, and when the dynamo machine is set in motion a current passes from one point to the other point, but the contact between them not being very perfect, the points begin to glow with great heat, and then by a very ingenious piece of mechanism inside the box at the top of the lamp, the moment the current is flowing and a complete circuit has thereby been formed, the top carbon is slowly drawn upwards, and a space of about an eighth of an inch left between the top and bottom carbons.

The electric current which was passing between the two points, when they were touching each other, is not broken by the points being pulled slightly apart because air, when intensely heated, becomes a conductor. In leaping from point to point the electricity tears away in its passage particles from the carbons, which are consumed in the intervening space or arc, yielding an intense white light. If from any cause the intervening space between the carbon points be unduly lengthened, the current, having, as it were, a limited leaping power, will be broken and cease to flow, so that, as the carbons are being steadily burnt away as long as the light lasts, it is necessary that some mechanism should be provided by which the carbons shall be drawn together at identically the same rate as that at which both carbons are being consumed.

This mechanism is, of course, very delicate, and the difference between the arc lamps of the various inventors is a difference in the mode of adjusting or "feeding" the carbons. However exact the mechanism, it sometimes happens that the carbons are drawn too near each other, with the result that the light for a few seconds becomes very dim, because the space between the carbon points has been made too small; at other times the carbons are held too far apart, and then the light becomes unusually brilliant.

The endeavour of the mechanism of the lamp to keep the carbons at an exact distance apart, when successful, produces steady, bright light, and, when unsuccessful, is the cause of those various "bobblings" and "flickerings" which, though of practically no importance when a number of arc lights are erected in one large open space, as in a railway station, on an esplanade, or in works, are justly regarded as insuperable drawbacks against the introduction of arc lights into our dwelling-places.

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP.

For domestic and interior lighting the incandescent, or glow lamp, is mostly used, and is the most useful. When a current of electricity is forced through a wire that is very much too small for it it makes the conductor red hot, and if it be a very thin conductor it will make it white hot and light giving, but at the moment of giving out light it is destroyed.

Two operations may have come into play to produce this result; the wire may either have been

- (a) burnt.
- (b) fused or melted.

The distinction between the two being that in one case the wire is destroyed through the combination of its heated particles with the oxygen of the air, i.e., by its oxidation; or, in the other case, it is destroyed through its particles being torn asunder, and thereby being turned into its liquid or molten state by the passage of the electric current through it.

It was necessary, therefore, in making an incandescent lamp to take means first to banish from the thin wire or filament the oxygen of the air, and secondly to use such a material as would stand no chance of being disintegrated by the high temperature to which it is raised during the passage of the current through it.

Carbon to many is only thought of in the form of charcoal; but it is to be found throughout all nature, and plants, for instance, consist almost entirely of carbon and water. This substance was, therefore, ready at hand in very many shapes for the use of the early inventors of

the incandescent lamp. Edison originally used brown paper, but finally replaced his paper carbons by carbons made of fibres of bamboo. Swan used from the beginning carbons made of cotton; Maxim employed carbonised cardboard; and Lane-Fox, a vegetable fibre. Indeed, it may be roughly said that all the filaments in the incandescent lamps recently offering (*i.e.*, those of Edison, Swan, Maxim, Lane-Fox, Crookes, &c.) were produced from some vegetable substance, and it may be confidently claimed that a filament has now been perfected which will not easily fuse, but which will bear the passage of a very intense current through it; a current strong enough to raise it to white heat, thereby enabling it to give out light without breaking at the very moment when it had reached the point of turning electric energy into light.

These carbon filaments are twisted into various forms, for each of which certain advantages are claimed. It will of course be understood that before these carbon filaments are ready for use in electric lamps, they have to undergo certain processes of manufacture, and have to pass through very delicate handling, but we need not here enter into the extremely technical description of these processes. Suffice it to say that each carbon filament having been properly prepared, its ends are attached to two little platinum wires which have previously been sealed into the neck of a glass bulb, platinum being the only metal which will make an air-tight joint with glass.

The March of Mechanical Progress.

By E. W.

Under this "heading" I propose from time to time to note some of the most important current advances in mechanics.

Electricity is being turned to a number of uses never dreamt of in the philosophy of our forefathers. One of its latest uses is in the cutting of coal. Mr. Morgan, a New York engineer, employs for this purpose a combination of the solenoid and horseshoe magnet principles and not by means of a rotary electric motor as in the machines designed heretofore for this class of work. It comprises the electro-magnetic actuating apparatus by means of which a powerful spring is compressed, the expansion of the latter operating an ordinary pick such as is employed in the Harrison and other air machines. The arrangement is such that the solenoidal magnet exerts a very powerful pull upon its core, thereby compressing the spring; a switch is then automatically actuated which sends the current in opposite directions through the two halves of the solenoid neutralising its magnetic actions, whereupon the spring comes into action and causes the pick to strike a powerful blow. The machine is calculated to absorb about 3-h.p., and is claimed to be highly efficient in operation.

Electricity is now being employed for the purpose of tempering springs such as are used in watches. Heretofore a ribbon of steel could not be rolled to the finest degree without variations in strength. By using the electric-thermic process such springs can be produced of an elasticity from 5 to 10 per cent. greater than formerly, and of a graduated strength so as to render breakages much less liable.

The successful production of artificial gutta-percha is announced at a cost of only one penny per pound. This material is far less liable to crack, and is much more durable than the natural product.

The art of the enameller is not nearly so well understood now as it was it was in the middle ages. The *Horological Journal* informs us that enamel is nothing more than a silicate, coloured by metallic oxides, and can be applied to porcelain as well as to metal. The ingredients are broken up into powder, made into a paste and laid on the metal, which is then passed through a furnace. In the heat of the furnace it melts and adheres to the surface of the metal on which it is laid, the two becoming almost permanently united. A white colour is obtained by oxide of tin, a mineral which is also added to make enamel of any colour opaque. Blue is obtained by oxide of cobalt; red, by gold; violet, by manganese, and green by copper; but every school, guild or family of artists in enamel has its own special methods, both for colouring and for applying the materials. The metal to be enamelled is placed under a bowl or cover pierced with holes and covered over with charcoal in a small furnace. Old enamellers sometimes fused their materials with a blowpipe, but at the present day a furnace is usually employed. It is essential that the glassy paste should be kept exposed to the fire for only a short length of time, as the colours are apt to change if the heat is too prolonged. The article must be withdrawn the moment the desired hue has been obtained. The process, owing to the fact that some colours fuse much more easily than others, and must be applied during certain stages of the process, is one requiring the greatest care and nicety, and it need hardly be said that the art of enamelling is only learned by long experience and many failures.

The production of artificial silk has been achieved by a French chemist. To the eye the artificial material appears to be almost as good as that produced by the silkworm. To the touch, however, it is much inferior. In price the former possesses advantages which may possibly bring it into commercial use.

Welding by electricity is making rapid strides in the States. A company is being organised to supply complete plants for working the process. It is said that electric welding and lighting can be easily operated on the same circuit.

A patent for making ornamented veneers has been taken out in the States. This is a process of manufacture consisting in burning the picture or design in the face of the veneer, coating the back with gum and its face with wax, afterwards coating its face with a thin solution

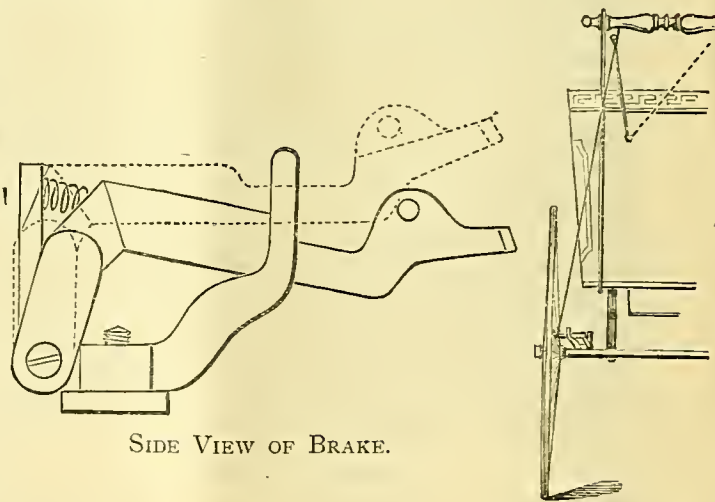
of white of eggs, coating with metal foil, and subjecting the veneer to mechanical pressure under a moderately heated die bearing the design.

A householder in Bangalore is said to have for years used nothing but the dust off the roads, mixed with linseed oil, as a paint for wood work exposed to the weather. "MECHANICUS."

A New Perambulator Brake.

THE Patent Office officials must certainly smile when they receive an application for a patent for a perambulator brake. Their number has been legion, yet not one per cent. of the carriages made are fitted with a brake. Why? It cannot be because they are superfluous; in our opinion they are necessities. If some one were to take the trouble to collect statistics of the number of infants killed and those injured during any given twelve months we are certain they would produce some startling figures. A few months since a friend in the trade formed one of a jury which was summoned to deal with a very sad catastrophe. A servant girl was sent out in charge of a perambulator containing an infant of priceless value to his parents. She was tempted to stop outside a bonnet shop, when her dreams as to what she would buy had she the money were rudely interrupted by a shriek from behind. Looking round, she found her young charge and the carriage injured beyond recognition. Poor girl! all she had done was to take her hands off the carriage whilst looking at the bonnets, but slowly and noiselessly the carriage ran down the pavement and into the road just as a heavy cart was passing, with the sad result before stated.

At the inquest one of the jury asked why, in these days of invention, such catastrophes are possible? You cannot invent anything that will prevent a woman from gazing into a bonnet shop, but he thought surely you can invent a something that will prevent a perambulator from running away.



SIDE VIEW OF BRAKE.

BRAKE IN POSITION

Brakes are now more necessary than ever. It is becoming very common for a mother to entrust an infant to the care of a brother or sister only just able to walk. She securely straps the helpless rider to the carriage, and having given its guardian instructions to only wheel it up and down in front of the house returns to her domestic duties with a clear conscience devoid of fears. We say emphatically that such confidence is misplaced. The guardian may slip, or release its little hands from the carriage, which may then run into the road, and, horror! Nor is this painting too black a picture. It is a danger ever present, and perambulator makers can have no possible interest in standing in the way of its effacement.

There have been brake inventors galore, but few have understood what was required. A brake to be of any use must in our opinion be automatic; on removing the hands from the handle the carriage must be held firmly, so that it cannot travel without its guardian again takes hold of the handle.

Another feature is necessary in such a brake. It must be cheap, as the public will not pay high insurance premiums, preferring to run untold risks. Lastly, it must be easily fixed to the carriage and suit any style and size without alteration.

The latest invention of this character is the Safety Automatic, which is to be had from 179, Aldersgate Street, E.C. We herewith illustrate this invention, and cannot do better than follow on with the instructions sent out with same, as they will serve to explain what is not understood from the woodcuts.

"Rest the carriage on its handle and fasten the brake on the axletree, sufficiently close to the *left* wheel for the brake lever to enter and leave the wheel readily, then, keeping the lever between the spokes, securely tie the free end of the cord to the carriage handle at its extreme end *on the left*, so that it forms a direct and rigid line between the brake and the carriage handle."

"Should the brake fit loosely to the axletree, place a thin piece of leather or cloth over the axletree and pass the brake over it, securely fastening the crosspiece by its two screws."

"The brake is now fixed, its handle hanging down and the carriage cannot be moved. To take the brake off, the brake handle must be raised and held parallel with the carriage handle. This draws the brake lever out of the spokes, which it will re-enter whenever the brake handle is dropped."

Amalgamated Association of Perambulator and Carriage Manufacturers.

THE May quarterly meeting of this association was held at the Maypole Hotel, Nottingham, on Monday, May 5th. The attendance was satisfactory, and included Mr. L. L'Hollier, President, Birmingham; Mr. H. W. Twiggs, Vice President, Bristol; Mr. Thos. Harris, Treasurer, Birmingham; Mr. E. Humphreys, Birmingham; Mr. J. D. Wilde, Birmingham; Mr. P. Blee, Nottingham; Mr. W. J. Rae, Banbury; Mr. T. G. Wells, Halesowen; Mr. R. W. Allen, Secretary, Rowley Ryes.

The President, in his opening remarks, commented upon the general state of the bassinette trade, and of the many benefits which had resulted to the members of the association. He was fully of opinion that when the outside manufacturers saw the effect of the working of the association upon the prices obtained for their goods, that they would be eager to join.

The report of the Treasurer was considered very satisfactory, showing a creditable balance in hand, and the Secretary reported an increase in the number of members as compared with the previous quarter.

A committee was appointed to consider the railway companies' new rates, and authorised if they thought necessary to take such steps they should deem fit to appear before the commission now sitting.

Mr. H. W. Twiggs read a part of his paper upon "Patents in connection with the manufacture of perambulators and carriages." The paper was well received, and showed great care and skill on behalf of the author. Mr. Twiggs promised to complete his paper at the August meeting, which will be held in Birmingham.

A New Sewing Machine Enterprise.

BY invitation of Rufus Chandler a *News* reporter was present at one of the exhibitions of a new sewing machine for manufacturers, lately patented, and now being exhibited with a view to organising a stock company for their manufacture and sale. The machine is what the inventor, Mr. Chandler, calls a double-action sewing machine, and he might have called it a treble-action as well, for it really can be converted into three distinct machines, viz., a single thread right hand, a left hand, or a twin stitch machine, stitching two rows at once.

At No. 99, Cannon Street, second floor, the machine is fitted up on steam power benches same as are used in corset factories, shoe factories, &c. The machine is what is styled as post or vertical cylinder machine. In this case, and what the principal patent claims, is in that the post is made in halves, so that instantly it can be changed from twin stitch to right or left single machine.

The speed of the machine is something wonderful. By actual figures the machine is speeded at over 2,500 revolutions per minute, which with two rows of stitching gives 5,000 stitches per minute. It is also a very large machine, having an unobstructed space under the arm of

eleven inches horizontally, and fifteen inches vertically, being ample room for turning the heaviest kind of work.

The company, of which T. E. Sloan, of New York, is treasurer and large owner in the patents, have the special tools and patterns for manufacturing the machines nearly completed, so that in a few months they can be ready to supply the trade. Being a special labour saving machine they will command a good price. Mr. Chandler says he can convince any unprejudiced person familiar with the business that this machine will do more and better work than machines now costing from 125 to 175 dols., and also can do some kinds of work needed very much, which cannot be done by any machine now on the market. Already they have orders for the machine, one large firm in Massachusetts saying, "Send us five at your own price, and the quicker we get them the better we shall like it."

They invite capitalists, manufacturers, and business men generally to call at the exhibition room, 99, Cannon Street, and Mr. Chandler will be pleased to show it in practical operation, and give general information. If not convenient to call, a line addressed to box 1,619, city, will receive prompt attention.—*Bridgeport Morning News*.

Dubied's Knitting Machines.

MR. G. STIBBE, wholesale agent for Dubied & Co.'s Knitting Machines, has now very fine premises at 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, the warehouse having 4,000 square feet of floorage. Here are to be seen a full range of knitting machines as well as a fine assortment of yarns.

Messrs. Dubied & Co. are not unknown to many of our readers. They supply machines for all classes of work, and their factory at Couvet, Switzerland, is noted for its ingenious knitting machine mechanics. Mr. Stibbe has had a deal of experience of the trade, and is always willing to assist manufacturers or dealers with his advice.

The Military Exhibition.

THE exhibition of military implements, battle pictures, clothing, &c., now being held at Chelsea, is well worthy a visit. It is being conducted mainly by soldiers, who, as a rule, know very little about commercial enterprises, hence, perhaps, their ignorance of the custom to place the Press on the free list, and not compel them to pay entrance money. We hope this will not react injuriously upon the promoters, as their object deserves to succeed.

Space will not allow of our entering into many details in the present issue, but we might state that the Army Clothing Factory, of Pimlico, exhibit a long bench of sewing machines, at which are seated operatives making clothing. The sewing machines exhibited are Wheelers', Singers', and Thomas's.

A Bassinette "At Home."

MESSRS BRADBURY & Co.'s trade in bassinettes has thriven wonderfully of late, particularly that of their London city office, 14, Newgate Street, E.C. They have just gone through their books, and find that their sales to date this season are treble what they were in the same period of last year.

Bradburys' are not content with this increase, but desire to make greater progress, and intend to adopt a novel scheme to influence same. They want dealers to see their carriages, and are arranging a series of what we might call bassinette "at homes."

The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. will be special show days at Bradburys' depot, 14, Newgate Street, when the whole of their floor space will be devoted to samples of their carriages, and the manager will be on hand to receive dealers and shippers. This exhibition will be well worth a visit, as some of Bradburys' lines, as we have before stated, rank among the finest specimens of juvenile carriage building yet introduced.

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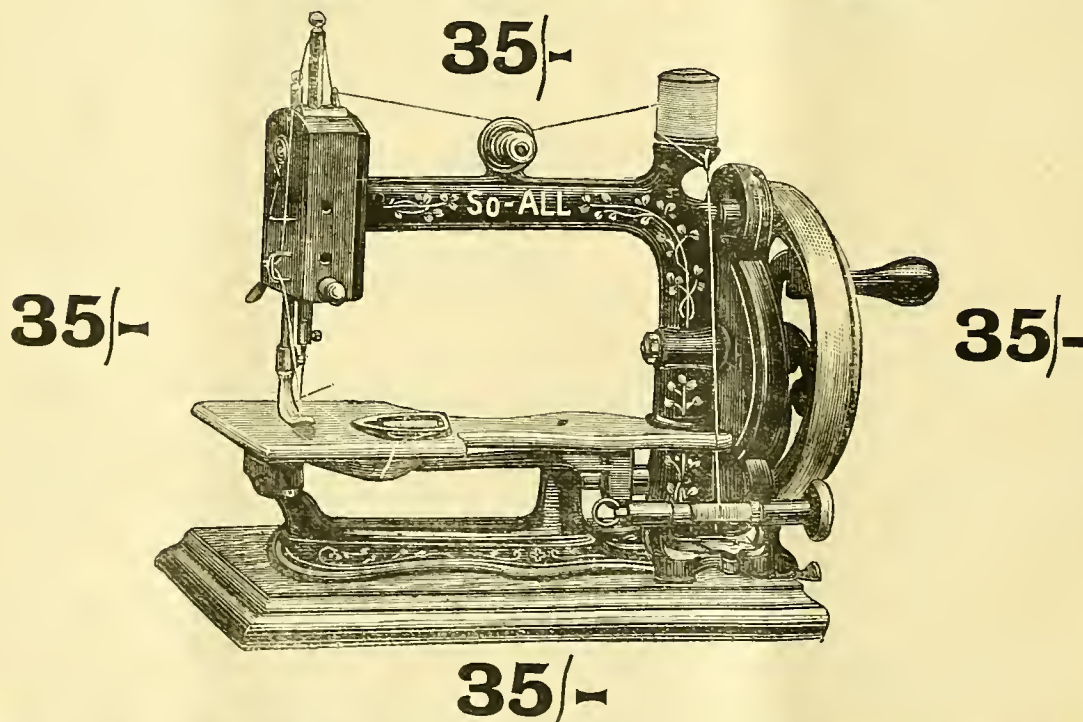
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SEWING MACHINE IMPORTERS.

NO. I.—MR. CHARLES BRADBURY.

AMONG the several representatives of foreign sewing machine makers, none are better known than the gentleman whose portrait we subjoin.

Mr. Charles Bradbury was born in Huddersfield in 1853, and brought up in Oldham. His career, as is well known, is largely interwoven with that of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., whose business in its early stages was conducted at Rhodes Bank. This firm's machines, soon after their introduction, gained a great reputation in clothing factories. So successful were they that in 1865 it was found necessary to remove the factory from Rhodes Bank to Wellington Street, Oldham, the change being inaugurated by a grand *soirée*.

Young Bradbury found the attractions of the factory greater than those of school, and the late Mr. Chadwick, who had now joined Mr. George Bradbury as a partner, allowed the youthful Charles to enter the works as an ordinary hand, or apprentice, with a salary of 4s. per week. The regular working hours at this period were 60 per week, but they were largely extended owing to the pressure of orders. After serving under various foremen, young Bradbury entered the office, being placed under Mr. Cooper, who acted as cashier and responsible overseer. Among his colleagues at this time were Mr. S. A. Thorpe (home orders)—still with Bradbury & Co., Limited, Mr. Walmsley (now secretary of Bradbury & Co., Limited), and Mr. Hough (late of Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough).

Bradbury & Co.'s business continued to increase so rapidly that wholesale depôts were opened in Brussels and Paris, and to Charles was given the charge of the foreign orders and correspondence. It was now thought desirable that he should acquire experience abroad, and he accordingly spent some two years in the principal continental cities, and at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. Returning to England in 1874, he represented Bradbury & Co. at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1874, in which year his firm opened a London office at 14, Newgate Street.

1874 was an important year in the history of the Oldham firm, as they then changed the business to a limited company, and opened depôts to supply machines on the "new hire system." Two years later found Mr. Charles Bradbury engaged in other duties, viz., those of depôt inspector and auditor. At this time, it might be mentioned, Mr. John Tester was the Bradbury Company's manager for London, Mr. J. T. Smith manager for Bristol, and Mr. C. Knowles discharged similar duties in Wakefield.

Yet another change was shortly made in Mr. Bradbury's duties. His Company had at this time a depôt in Spain, where there had been considerable maladministration, and they entrusted him with a special mission to put matters right, which he succeeded in doing after three visits and much arduous work covering nearly two years. At one stage of his investigation it was considered advisable to send one of the directors (Mr. Newton) to his assistance. This gentleman, unfortunately,

was taken ill on his arrival and died on his return to Oldham.

So satisfactorily had Mr. Bradbury set matters right in Spain, that on his return to England his Company sent him on a similar errand to Glasgow, where was located their wholesale depôt for Scotland and Ireland. Before a year had passed the Bradbury Company found that their London business required re-organising, and they at once appointed Mr. Charles Bradbury to manage the whole of the Metropolitan district. This was no small task, as matters were in a very unsatisfactory condition, requiring careful handling, and the exercise of great discretion. He succeeded, however, in rearranging both the wholesale and retail business for the better, and opened new branches at Commercial Road, Kingsland Road, and Edgware Road. In the meantime Mr. Cunliffe, now the general manager of Bradbury & Co., Limited, was promoted from the management of the Birmingham depôt, to the controlling of the selling department at Oldham. Mr. Chadwick's health now began to fail, and he gradually relegated his duties to Mr. Cunliffe. As our readers well know, he breathed his last in 1886, regretted by all who knew him, and by none more than the subject of this sketch.

In April, 1883, Mr. Charles Bradbury left the Bradbury Company (being succeeded in the management of the London district by Mr. James A. Jackson, who still holds the appointment) and immediately entered the service of Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., of Brunswick, as their representative for the United Kingdom. At this time their sewing machines were unknown in this market, and much uphill work was experienced in removing the prejudice which was felt against German goods.

By supplying a sound article at a moderate price Mr. Bradbury succeeded in opening accounts in all parts of the kingdom, and retains to-day on his books many customers whose patronage dates back several years.

Last month Mr. Bradbury completed his 37th year, and can now boast of twenty-four years' experience of every branch of the sewing machine trade. Of this long period

seven years have been spent in the service of Grimme, Natalis, & Co., and the remainder in the factory, the opening, organising, and inspecting of depôts, the public exhibition of machines, and provincial and continental travelling. He has visited nearly every part of the United Kingdom, and most of Belgium, also Germany, Austria, France, Spain, and Portugal. Owing to his staying in England the past eleven years, his knowledge of French, German, and Spanish has degenerated, but at one time he spoke and wrote these languages with the greatest ease.

Somewhat reserved in manner, strangers at first sight might take Mr. Bradbury to be the reverse of genial in temperament. His many friends know the opposite. No man can be more assiduous in his business, yet none can throw off the cares of commercial life more readily and enter into social pleasures with a greater zest. He finds his best recreation in music, in which he is uncommonly accomplished, and a large circle of friends both in and outside the trade can bear testimony to the brilliancy of the pianoforte recitals which he occasionally gives at his rooms, 65, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. If the visitors are interested in the sewing machine industry, their host will show them an album full of



MR. CHARLES BRADBURY.

interesting mementoes of the trade; also a pretty landscape painted by Mr. Natalis, and presented to Mr. Bradbury.

Mr. Bradbury's career, although somewhat chequered, has been undoubtedly prosperous. He has never gone backward, and that he never will, but will continue to advance, and at a greater pace than heretofore, is the sincere wish of the *Gazette*.

Odds and Ends.

BY MECHANIC, in the U.S. *Sewing Machine News*.

THE first sewing machine patented in this country was that of Henry Lye, of Philadelphia, in 1826, and of which only the record remains. The model was among those destroyed by fire in the patent office in 1836. It had the same needle as that used in the Greenough some fifteen years later, and like that the needle was drawn through by pincers. The thread was of short lengths, and the goods were fed by a rack-bar which had to be set back after travelling its length. It was operated by a crank in the same manner as the Saint machine, a complete account of which, with full illustrations, was published in the *News* a short time since.

While the Lye and Greenough machines used needles lying horizontally, the Saint and Thimonnier machines operated their needle in a vertical position from an overhanging arm—the same as those in use to-day.

That Thomas Saint, a cabinet-maker, made the first sewing machine admits of no doubt. How many were made and used can never be known, but probably not more than two or three, perhaps only the one upon which he obtained his patent in 1790.

Thimonnier, who patented his in 1830, it is known, did manufacture and use several in Paris, all of which were destroyed by a mob of tailors who imagined they saw in them the ruination of their business. This machine used a barbed needle; the thread was brought up from below

the cloth-plate, and made the chain-stitch with the loop on top. Up to this time no machine except the Saint ever used a continuous thread. Thimonnier's patents can be found among the French patents in Vol. 5, page 168, plate 28, and in Vol. 14, page 71, plate 14.

Next to Saint, in England came Pratt in 1804 with a barbed needle machine—the needle lying horizontally. A number of needles were employed in some of them for embroidery work and quilting.

The next machine of any note after Thimonnier's was that of Walter Hunt, of New York, in 1833. This was, as far as we are able to ascertain, the first sewing machine that used a shuttle and an eye-pointed needle. It was not until Howe had patented his machine that Hunt took interest enough in his own invention to apply for a patent; but, though he made a very clear case, and proved beyond all doubt that he was the real inventor, a patent was refused him, as it was decided that he had abandoned his invention.

The next machine after Hunt's that used an eye-pointed needle was that of Newton & Archibald, in England, in 1841. The number of their patent is 8,948.

Fisher & Gibbons' English patent of 1844, No. 10,424, also shows an eye-pointed needle.

In the first Howe machine the needle was curved, and the shuttle was driven by strikers operated by cams. The cloth was attached to a thin steel plate containing holes in which the teeth of a pinion worked, operating as a feed, so that only a short space could be sewed at a time, as the goods were attached to the plate.

In 1851 Singer invented the wheel feed.

The Grover & Baker machine of 1851 had two needles and a shuttle.

James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning jenny died poor. Symington, who took Fulton upon the first trip he ever made upon a steamboat—the *Charlotte Dundas*, in 1802, five years before the first steamboat upon the Hudson—also died poor; and none of the great inventions have been appreciated at first. It takes time to educate people up to great inventions.

(To be continued.)

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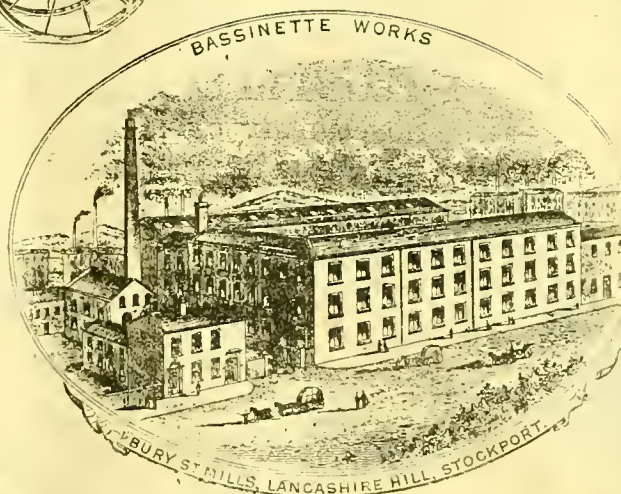
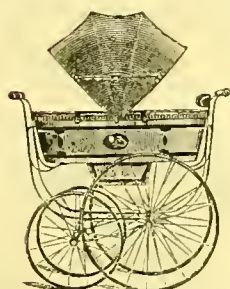
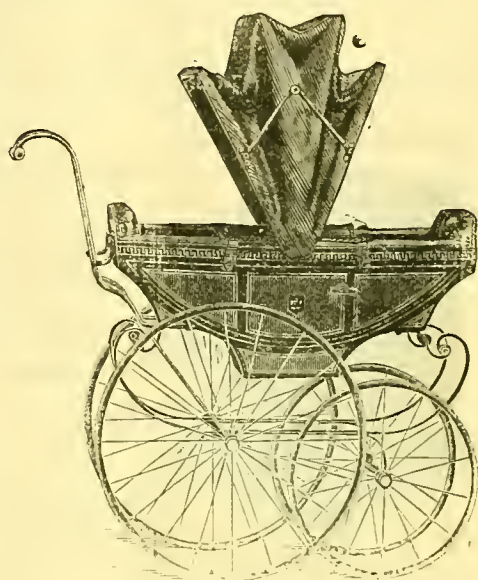
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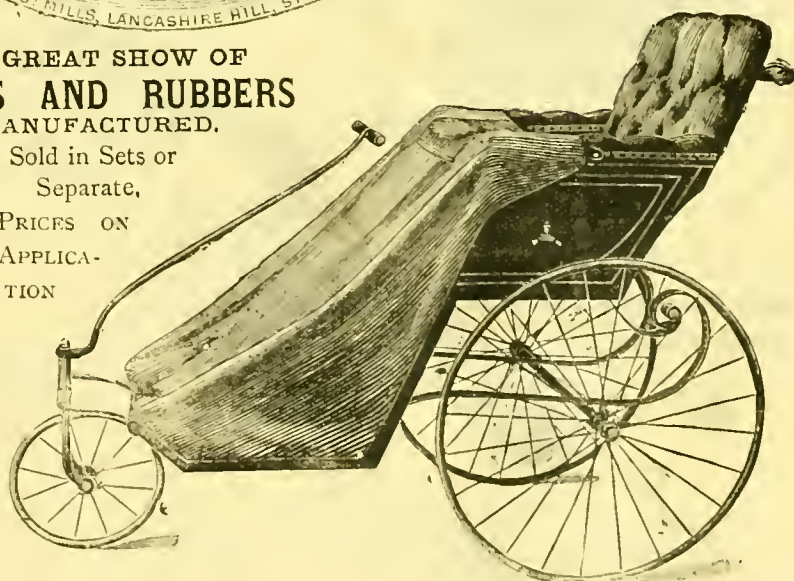


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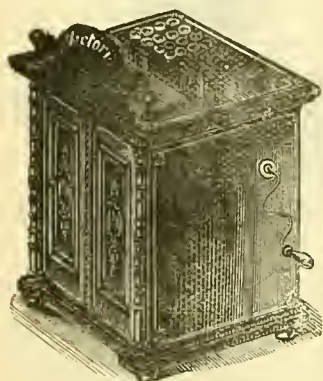
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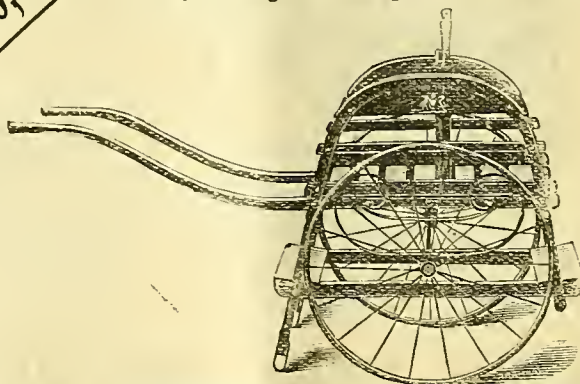


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The “Safety Automatic” ensures this.

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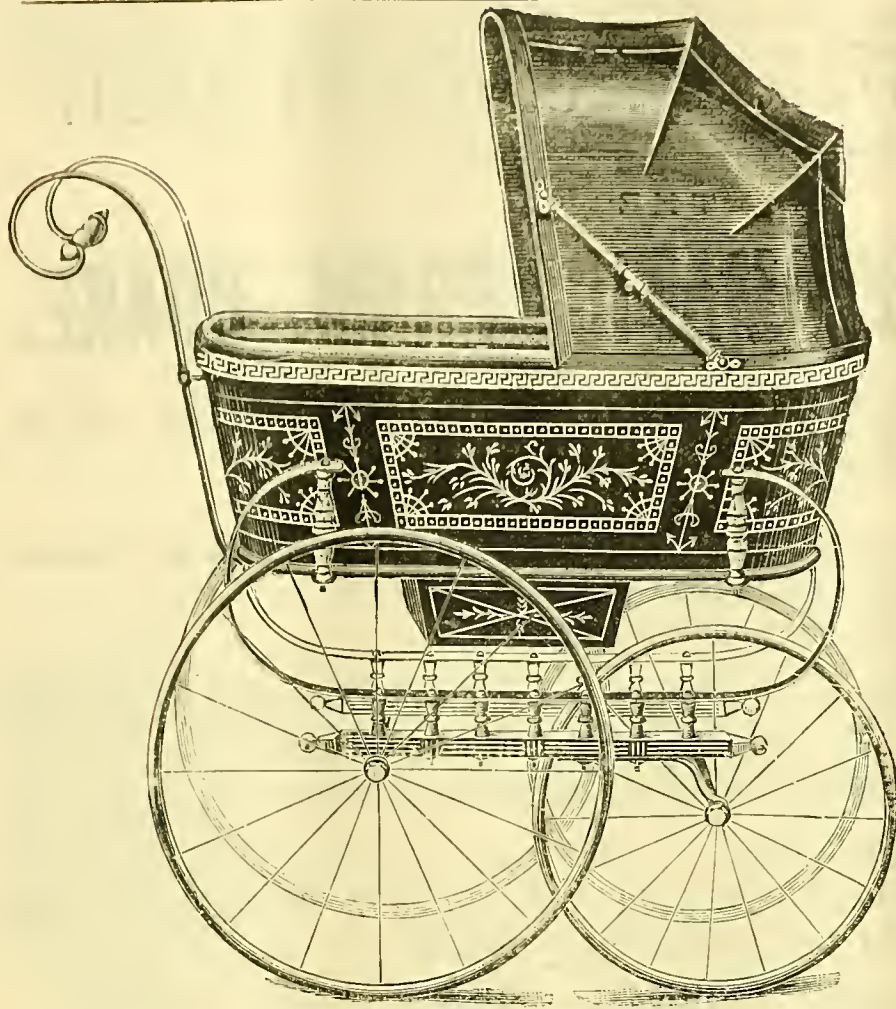
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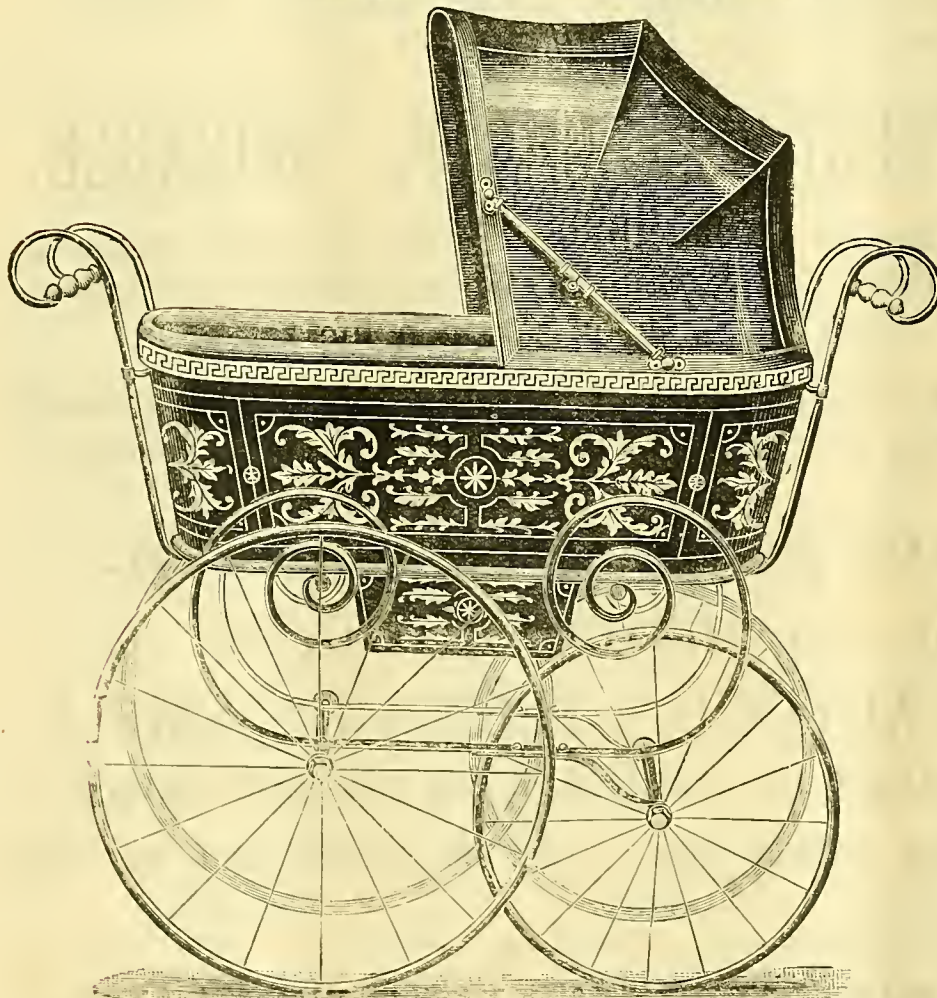
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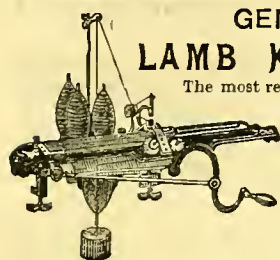
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Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, Esq., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our May Number.)

CHAPTER XXXV.

WHEN DOES A HIRE AGREEMENT FALL UNDER THE BILLS OF SALE ACTS?

The next case, *Hale v. Saloon Omnibus Company* (4 Drew, page 492), in which a tradesman sold his furniture and stock-in-trade, and the only document in the case was a receipt for the purchase money. The Court held the transaction to be complete without the receipt; and, therefore, there was no bill of sale. In *Allsop v. Day* (7 H. and N., 457), trustees of a wife's settlement gave receipts on payment of purchase money for the husband's goods and effects, which were held not to be bills of sale on the ground that they were not an assurance. "A bill of sale under the Act must be some instrument by which property was intended to pass" (Lord Penzance in *Allsop v. Day*).

In *Byerly v. Prevost* (Law Reports, 6 C. P., page 144) the Court held that the receipt being a mere receipt did not require registration. In *Graham v. Wilcockson* (46 L. J. Ex., page 55) the Court held that the document was a mere receipt, and that the transaction was one of a sale for valuable consideration which preceded, and was independent of, the receipt, and that, therefore, the receipt did not require registration. It is to be noted that up to this point receipts merely as such were not considered bills of sale unless they were assurances; *i.e.*, documents under which property passes from one person to another. But then come three great leading cases (not differing in principle as Lord Justice Bowen rather seems to think. See Lord MacNaughten's judgment in the North Central Wagon Company's cases, 13 Appeal Cases, p. 569); *Cochrane v. Matthews* (10 Ch. D., 80 n.); *ex parte Odell* (10 Ch., Div. 76); and *ex parte Cooper* (10 Ch., Div. 313); *ex parte Cooper*. Lord MacNaughten expressly points out it is to be read with the explanation in *Woodgate v. Godfrey* (5 Ex. Div., 24). In these great cases Lord Justice Bowen says, "The Court seems to have been impressed with the danger of allowing the Bills of Sale Act—I will not say to be evaded, but—to be escaped by documents which were in the form of receipts, but where the transaction was more complicated than that of an ordinary sale and purchase." These decisions laid down that document *were to be read together*, and that when so read the documents amounted to an assurance, and that a document is only a bill of sale if it amounts to an assurance. In those cases the Court also held that there was no valid transaction outside the documents. Otherwise their decisions would only hit the documents, and leave the transaction itself standing.

"Then came the Act of 1878 with section 4, and the legislature seems to have been struck with the fact that these receipts were often documents which escaped. . . Now if a receipt was an assurance of personal chattels, it

was struck by the older Act, 1854, under the general words. If it is not an assurance of personal chattels, it is not struck by this Act," 1878. Finally, in *Marsden v. Meadows*, 7 Q. B. D., 80, 83, a receipt given by a sheriff on a sale was held not to be a bill of sale.

Lord Justice Fry, in concurring with the judgment, said he did not think a loan was contemplated by the parties, but a sale and letting on hire. He states that the Acts of 1854, 1878, and 1882 are drawn on the same lines, in so far as they refer to documents and not to transactions. "The legislature was not minded to declare that every transaction by which an interest, legal or equitable, in personal chattels passed should be evidenced in writing and then should in certain cases be void if not registered, but it contented itself with laying hold of those cases in which there was a written assurance of a legal or equitable interest, and avoiding that assurance in certain cases. . . . Now, looking at the authorities, I find that in every case the enquiry was, is this instrument or is it not an assurance?" He states that the Act of 1878 simply made an inventory or receipt, a bill of sale *if such document amounted to an assurance*. Therefore, he concludes that the "Act of 1878 had no wider scope as regards the inventories and receipts, though it is clearer in point of expression than the Act of 1854."

He then goes on to say, "The enquiry in the present case is, are any of the documents—the invoice, the receipt, the hiring agreement, or any other documents—assurances of a legal or equitable interest in personal chattels? I think they are not." . . . "That being so, it appears to me that the transaction of the 18th was a complete agreement for the transfer of the whole property in the wagons. It is not till after that interview takes place, till after the matter has been concluded between the contracting parties, that some clerk, writing on behalf of the plaintiff company, asks to have an invoice made out in the usual form. . . . It was no part of the bargain between the contracting parties that there should be any written evidence of the transaction."

NOTES.

(1.) Lord Justice Cotton confirms what we have so often said, *viz.*, that a hire agreement is not in itself a bill of sale, but may be so when read in the light of other documents. A hirer cannot be a grantor of a bill of sale, because he is not the owner.

(2.) Lord Justice Bowen points out that the legislature only aims at documents and not at transactions. Documents are to be read together when such is the parties' intention. A document is only a bill of sale if it amounts to an assurance. Transactions perfected without writing or independent of writing are not hit by the Bills of Sale Acts.

(3.) Lord Justice Fry points out that a sale followed by letting on hire does not amount to a bill of sale. He says the question in every case is, does the document amount to an assurance?

We have now carefully examined the leading cases on bills of sale so far as the hire system is concerned, and we have shown beyond all fear of refutation that the Bills of Sale Acts do not include hire agreements, and that consequently neither registration of such is necessary, nor need they comply with the form supplied by the Bills of Sale Act, 1882.

We have shown that there may be cases in which hire agreements when connected with other documents must be registered, and must also conform with the form given in the Act, but that such transactions belong rather to money-lending than to selling goods by means of the hire system. We have traced the question as to whether hire agreements are bills of sale from the Court of First Instance to the Court of Appeal, and from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords. In the course of that examination we have pointed out that the legality of the

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, base on Legal and Commercial Considerations,"

by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

hire system and the legality of leave and license clauses in hire agreements are now matters of settled law, and have all been settled by the highest tribunal in this country. In short, nothing but an Act of Parliament can now make the seizure clause illegal or void for want of registration as a bill of sale.

(To be continued.)

Failures and Arrangements.

C. RATCLIFF, sewing machine and musical instrument dealer, 21, High Street, New Brompton, Kent.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held in London on Wednesday last, when a composition of 10s. in the pound was offered. The matter is not yet decided.

GEORGE HENRY TAYLOR, of 5, Bow Lane, E.C., trading as W. Penlington & Co., iron and hardware merchant, and late of 2a, Molyneux Place, Liverpool.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held in London on the 16th ult. The liabilities were given as follows:—Creditors unsecured, £4,338 6s. 8d.; creditors partly secured, £200 11s. 5d.; less estimated value of securities £18 18s.—£181 13s. 5d.; other liabilities, £650; liabilities on bills other than debtor's own acceptances, £291 8s.; total £5,461 8s. 1d. The assets, as stated and estimated by the debtor, are *nil*; there is thus a deficiency of £5,461 8s. 1d. The bankrupt, against whom the receiving order was made on the 19th April, was employed for ten years as under-manager by a firm of manufacturing jewellers, but in March, 1877, with £260 of borrowed money, he commenced business as an iron and hardware merchant in partnership with another, trading as W. Penlington & Co. His partner, who brought in the £260, died in the following November, when, the bankrupt states, he paid the representatives the amount of his late partner's capital, and borrowed an additional sum of £500, which, with the £260 above referred to, is still outstanding, and continued his trading alone. Mr. Taylor attributes his insolvency to loss on trading owing, as he states, to the falling off of business in the chief branches of his trade, viz., with Brazil, Africa, and Egypt; to losses in connection with a patent in which he was interested; to his liability in respect of a guarantee given by him for a firm now bankrupt; to bad debts; to law costs in which he was defendant; and to his household and present expenses. He says that the furniture at his house is his wife's separate property.

The Official Receiver states that the books of account are incomplete and imperfect, and not such as disclose the debtor's transactions or financial position at any time.

The creditors treated as partly secured are stated to be

holders of certain securities and shares and returned goods.

We might add that this firm have done a very large export trade in sewing machines, and have paid thousands of pounds for these goods from time to time.

The public examination of the bankrupt will take place on June 3rd at the London Bankruptcy Court. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Ardan Bros. (debt and costs)	50	16	6
Atkinson (debt and costs)	156	13	10
Bishop's Cluster Co.	17	19	2
Goss H. C.	500	0	0
Jones' Sewing Machine Co.	364	17	6
Jordan	21	7	6
Meintyre (money lent)... ..	922	0	1
Mersey Loan Co. (debt and costs)	69	15	10
Manchester and Liverpool Bank	603	1	7
Pagefield Forge Co. (debt and costs)	10	2	2
Popple T.	289	8	0
Peacock... ..	19	10	0
Perkins	14	7	3
Singer Manufacturing Co.	242	0	0
Taylor E.	780	0	0

ARTHUR HUNTLEY, ironmonger, 31, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

In the above bankruptcy the liabilities are estimated at £230. The Kisland Perambulator Company, of Birmingham, are creditors for £12 8s.

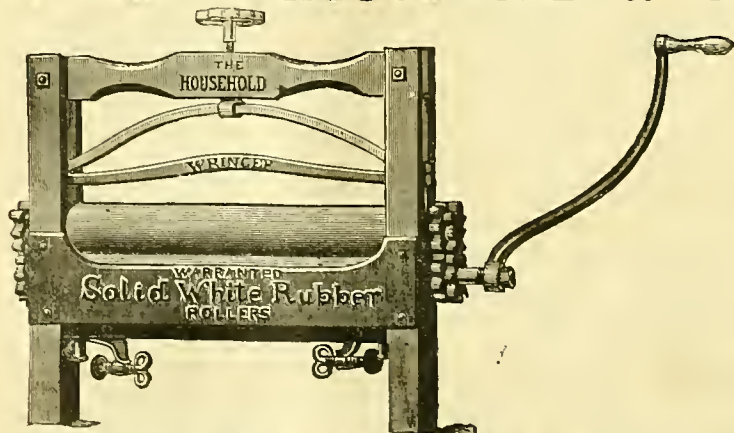
WILLIAM POTTER, sewing and knitting machine dealer, Birmingham.

During the past month two meetings of the creditors of the above were convened in Birmingham. A deed of assignment is to be executed at once.

WM. BELLAS, sewing machine dealer, Stockton-on-Tees.

At a private meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Bellas, of Yarm Road, Stockton-on-Tees, sewing machine agent, held at the office of Mr. Trotter, accountant, Stockton-on-Tees, a statement was submitted showing liabilities amounting to £161 6s. 3d., and assets £28 6s. 1d., leaving a deficiency of £133 os. 2d. The debtor explained that his insolvency was owing to a serious accident which happened to him in January, 1889, by which he broke his leg, and which was followed by an attack of influenza and pneumonia at the beginning of this year, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered, and to much illness in his household, during which he lost a child. An offer by the debtor to pay 5s. in the pound within three months, subject to the approval of all the creditors, was considered and agreed to be the best that could be done under the circumstances. To enable the debtor to pay this composition, the debtor said that he will have to obtain some assistance from his wife and her relations, and his wife will have to dispose of part of her furniture, which was bought in by her after the last bankruptcy proceedings of the debtor. Several of the creditors, including the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, have accepted the offer, but the Bishop's Cluster Company and Messrs. Geo. Whight & Co. insist upon the composition being secured. Mr. Bellas has been in the sewing machine trade a considerable period.

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Frister & Rossmann's Trade in 1889.

WE have for several years past given a copy of Frister & Rossmann's annual balance-sheets, which, for a long while, have been unpleasant reading for the shareholders, recording as they do each year enormous losses.

F. & R. balance-sheet, 1889:—

DR.			CR.	
Shares ...	£116,335	Building ...	£61,120	
Mortgages ...	93,168	Plant ...	35,638	
Creditors ...	7,645	Drawings and Models ...	319	
Reserve Account	5,665	Cartridges ...	29,233	
Workmen's Fund £747		Automatic Scales ...	1,700	
Less in hand ... 686	61	Furniture ...	18	
		Cash ...	173	
		Stock, Raw	£6,089	
		„ Manufactured ...	10,019	16,108
		Book Debts		31,172
		Bills ...	15,066	
		Interest ...	600	14,466
		Effects on Deposit		10,411
		Insurance paid in advance ...		602
		Loss ...		21,914
	£222,874			£222,874

A few remarks on the above will not be out of place. The £319 for drawings and models is quite a new item, and is evidently introduced to swell the total.

Some two or three years ago, when the result of the sewing machine business was so bad, the company determined to try other sources of trading, firstly taking up the manufacture of automatic scales and then cartridges, neither of which has been a success. The large sums £1,700 and £29,233 respectively standing to the

credit of these departments represent, probably, old stock only to be disposed of at a big sacrifice. Although the trade done during 1889 was less than that of the previous year, the book debts are given at £5,000, and the plant at £7,000 more than in 1888.

Passing to the other side of the balance-sheet we notice that in 1888 the reserve fund stood at £10,000. This year it is only given at £5,665.

F. & R. profit and loss account, 1889:—

DR.			CR.	
Gross profit on trading	£6,664	Loss carried forward on Jan. 1st, 1889 ...	£168,389	
Profit on shares not taken up, and dividends of 1884 not claimed ...	94	Depreciation, Building	382	
“Profit” on “Conversion” of shares ...	146,250	„ Plant ...	1,436	
Loss for 1889... ..	21,914	„ Furniture	4	
		Interest on mortgages, &c	4,392	
		Drawings and models (half cost) ...	319	
	£174,922		£174,922	

At first glance it would appear that the profit on the year's trading was £6,664, but this is not the case. In the first place the depreciation of buildings should be reckoned at £4,000 more than shown if the percentage hitherto allowed was continued. Secondly, the stock carried forward, counting cartridges and scales, amounts to £45,000; which, if realised, will probably fetch much less.

It is simply ridiculous to call the large sum of £146,250 a “profit.” As will be remembered, this company “converted” their shares, reducing their value by the sum of £146,250. This they call a profit!!!

Turning to the other side of the account, it will be observed that for depreciation of plant, &c., only £1,822 is allowed. We find that during the first five years of the present management £7,000 per annum was allowed, and for the three following years £5,000 per annum.

There seems to be nothing but bankruptcy staring this concern in the face. Whilst other German sewing

THE NEW NO. A. HIGH-SPEED MANUFACTURING VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1890.



Gold Medal, Paris, 1890.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.
THE **Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.**
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

machine companies are paying handsome dividends, Frister & Rossmann are yearly making such losses that are quite inexplicable. They seem to fail in everything they undertake. In 1887 they tried the automatic scale trade and miserably failed. Next year they went in for the manufacture of washing machines with equal success. During the past year they have been making cartridges, and hold a stock they value at £29,333!

Englishmen are often told to look up to Germany as a country in which commercial education is understood in a manner that we in England cannot at all comprehend. We make bold to say, however, that no English accountant *dare* make out a balance-sheet in the manner of this German company. Further, that no English shareholders would tolerate for a single day such mismanagement as is shown in the F. & R. Company. Does the militarism of Germany stamp out all the independence, and spirit of the people? If not we find it impossible to account for the docility and childlike trust which the F. & R. shareholders display towards the officers of their company.

Scottish Notes.

The sensation of the month in the sewing machine world has been the collapse of the Howe Machine Company. Very many have looked for this event; still to the outside public it has come somewhat as a surprise.

Howe sewing machines have undoubtedly been going out of favour for a long time back, and what is known as the Howe pattern had almost ceased to be made by the company, they recently going in for the manufacture of Singer type.

Mr. Fontaine evidently meant well, and worked hard, but his ideas of what was wanted were of an antique type, and so he was outdistanced in the race.

The recent strike at the works is now understood to have been forced upon the men. In reality there were no funds to go on with, and the dispute with the men came in most handy as an excuse before the public.

Mr. Robert Gray, long manager at Edinburgh branch, and more recently travelling for the company in the Midland Counties, has been engaged in winding up. Several of the English branches—Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, and Nottingham—have already gone. The more important Birmingham business has belonged entirely to Mr. F. J. Cocks for some years past, though the public perhaps identify it with the Howe Company.

The leading sewing machine firms are well represented at the Edinburgh Exhibition. Mr. J. D. Dickson must have expended a vast amount of energy in planning and executing the magnificent display of working exhibits which his firm of Wheeler & Wilson make. Good business should be the outcome of this enterprise. Mr. Bayne, from Manchester, was over before the opening, seeing that a proper start was made.

Bradbury & Co. are most tasteful in the fitting up of their stand. The display of both sewing machines and bassinets is large and attractive. They need no fear rivals, as quality and finish seem to be closely associated with the name "Bradbury." Mr. Sewell will, it is hoped, see some good results from his labours.

The general manager of the Edinburgh Exhibition is an old sewing machine hand who has been associated with the fortunes of more than one of the leading firms. That he is a man of mark is undoubted, from the fact that he piloted the Liverpool and Manchester Exhibitions, and has also represented England in Belgium last year.

Mr. S. Lee Baptys is a man of education and general

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

HOME.



Invalid Furniture.

Combination

Mail Carts.

EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

culture, and his friends are proud that he has found a sphere for his undoubted capacity. His generalship has made a success of what he has hitherto touched, let us hope Edinburgh will be no exception.

Mr. Bapty was at one time in charge of the "Florence" Machine Company's business in Glasgow, afterwards he occupied the post of Dublin and general manager for Ireland to the Howe Machine Company, Limited, afterwards he succeeded the genial Mr. W. F. Fair, now of Berridge, London, as manager of Biernabski's London Lamb Knitting Machine Depot, when Mr. Fair was appointed Scotch manager for Wheeler & Wilson.

A man of rare ability is still carrying on a sewing machine business in Edinburgh, Mr. P. Waterston, the clever inventor who is located in Frederick Street, and makes a specialty of Raymond machines. Mr. Waterston has been first with many ideas which are now marked successes in sewing machine mechanism, but his modesty and unassuming nature has kept him from pushing his way into his true place. Strange that Moldacott should come to the front and the British public freely fling their money at it, while this real mechanical genius is kept perpetually in the background.

The payment of rents, which are all paid on one day in Scotland, viz., 15th May, has made the month a poor one for sewing machines. With June, sales will again be more easily made, and with continued prosperity in all branches the outlook is not unpromising.

"SCOTT."

The Branston Two-Reel Machine.

WHAT has become of the Branston? is a question which we have had put to us with much frequency the past month or two. We are now able to answer.

Early this year it occurred to the inventors that they could so construct the machine that it would produce either a lock or chain-stitch with the simplest possible alteration. They worked away at the idea, and very shortly succeeded, when another suggestion was made, why not make a locked-chain stitch? There are classes of goods where an elastic stitch is absolutely necessary, and only a single thread machine has been used heretofore. A seam, which is as secure as that produced by a lock-stitch machine, and yet is as elastic as a W. & G. stitch, would appear to offer many advantages. The Branston two-reel machine has now been constructed to produce this.

Only one of the new machines is at present finished, and we have produced by it three different stitches. First we threaded up the machine to produce the lock-stitch, and after sewing a few inches were told to lift up the head and revolve a small cam, the effect of which was to alter the timing of the thread guide, so that the

needle on descending passed through its previous loop. A few more inches were then sewn, when we were told to remove the slide and sever the under-thread. This done, we again worked the machine and examined the work.

The top side of the work was alike all along the line, but the under side showed three distinct styles of sewing, all displaying capital tension.

The Branston Company now consider they have developed their machine to the fullest extent possible, and are making arrangements for its early appearance on the market. It is certainly much better than it was, and the recent alterations are without any complications, neither do they add materially to the cost of production. They are real and valuable improvements.

The French Exhibition.

ANOTHER of the series of exhibitions which have for years been held at Brompton was inaugurated during last month. It is devoted to articles of French manufacture as well as French art, entertainments, &c.

At the time of writing all the exhibits are not in position, but we have inspected one stand, which will attract great interest. It is an exhibit of French basinettes, children's carts, horses, &c.

Several of the toys on show are very ingenious, notably a Chinese cart, called, we believe, a jimritska. It is impelled by bicycle cranks, and within the shafts, which are very long, there walks a model of a Mongolian.

Another novelty is a bicycle horse which rises and falls by a crank movement.

This exhibit should be seen by the English perambulator trade. The owners are Messieurs Vincent & Fils, of 26, Rue de Chateau d'Eau, Paris. They have steam works in the French capital, and hope to do a trade in this country in several of their novelties, which we may probably illustrate at an early date.

It is a remarkable tribute to the high opinion held of the vertical feed sewing machine that a French firm should bring a machine from Paris to London merely to sew together the drapery required for their stand at the French Exhibition. Such is, however, a fact.

The Edinburgh Exhibition.

THE Edinburgh Exhibition is now quite in order, and we shall give a full report of the exhibits in our next. Several of the large companies are exhibiting, including Wheeler's, Bradbury's, and Singer's. Mr. P. Waterston, of Edinburgh, is showing the Hitchcock Mechanical Lamp on behalf of Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company.

BRASSINGTON & COOKE

CABLE STREET,

Manchester

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BASSINETTES

AND

INVALID FURNITURE.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



Jottings.

At the Industrial Exhibition recently held at Blackpool Mr. J. Kemp gained a prize for the Vertical Feed sewing machine, for which he is local agent.

Mr. James Halliwell, of Edenfield, Lancashire, agent for the Vertical Feed sewing machine, has opened a branch at Rawtenstall.

We hear that Mr. W. Harrison, of knitting machine fame, intends to make his own machines in the future, and for this purpose will shortly have a factory completed in Manchester.

Messrs. Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, of Oldham, have been known for many years as manufacturers of the "Eclipse" sewing machine. They now announce that in future they will trade as the Eclipse Machine Company.

Mr. J. Foster, the well-known knitting machine inventor and sewing machine dealer, has just given up his depôt in Oxford Road, Manchester.

Mr. James Warwick, the inventor of the "Warwick" sewing machine, who for some time managed Rothwell's knitting machine factory, has now premises close to the Bolton Town Hall, where he deals in cycles and domestic machinery.

During the past month the following changes have taken place in the addresses of the undermentioned branch offices of the Singer Company:—Belfast, to 59, Donegal Place; Devonport, to 10, Fore Street; Stockton-on-Tees, to 152, High Street; Thurso, to Royal Hotel Buildings, Frail Street.

The Singer Company's Coleraine business is flourishing. They recently fitted up a new factory at Ballymoney,

and supplied twenty machines to a collar and cuff factory at Castlerock.

The shoe manufacturers in the eastern counties, who now complain but little as to the state of trade, are bestowing their orders for sewing machines mostly on Wheelers' and Jones', the former getting the "lion's share." Several large orders are now being negotiated.

Messrs. Southall & Co., boot manufacturers, Norwich, have recently been testing sewing machines made by Jones', Singers', and Wheelers', and have given an order to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company for twelve No. 12 machines.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company, also Jones', have received orders for nine sewing machines, to be supplied to Messrs. Sexton & Sons' shoe factory in Norwich. In the former case the machine selected is the No. 12.

Messrs. Coop & Co., the well-known Wigan manufacturers of clothing, have just erected a new clothing-factory at Crewe. The Singer Company supplied the machines and shafting.

Advices from the manufacturing trade in the eastern counties are very pleasing reading, particularly for the Wheeler & Wilson Company. A new firm, Messrs. Martin Carroll & Co., are about to commence business in Ely, manufacturing leggings, tennis, and other shoes. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company will fit up their factory with a number of their D12 machines.

On Saturday morning, the 24th ult., at the offices of Hutchins' Sewing and Domestic Machine Supply Company, Limited, 19, Duke Street, Cardiff (successors to the South Wales Branch of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's business), Mr. Jones, secretary and cashier of the company, was presented by the employees

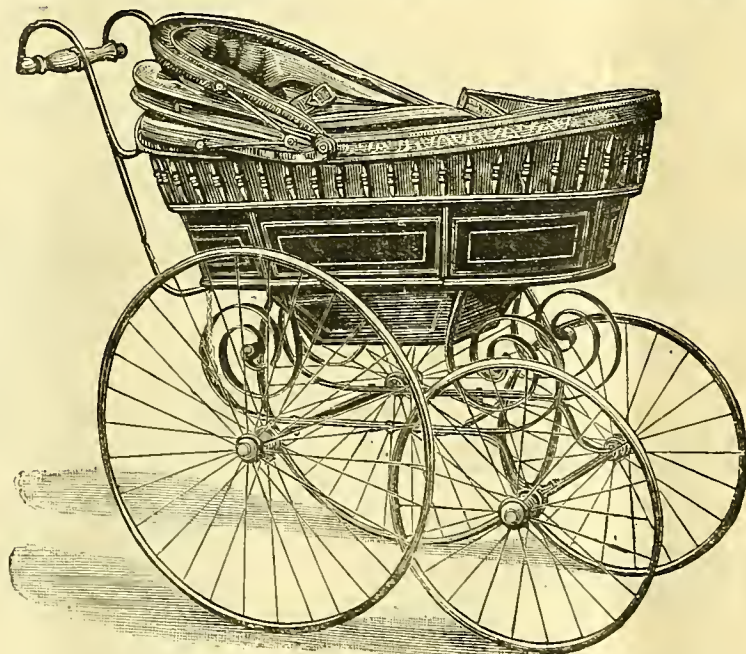
HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"Admired, London."

FROM
1 to 10 GUINEAS.

Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.



Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.

THE HAYMERLE.

Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined. Carriages made specially for the Hire System, and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

with a handsome marble timepiece, with bronze figures, on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. W. H. Hutchins, managing director, on behalf of the *employés*, made the presentation, and Mr. Jones suitably responded.

The Singer Company have opened new premises at 74, Montague Street, Rotherhay.

A change has taken place in the partnership of Messrs. D. J. & E. Davies, sewing machine dealers, Aberystwith. Mr. David Edward Jones continues the business in his own name, and will pay the debts.

We observe that Mr. Samuel Hart, of the Arcade, Jamaica, is advertising in a local paper: "You will be surprised to know we do an 'Express' sewing machine for 16s." He is quite right; we *are* surprised.

A correspondent inquires the present address of Mr. Smith, who for a long while carried on business as a machine repairer in Osborne Street, Whitechapel.

Mr. W. H. Brown has purchased the sewing machine business formerly carried on at Hereford by Mr. T. Williamson, who was recently adjudicated a bankrupt.

Last month a telegram appeared in the daily papers reporting great destruction of the Singer Co.'s factory, at Elizabethport, U.S.A. We have since heard that the fire was not nearly so disastrous as was at first reported. It broke out in a portion of the building where large stocks of needles and parts were kept, and near to where there were 50,000 sewing machines. The latter, however, were uninjured, and most of the parts destroyed belonged to obsolete types of machines. The consequence is that the occurrence has not interfered at all seriously with the Singer Co.'s business in America, and has not in any way affected those branches which receive their supplies from the Kilbowie factory.

Messrs. H. J. Searle & Sons, Limited, the old-established house furnishers and drapers, of Old Kent Road, are now devoting more attention to supplying domestic machinery than heretofore. They have recently carried out extensive alterations to their premises, and now display a fine assortment of perambulators and mail carts, as well as sewing and wringing machines.

At the Bath and West of England Show of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture, to be held at Chatham, from the 5th to the 10th of June, Mr. A. R. Andrews, of Chatham, will figure very prominently. He will display the vertical feed sewing machine with an expert operator to assist, also a number of the Cherry Tree Co.'s mangles. The Advance Perambulator Co. will also be to the front with a fine range of children's carriages. We recently inspected the samples, several of which are handsome in the extreme. Mr. R. J. Johns, the manager, will be pleased to see his many friends, visiting the show, at Stand 231, Shed 36.

We hear on all hands of better collections. Several large easy payment houses report trade as being unprecedentedly good, particularly in children's carriages. Mangles are being sold with greater spirit since the last reduction in price.

A bill of sale for £40, given by Mr. A. Bransgrove, sewing machine dealer, 33, Annandale Road, Chiswick, was filed on the 5th May, in favour of Henry Diprose.

A change has taken place in the constitution of the firm of McLeod & Burgh, wringing machine makers and domestic machinery agents, 367, Dumbarton Road, Partick. Mr. George McLeod continues the business under the same style, and will pay the debts.

That the Merchandise Marks Act is being interpreted by the Customs with great severity is beyond question when we hear of the stoppage of goods because they bear labels in English, "the latest novelty," "12 yards net," "best bent steel needles," "compliments of the season," &c.

Mr. F. T. June, the president of the June Manufacturing Company, of Belvidere, U.S.A., is dead. He purchased a small sewing machine manufactory carried on in a single room in Chicago in 1879, and developed the business until in 1887 it was removed to Belvidere, where as many as 125 sewing machines are now turned out per day, giving employment to 250 men.

DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

HALL'S BAZAR FORMS.

(PROTECTED BY PATENTS EVERYWHERE.)

A Great Boon to Sewing Machine Agents. They will be placed on Sale in one shop in each Town for the convenience of Customers at retail.

DO YOU WANT THEM?

Nothing You Can Sell will return a Better Profit.



(COPYRIGHT.)

SHE.—Now don't scold any more. It's all your own fault. I assure you, you will have to stand until you provide me with Hall's Bazar Form.

HE.—All right, I shan't go through this again, you can send for one at once.



Bazar Skirt Form. Foot, in Case (weight 5 lbs.) 11s. 6d. Closed & Opened.

A household necessity indispensable to Ladies who do their own dressmaking. Adjustable to any size, and when not in use folds up like an umbrella.

RETAIL PRICES.

Complete Form (weight, 12 lbs., 25s. 6d.
Skirt Form (Iron Post) to which Bust can be provided at any time (weight 8 lbs.), 13s. 6d.
Skirt Form, Wood Post and Improved Folding Foot, in Case (weight 5 lbs.) 11s. 6d.



Complete Form. Closed and Opened.



(COPYRIGHT.)

SHE.—I declare this Hall's Bazar Form is perfectly splendid. It save my husband no end of annoyance standing for me to drape my dresses over him, and then with him I could never get the right effect. This is simply charming, as nothing can equal a Hall's Bazar Form.

Wholesale Prices and Descriptive Circular upon Application.

HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO., 139, Regent St., London, W.,
AND 833, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

It is rumoured that the Howe Machine Co.'s business, now in course of liquidation, will be taken over by new proprietors, who will bring to bear upon it much more intelligence than has of late been observable in this concern. We have seen abundance of proof that the management for some time past has been simply wretched.

* * *

We acknowledge the receipt of the bassinette illustrated list of Messrs. Jas. Smith & Sons, 1, 2, & 3, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol. This firm evidently believe in carriages with high circular ends, as these predominate in their list.

* * *

As a rule we do not care to deal with matters outside our own field, but we cannot forbear saying a word of praise in favour of the National Physical Recreation Society. Last week it held its annual display at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and was a surprise to all the visitors, including the Prince of Wales, the patron, who attended twice. Schools and athletic clubs in all parts of London, also from provincial towns, sent contingents which went to swell the body of performers to large proportions. Perhaps the most surprising of all were the physical exercises of young girls from the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and "girls of Keeton's Road, Bermondsey." The agility, accuracy, and bearing of these young performers were quite a revelation, particularly the evolutions of the latter team. Every visitor was saying that this society is going to do yeoman service in the future in encouraging the physical development of the young. We wish it every success.

* * *

Little wonder that the White Sewing Machine Co. enjoy a magnificent continental trade. There is scarce a corner in Europe where their travellers do not visit. Mr. S. Bettmann, for instance, has been for some weeks travelling through the countries of northern Africa and has booked orders for quantities in the most unlikely of places. Enterprise and industry is always bound to succeed. Many firms fail to recognise that the mere possession of a good article is not sufficient to ensure a trade. It must be made known far and wide as the White Co. are constantly doing and with the greatest success.

* * *

It would be well worth the while of dealers contemplating an action under the new Landlord and Tenant Act to first communicate with this office. There are certain dangers to be avoided which 'tis not prudent to make known in the press and which we shall be happy to point out.

* * *

The Dunedin local papers refer in terms of the highest praise to the exhibits of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machines at the New Zealand Exhibition now being held.

Cycle Inventions.

WE have recently received for trial several novelties for the cycle trade.

CYCLISTS TROUSER CLIPS.—The liability of the crank catching hold of the ends of trousers, or of soiling the cloth with oil, most cyclists recognise. For the outlay of a few pence any cyclist can obtain from the patentees, Messrs. W.R. Birt & Co., 4, High Street, Birmingham, a pair of clips which will keep the trousers tightly rolled round the rider's ankles. We have tested these ourselves, and can strongly recommend them.

NEW WRENCH.—Mr. Thos. R. Ellin, of the Footprint Works, Trafalgar Street, Sheffield, sends us a specimen of his new wrench. It is adjustable to any size, and, whilst being small and light, is uncommonly strong.

THE COLLINA TOE CLIP.—Messrs. Cooper, Kitchener, & Co., of Moorgate Works, Elland, have for some time past been supplying a toe clip. Some cyclists think these quite superfluous, but for hill-climbing and rough roads they are of great advantage, as slipping the pedal is thus rendered impossible.

Seizure of Machines at Liverpool.

THE Liverpool Customs authorities recently confiscated 50 new German hand machines, upon the arm of which the word "Singer" was written very small. After erasing the name the Customs sold the machines at very low prices. Several of them fetched only 6s. each. Mr. A. Verney secured thirteen at 18s. each, and would have been pleased to have taken the lot at this price, as they were honestly worth 35s., being made and finished in the best style.

The German maker sending the machines had previously tried to get a consignment through the Custom House, but was discovered and warned. His second attempt has ended in failure and great loss.

Sewing Machine Technology.

— By TYRO, in the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

BALANCE WHEELS.

THE light running element, so greatly sought for, depends largely on the amount and distribution of the balance in the wheel on the machine, and in the one in the stand. The wheel in the stand should have just sufficient and no more balance weight at its rim to equalise by momentum the inequalities of the treadle and the connection (pitman) when run at the ordinary speed. Treadles as a rule are heavy at the toe. This is increased by the weight of the pitman, and in a stand properly adjusted this extra weight will drop and sink the toe of the treadle from every position when free to do so. If, therefore, there were no balance in the wheel in the stand, it would run jerky when the belt might be slack, and tight belts make friction, which means hard running. I know of no rule to determine exactly the amount of weight to put into a stand wheel, but have found that too little tires an operator less in a long sitting than too much. Roughly, I generally put a balance weight into this wheel equal to what will balance the treadle and pitman at an equal radius, and a position opposite to the pin to which the pitman is attached. This weight I put contiguous to the belt groove, but I do not find that it benefits much to attempt to balance the treadle by a counterbalanced wheel, *i.e.*, a wheel weighed on one side only. It serves best and is simplest to add the weight to the rim symmetrically.

The wheel on the machine to run by foot power should be heavy enough to overcome not only the uneven motions in the machine, but the uneven effects of piercing the work and feeding it. Most wheels made to-day are too light for a long sitting, but are admirably designed to run the machine idly, and the fact that long and hard sittings are now very rare makes this light wheel of little harm to the person who uses the machine. Should the stand wheel be too heavy and the machine wheel too light, a much tighter belt is needed in sewing hard materials than the reverse of too light stand wheel and a too heavy machine wheel would require. In calculating these balances it is necessary to consider that a light machine wheel stops and starts quicker and easier than a heavier one.

Farewell Gathering at Leicester.

LAST month the agents and *employés* of the Bradbury Leicester District and Depot gave a farewell supper to Mr. R. H. Williamson, their district manager.

After full justice had been done to the repast, Mr. Williamson was presented with a handsome silver-mounted walking-stick, suitably engraved, as a testimony of the esteem of those who had worked under him.

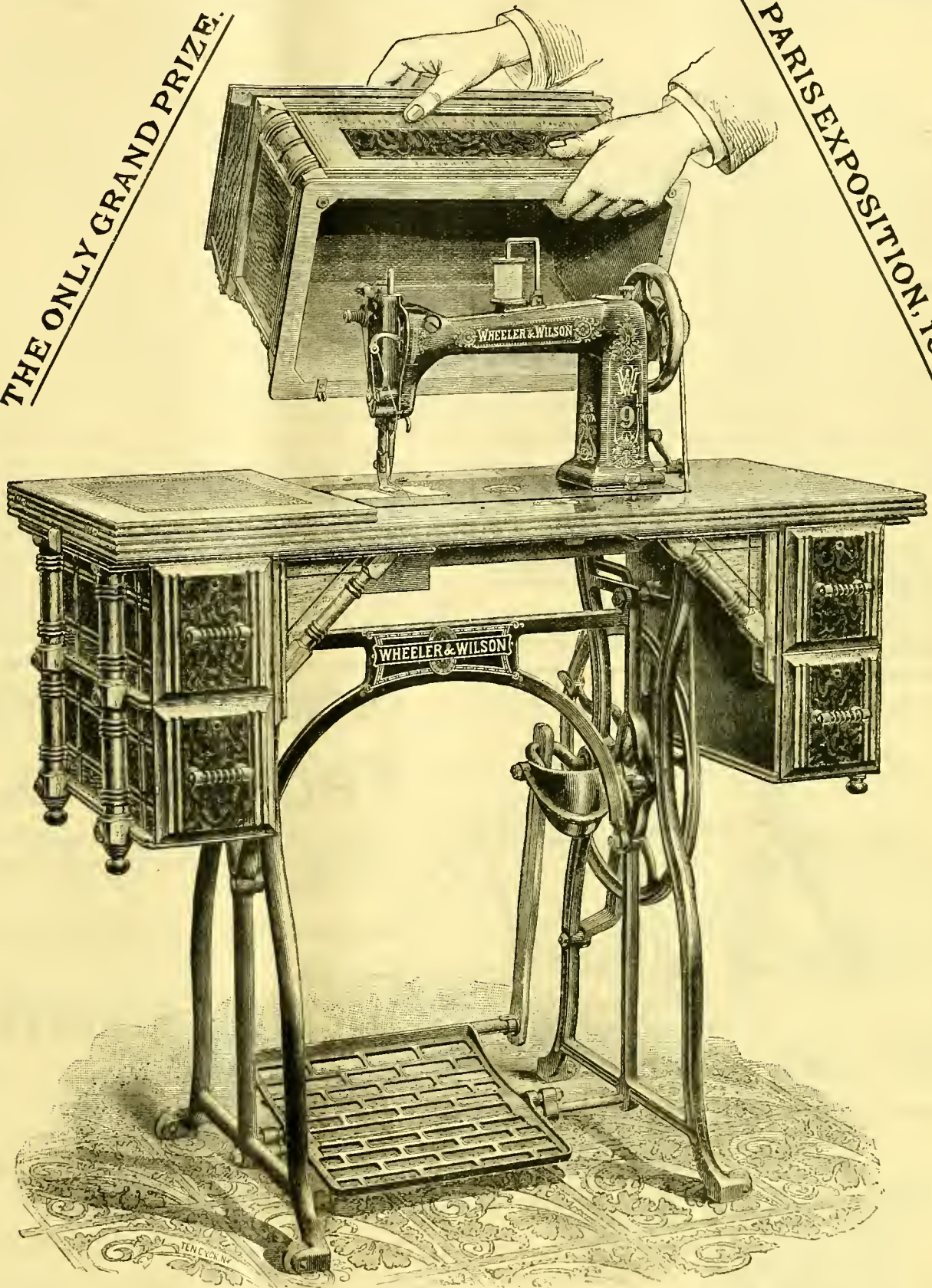
Mr. Williamson, in a few well-chosen words, returned thanks for the presentation, which would always keep him in mind of his fellow workers at Leicester.

The remainder of the evening was given over to social enjoyment, including songs and recitations.

Mr. Williamson has left Leicester, and gone to London, where he has joined the Wheeler & Wilson staff.

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PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

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The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our May Number.)

A PATENT was granted to Julian Bernard, on the 6th of December, 1853, for improvements in machinery, or apparatus for stitching or uniting and ornamenting various materials. One of the chief features of novelty in this invention is the use of a rotary arm or bracket, working round a fixed centre on the bed-plate for carrying the needle and part of the mechanism which actuates it, whereby the arm and needle may be brought to different positions over the surface of the bed-plate, so as to operate in combination with other subordinate combinations of mechanism beneath, and consequently afford facility for producing, in one machine, two, three, or more varieties of stitching, according to the different arrangements of mechanism beneath the bed-plate. In lieu of this rotary arm, a revolving table or bed-plate may be used. A stop-pin passed through a flange on the base of the bracket serves to fix the same in any desired position over the table, by dropping into a hole or notch suitably disposed in the expanded portion of the boss. The front portion of the arm which receives the needle slide or rod consists of a hollow cylinder having a cap screwed into the upper and lower extremities. These caps are perforated to allow of the passage therethrough of the needle slide, and consist of a round spindle with a key-way to prevent it from turning.

We must say that there are numerous ingenious features in Mr. Bernard's invention, but space will prevent

us from going fully into them, and we must therefore content ourselves with the outlines of the invention, leaving the more substantial details to be gathered by our readers from the printed specification, consisting of over twenty pages of letterpress and six sheets of drawings.

One striking feature of novelty in Mr. Bernard's invention is the production of a three-thread stitch. A very pleasing ornamenting effect is produced by using three threads of different colours. Mr. Bernard describes two modes of uniting and actuating these threads. The material is fed or traversed under the needle, by being laid upon and pressed against an endless band of leather, or other suitable material, which is passed over two tension pulleys, carried in brackets attached to the under side of the table. The band passes through slots in the table and traverses for some distance along its upper surface. It is tightened by an adjusting screw, which causes the bearing on which the pulley works to slide backwards and forwards in a slotted bracket. There are guide pulleys or rollers for directing the course of the material and for keeping it in a continual state of tension, so as to effectually prevent its puckering. The guide rollers are respectively fitted in to the lower ends of forks or rods, which are kept pressed down by helical springs. Suitable arrangements are made to maintain the rollers at the desired elevation. The feed motion is derived from a lever worked by a tappet on the main shaft, and giving motion to a peculiar friction arrangement placed inside a pulley, which imparts an intermittent or step by step motion thereto. This feed motion is a most ingenious contrivance, and forms the subject of an independent patent, under the title of "Improvements in obtaining differential mechanical movements," bearing date the



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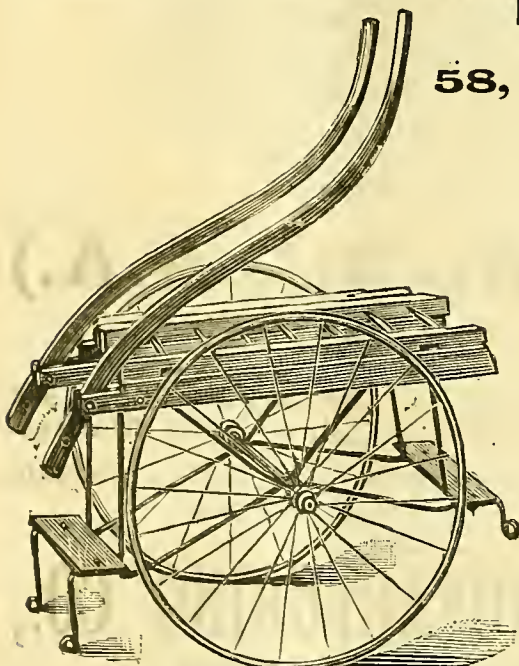
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42 in. x 25 in. x 8 in.



30th May, 1853. The length of the stitch is adjusted by means of a notched eccentric, in lieu of the ordinary thumbscrew. The action of this notched eccentric is to bring the end of the feed lever nearer to, or further from, the tappet on the main shaft, so as to regulate the amount of movement at each stroke of such tappet, and so stop the feed.

An indicator and dial, placed outside the machine, are also referred to in the specification, for the purpose of showing the exact length of stitch produced during the operation of the machine.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

5694. C. Lotinga, for combined baby carriage and go-cart.
 5698. H. E. Newton, a communication from the National Machine Company (Incorporated) of United States, for improvements in sewing machines for attaching buttons to garments.
 5713. W. H. Brickley, for improvements in sewing machines used for sewing together the parts of gloves.
 5739. C. Cresswell, for improvements in appliances for trimming, guiding, or folding hosiery or other soft fabric applicable to sewing machines.
 5930. F. J. Perry, for improvements in or connected with embroidery machines.
 6401. J. Martin, for improvements in folding perambulators.
 6507. R. Stephens, for improvements in go-carts, &c.
 6510. R. G. Woodward, for improvements in sewing machines.
 6714. T. Maddox, for improvements in or pertaining to the hoods of perambulators and other vehicles.
 6743. R. Stephens, for improvements in go-carts, &c.
 6913. W. Waterhouse, for improvements in children's mail carts.
 7031. R. Weiss, for improvements in or relating to embroidery machines.
 7143. J. Moss and C. B. Hunt, for improvements relating to sewing machines.
 7234. E. C. Lea, for improvements in sewing machines.
 7244. J. S. Wyndham, for improvements in folding perambulators.
 7262. J. Tarbet and D. J. MacDonald, for an improved feed chain for sack sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

6483. *Sewing Machines.* T. S. Percy, of 84, Stafford Street, Dudley.—Dated April 16, 1889. Price 8d.

The improvements are particularly applicable to the Singer and the Howe, but can be readily adapted to any other shuttle machine, and consists in means by which the shuttle thread is operated in such a manner as to form a knotstitch or double lockstitch machine, this being done in an effective way by a very simple and cheap arrangement, which can be readily applied to existing machines.

9089. *Lockstitch Sewing Machines.* D. Jones, of 27, Great Frederick Street, Cardiff.—Dated June 1, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates to a two-reel lockstitch sewing machine, in which there is a carrier below the bedplate of the machine to contain a reel of thread, and consists of a rotary looper, having at its rearward part a hook formed inward, and so as to point in the direction of rotation of the looper, and a guard adapted to prevent the said hook re-engaging a loop that has been carried partly around the reel carrier and released. In combination with the aforesaid looper a take up mechanism for actuating them is employed.

9115. *Legs or Supports for Sewing Machines, &c.* M. M. Medcalf, of 11, Rue Coquelle, Orleans, France.—Dated June 1, 1889. Price 6d.

Stands or tables for sewing machines are provided with adjustable feet or castors, enabling the sewing machine to stand steadily on uneven ground.

9242. *Lockstitch Sewing Machines.* H. Moore, of Wellingborough.—Dated June 4, 1889. Price 8d.

The objects of this invention are, first, to dispense with the ordinary shuttle and shuttle carrier for the under thread, and second, to obviate the necessity of specially winding spools to supply the under thread.

11906. *Shuttles for Sewing Machines.* W. Blakey, 8, Louisa Street, Holbeck, Leeds.—Dated July 26, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to rotary hook shuttles, and consists in so constructing the shuttle that it shall automatically adjust itself to the race of the machine as its perimeter (by frictional contact with the race and the speed at which it rotates) wears away.

20308. *Sewing Machines.* A. J. Boulton, a communication from J. W. von Pittler, of Gohlis, Leipzig, Germany.—Dated December 17, 1889. Price 11d.

The improved machine mainly differs from well-known types of sewing machines in the peculiar construction of the combined bobbin carrier and loop taker, and the novel arrangement of such carrier in combination with a new device adapted to impart to it a rocking or a rotary motion.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 8TH, 1890.

425277. W. Weber, Maplewood, Ill., sewing machine.
 425285. H. E. Barnett, Easthampton, Mass., binding attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 15TH, 1890.

425539. P. A. Darracq, Le Pre St Gervais, France, sewing machines.
 425722. G. Amborn, jun., Pawtucket, R. I., wax thread sewing machine.
 425960. E. Seitz, Peoria, Ill., tuck marking attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 22TH, 1890.

426159. E. Woodward, Somerville, Mass., sewing machine.
 426244. G. Cooper, Bennington, Vt., trimming attachment for looped fabric sewing machines.
 426256. H. H. Fefel, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.
 426293. J. Mathison, Somerville, Mass., button holder for button sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 29TH, 1890.

426737. A. Pottenkofer, Brooklyn, N.Y., reversible feed mechanism for sewing machines.
 427026. R. G. Woodward, Waukegan, Ill., thread controlling device for sewing machines.

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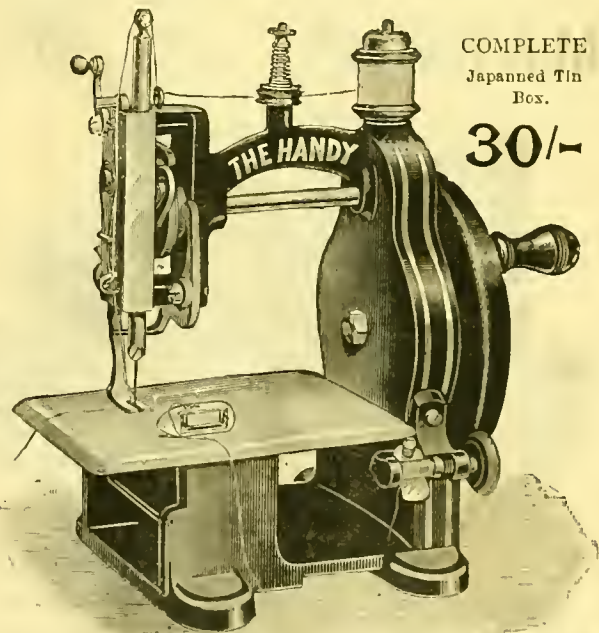
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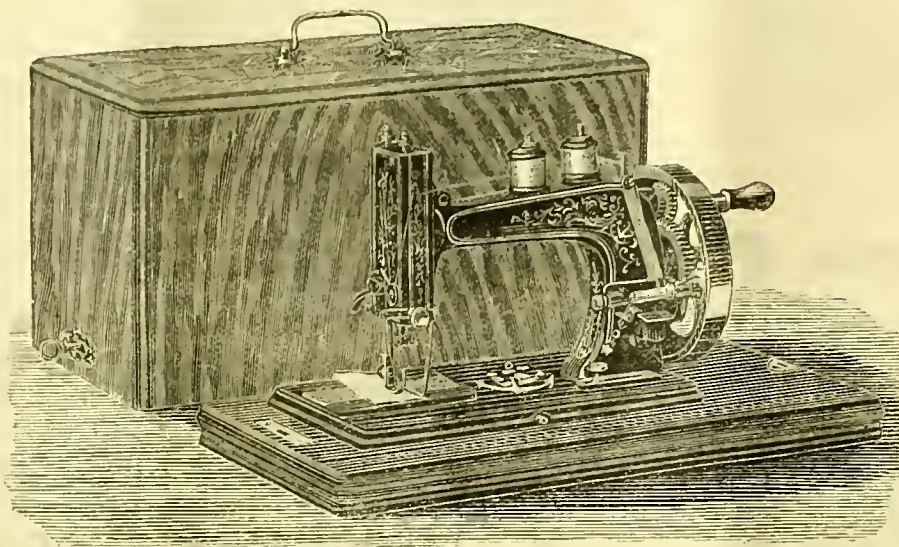
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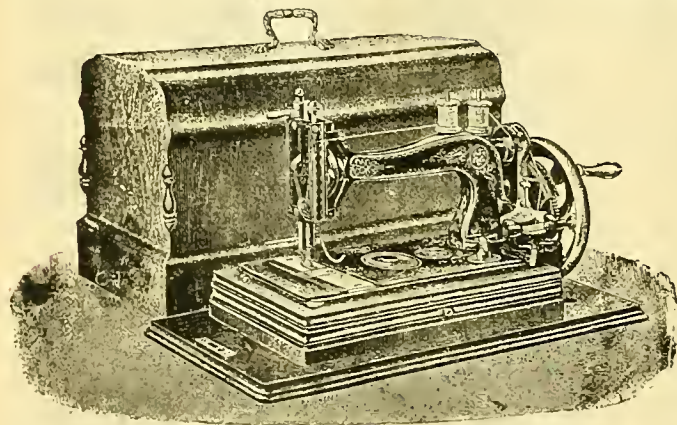
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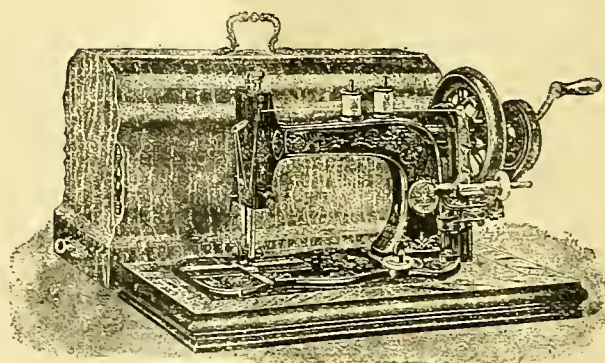
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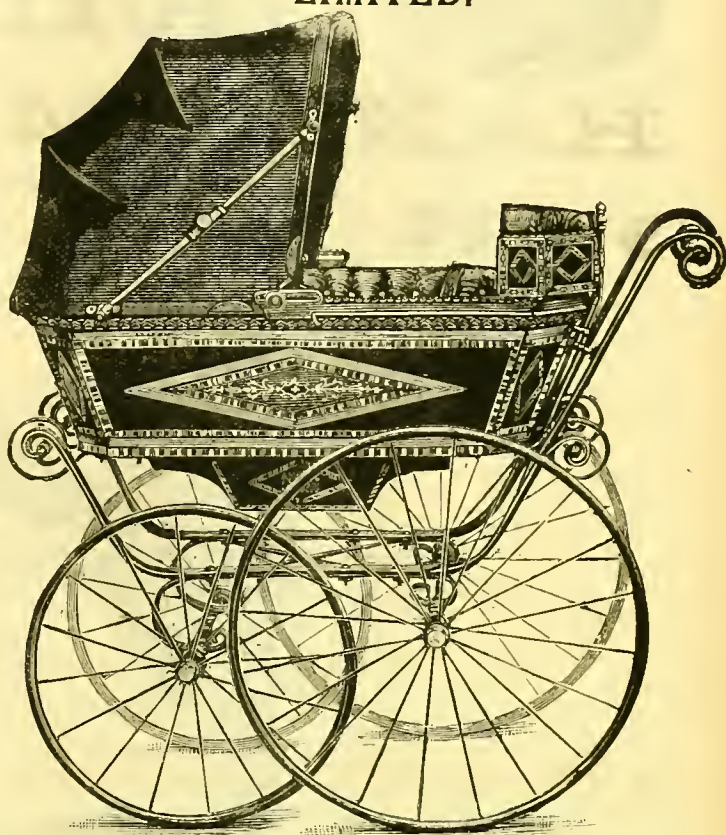
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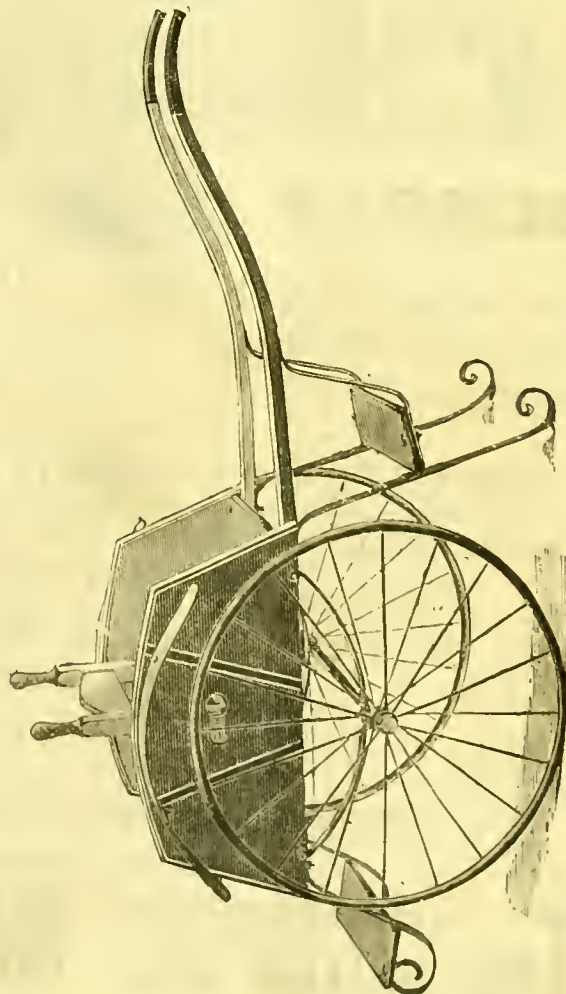
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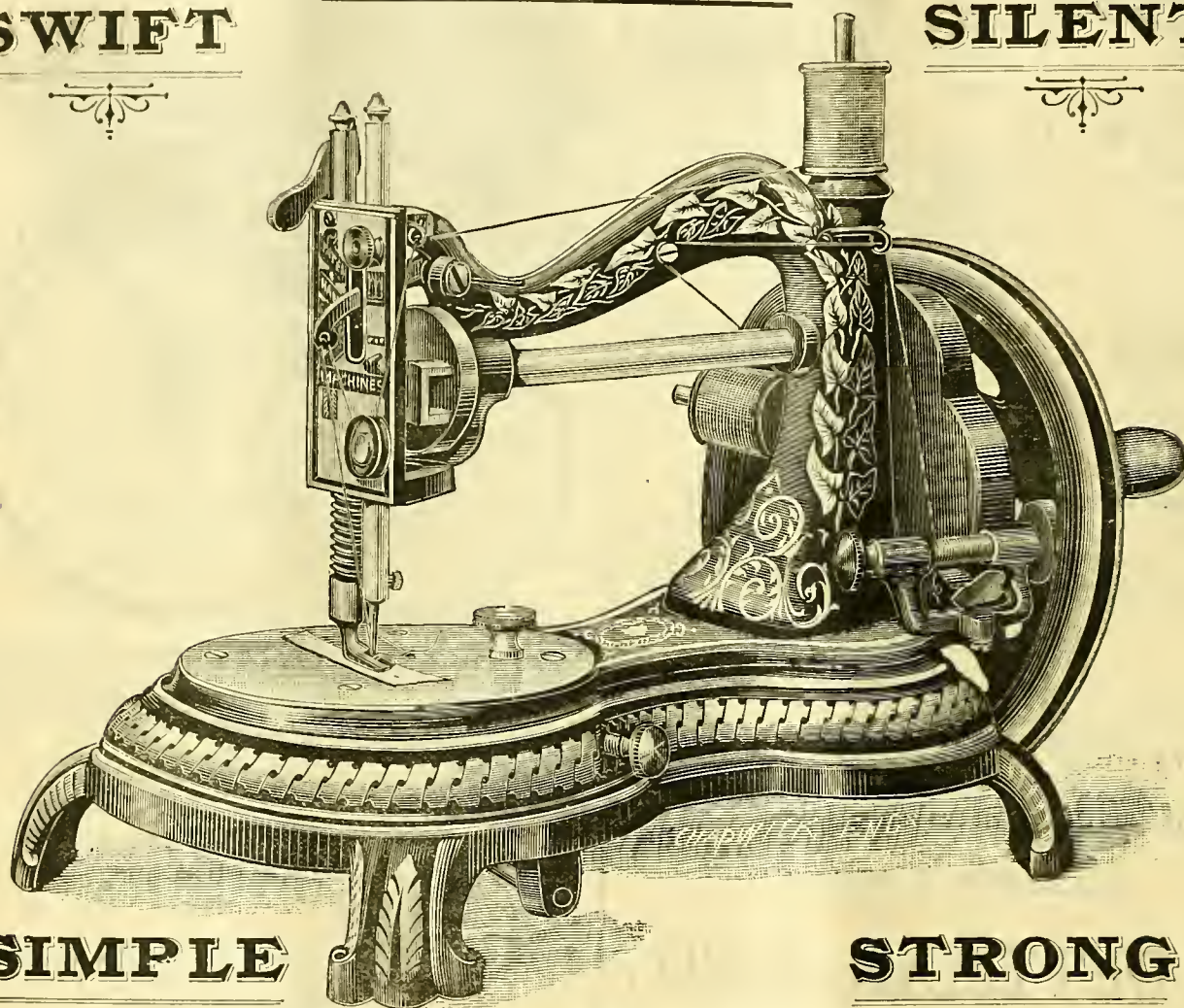
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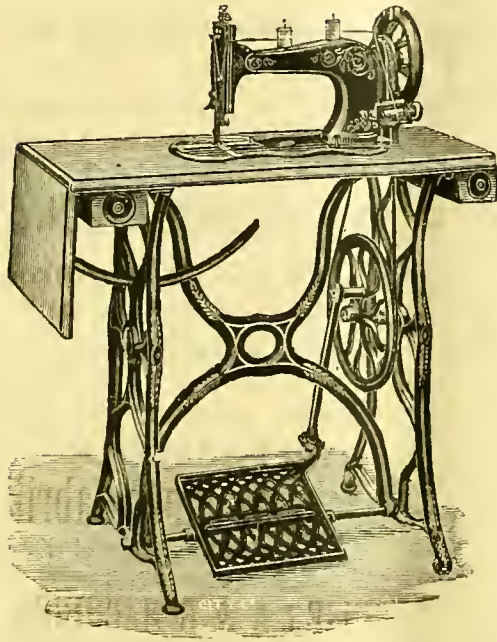
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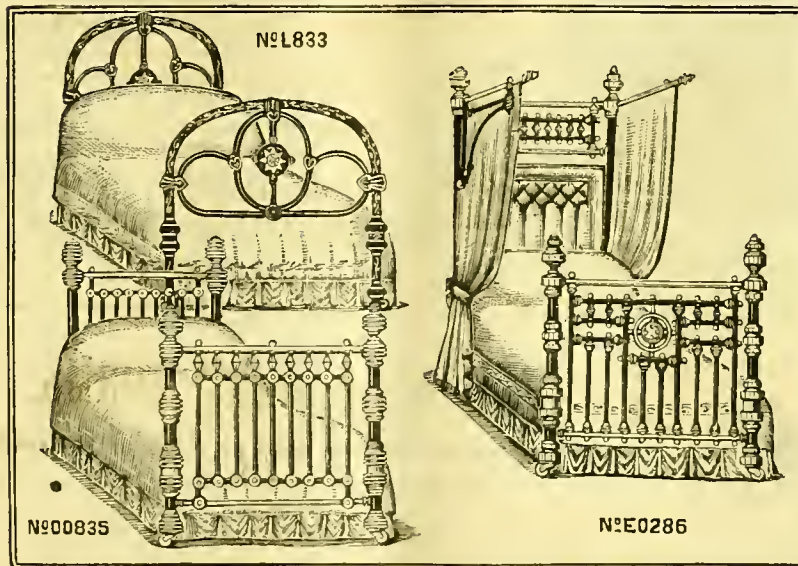
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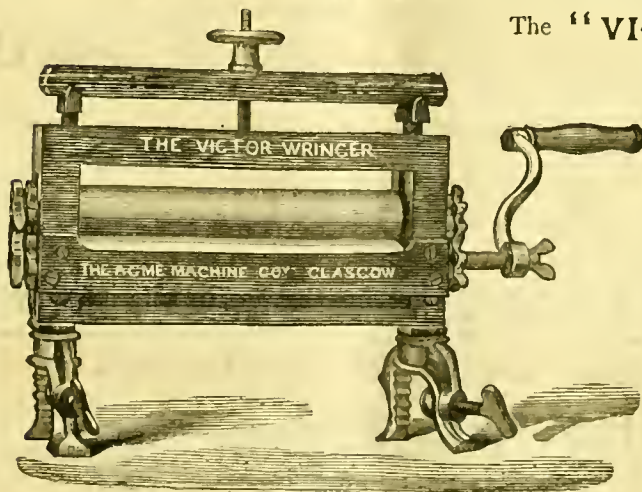
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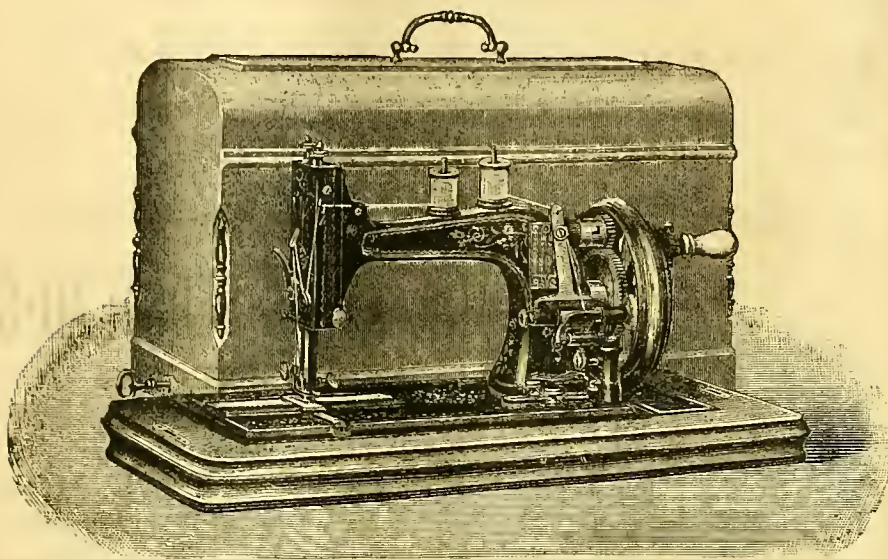
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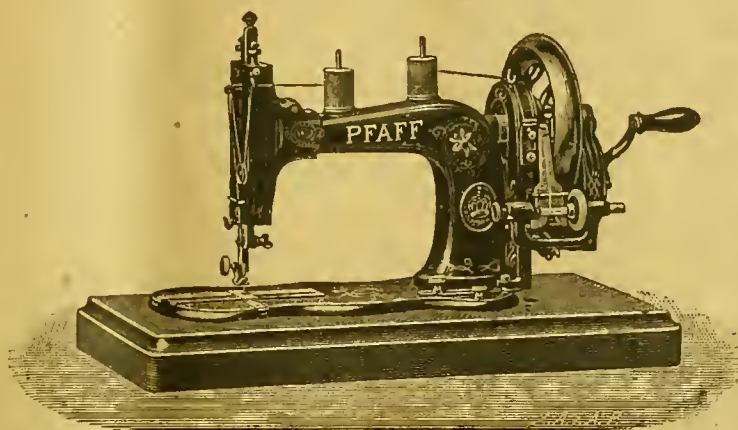
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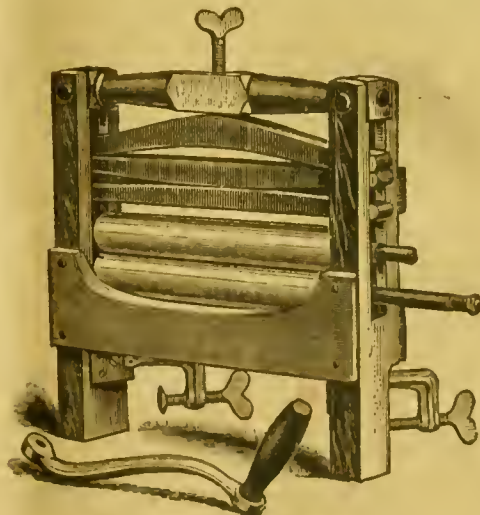
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*Jones' New
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SIMPLEST.

Swift,
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Light Running.

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Dealers
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APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, or PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES.

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THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."
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THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES

Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.



Style No. 3.—Price, £8 10s. 0d.

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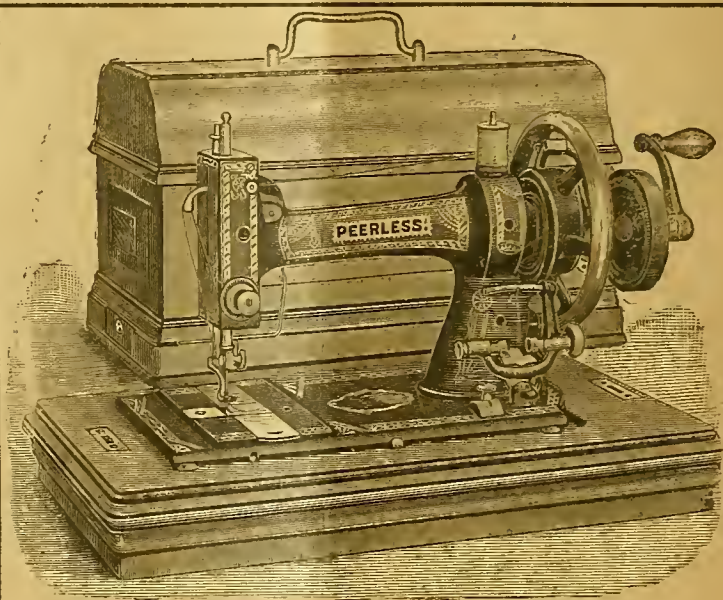
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NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

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MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

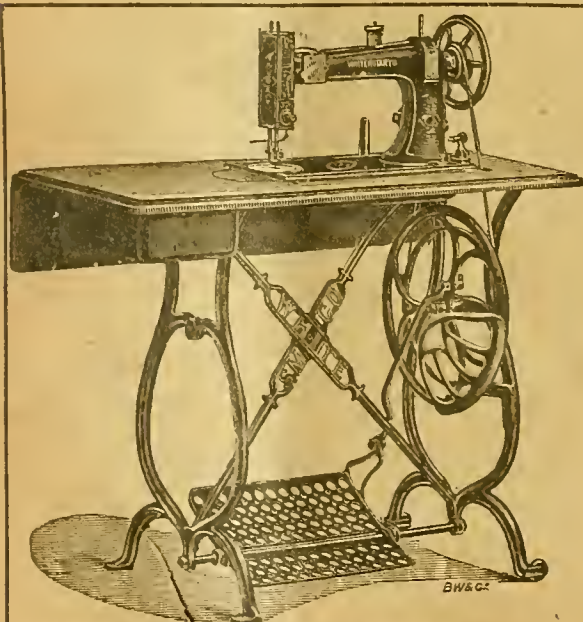
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EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
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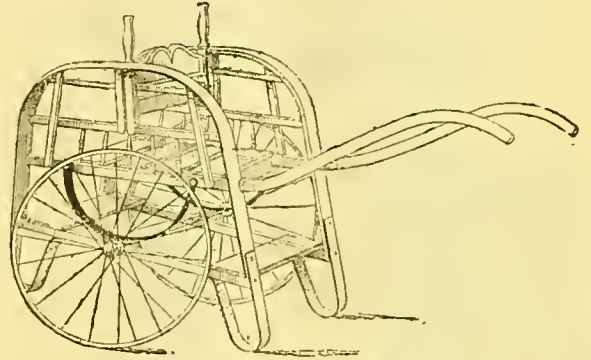
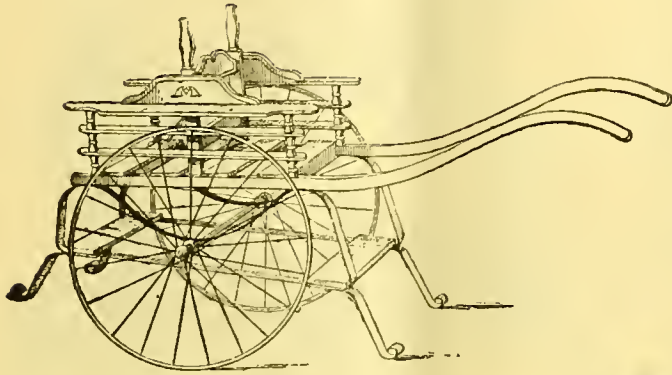
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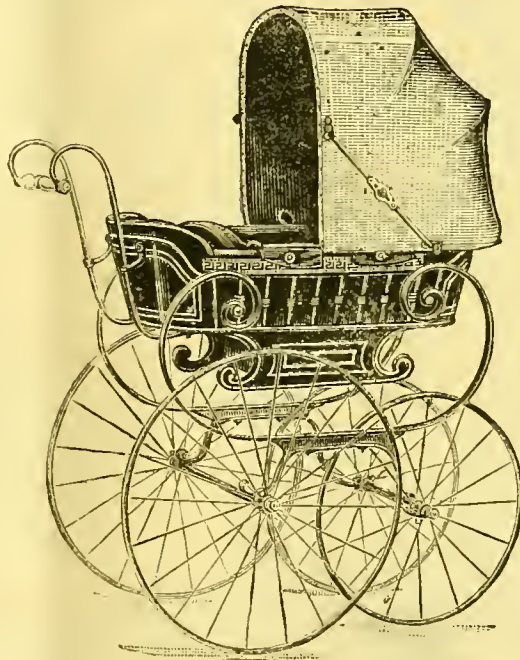
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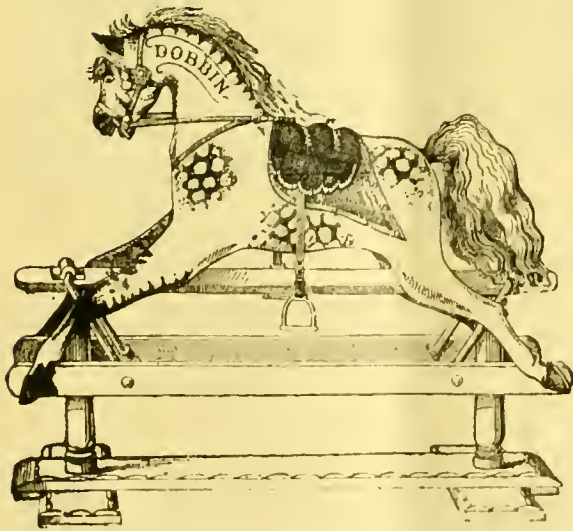
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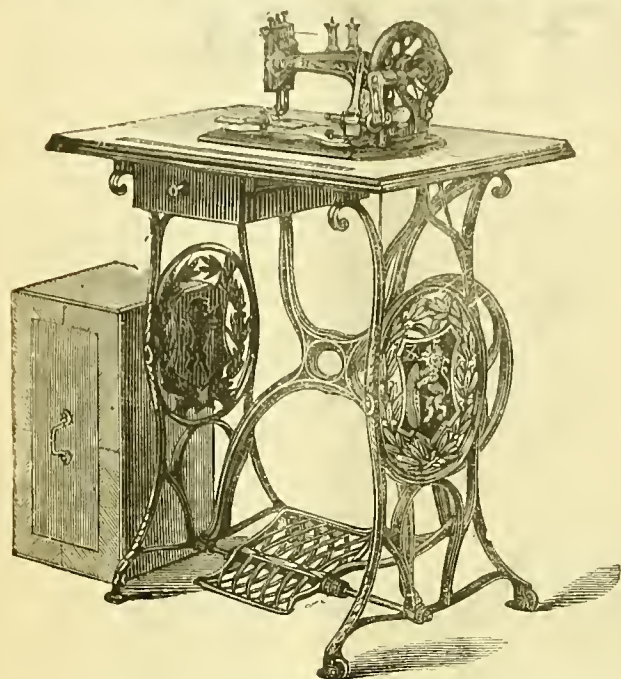
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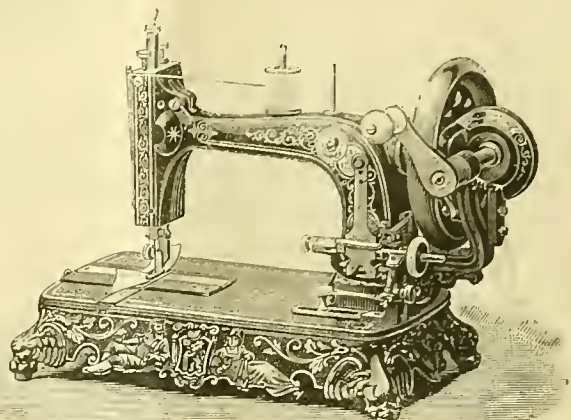
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Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

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E. WARD & CO.'S

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

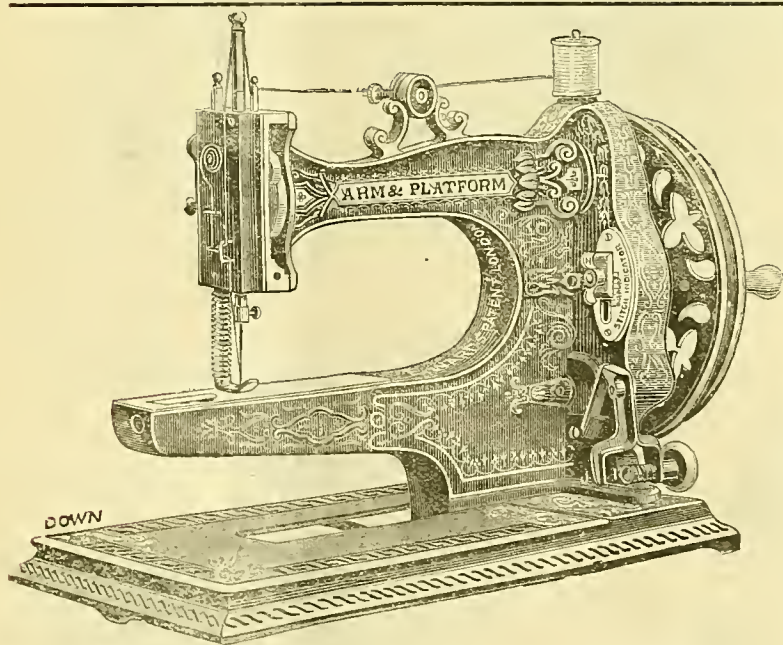
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Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

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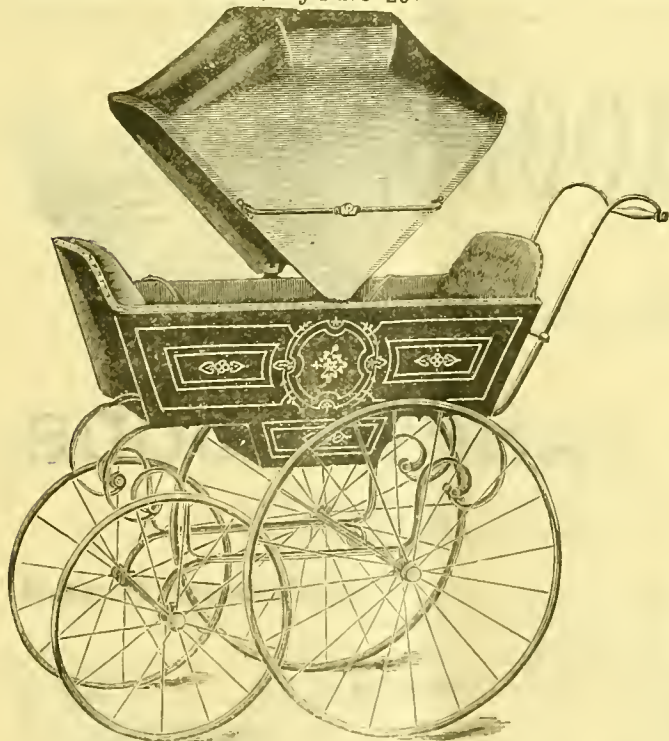
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Wood body, square ends, hand-painted panels and flower centre upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed reversible hood, &c. Made of well-seasoned timber, beautifully ornamented, and upholstered in the best possible manner.

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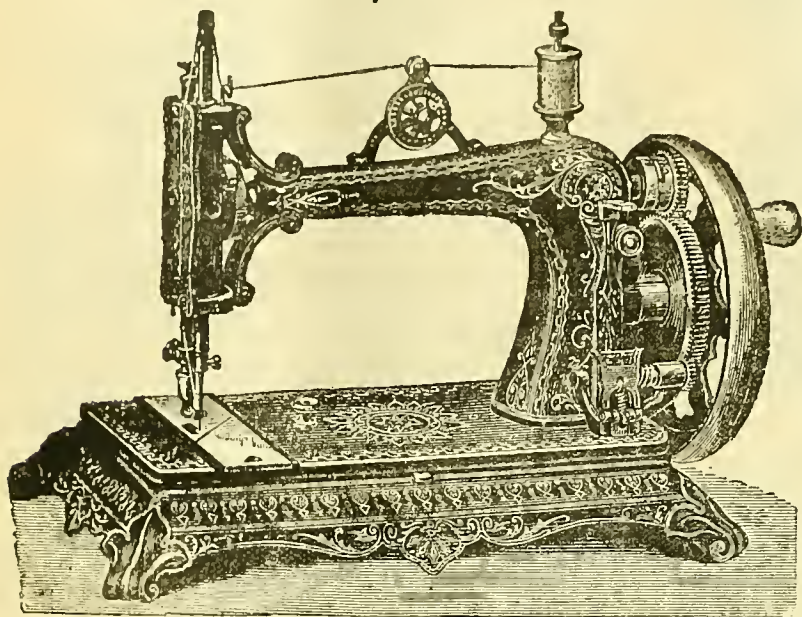
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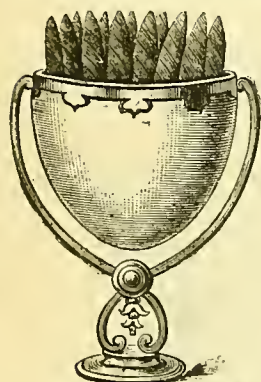
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Guaranteed to command the quickest and largest sale of any hand machine in the World.

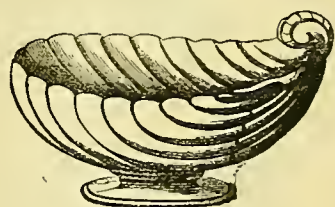
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Flower Vases for Windows suspended by Chains.

Flower Vases for Windows in original Cocoanut suspended by Chains, also in polished Cocoanut.

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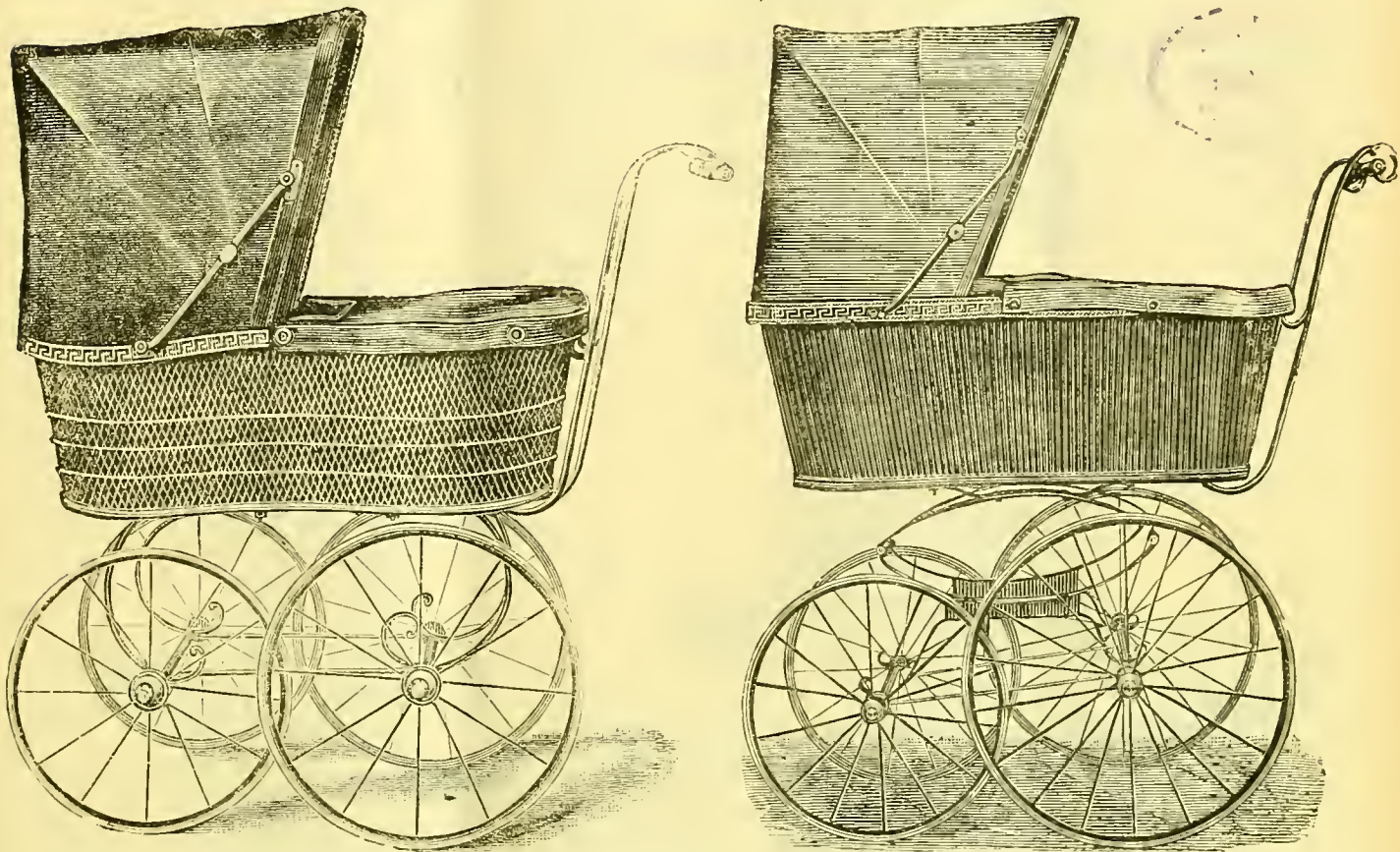
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Write or call for Price List.

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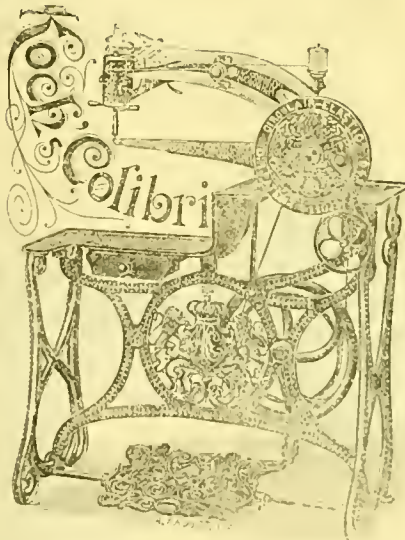
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
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No Shuttle
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Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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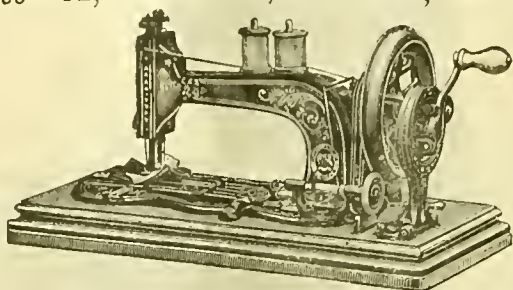
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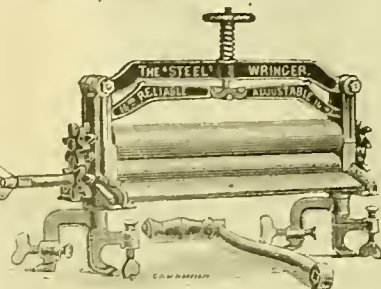
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

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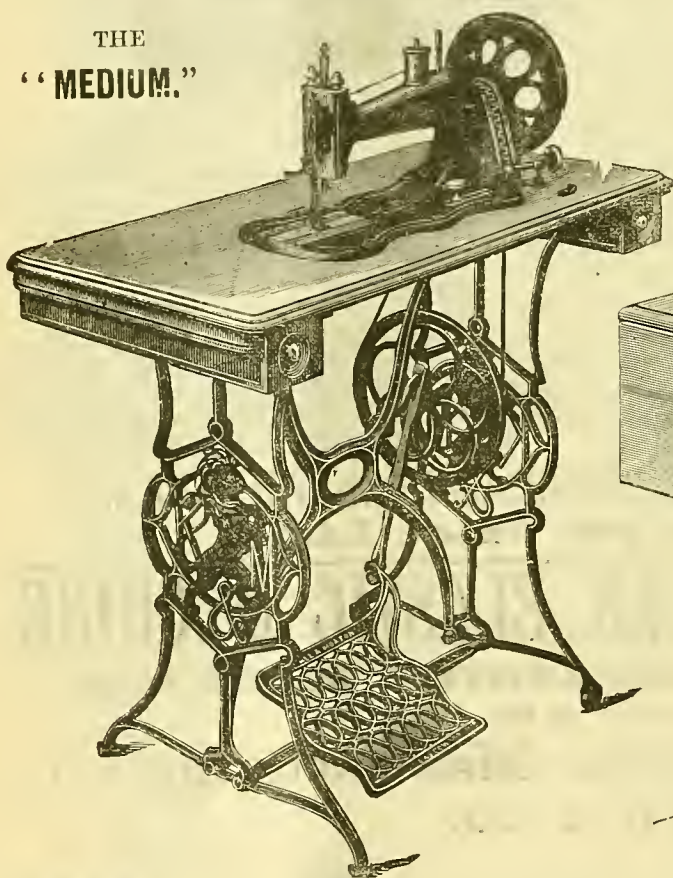


THE
**STEEL
WRINGER.**

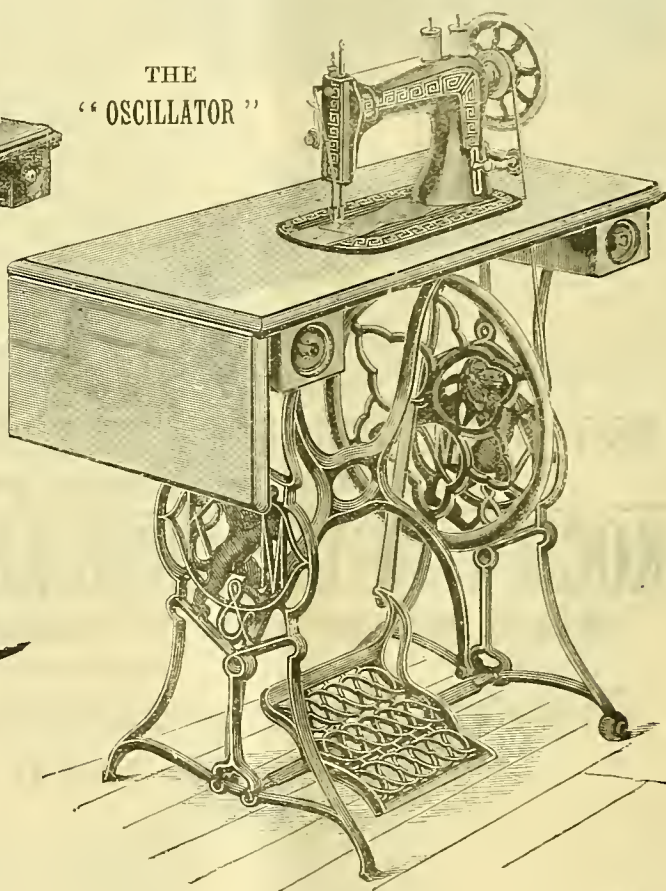
14 inch \times 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch
15 inch \times 2 inch.
16 inch \times 2 inch.



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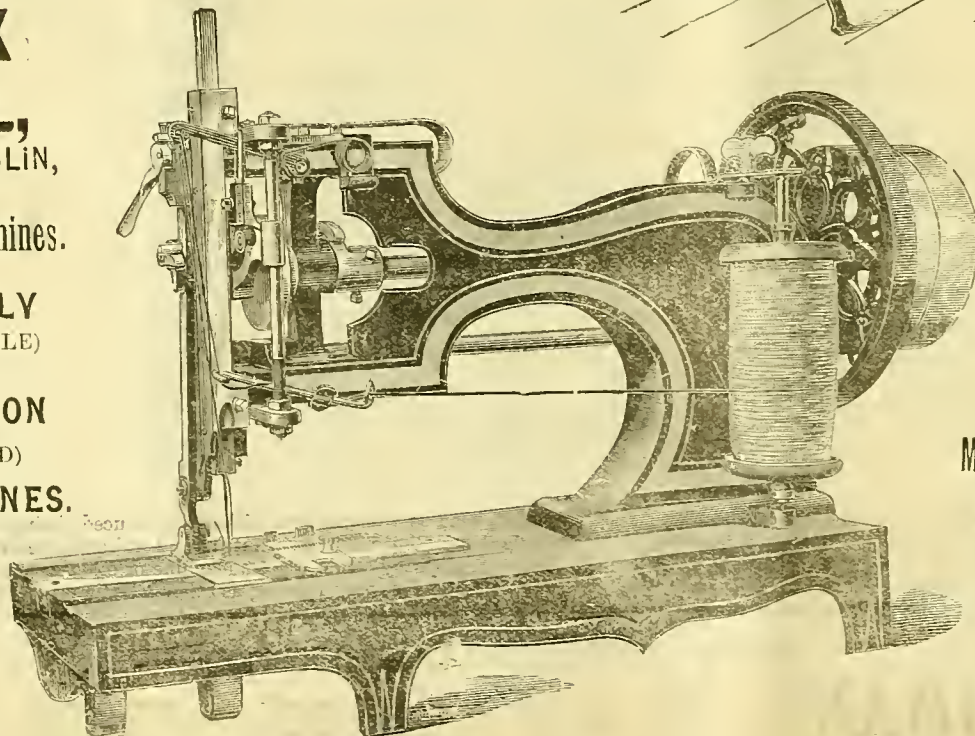


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**SACK
SAIL,**
TARPAULIN,
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FAMILY
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MACHINES.



Kilting.
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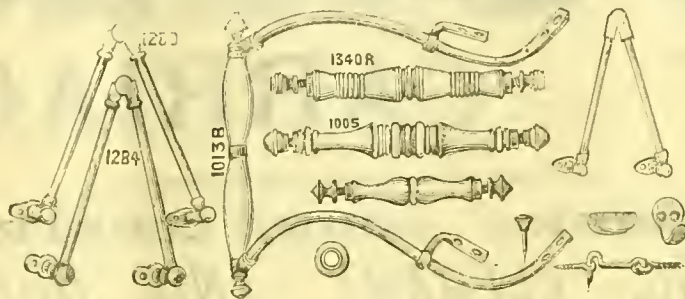
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VARIETIES

W. FOSTER & CO.,

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Manufacturers
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Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China
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Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
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The "Special" Safeties & Tricycles,

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

All Machines Warranted. Discount for Cash,
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Machines taken in Exchange.

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Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write
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DEFY COMPETITION FOR QUALITY AND PRICES,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We have no Branch Shops about, nor flaring
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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS.

LLOYD & CO.'S List of New Designs in Baby Carriages and Mail Carts
is now published and it contains a splendid variety.

The Best House in the trade for Fittings, Wheels, Tyres, Hoods,
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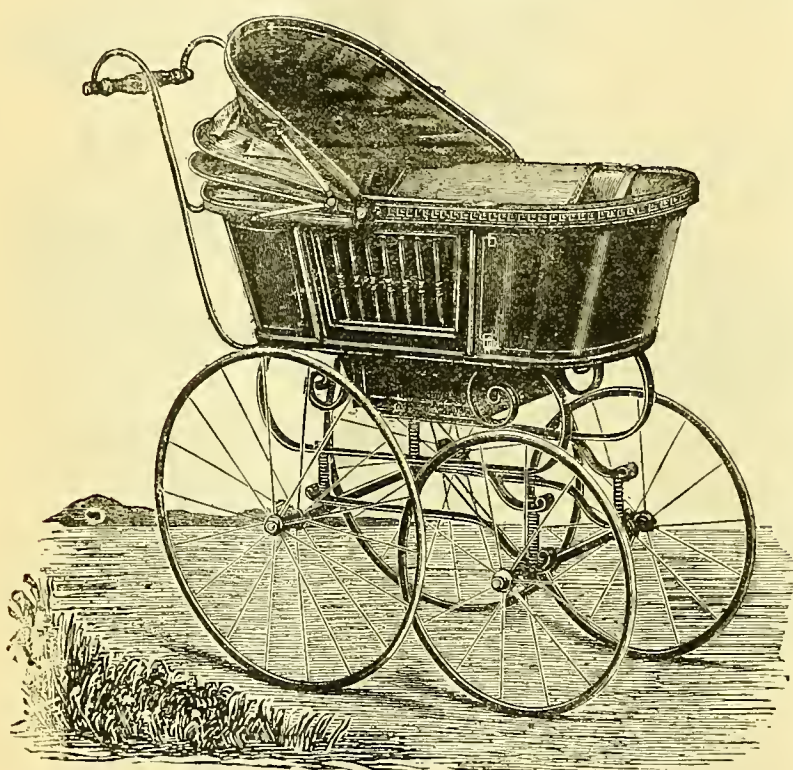
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THE STAR BABY CARRIAGES.

UNIQUE DESIGNS. SOUND CONSTRUCTION.
ARTISTIC, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.



The STAR Carriages are in use throughout the World, and in Every Country have given the utmost satisfaction.

DEALERS find the Star Goods give finest results, yield biggest Profits, and sell at sight.

ORDERS should be placed at once for Season's Goods to avoid delay when the usual rush comes.

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STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STAR WORKS:

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SINGER'S New Vibrating Shuttle Machines

(HAND OR TREADLE)

Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public. They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

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EASY TO WORK.

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.).

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

GOOD MACHINE OIL IN BOTTLES.—Small size, 15s. per gross; large, 25s.; loose in drums, 2s. 6d. per gallon.—Williams, 11, Broad Street, Golden Square, London.

NEEDLES.—A Quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Singer's Medium and Family, 2s. per gross. 2d. postage.—S. Cox & Co., Needle Manufacturers, Alcester.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, Re-engagement as Cashier or Bookkeeper. Thorough knowledge of hire-purchase business.—16, Prospect Place, Hastings.

FOR SALE, Two new "White" Treadle Machines, for Family and Manufacturing purposes. To be sold under wholesale cost price.—Address "C. L.," 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER WANTED at once, must be energetic and thoroughly acquainted with the Sewing Machine trade. State salary, antecedents, and good references.—Address, "P.P.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD, about 60 gross of 2 oz. and 4 oz. Bottles flat panelled, for putting up Sewing Machine and Cycle Oil, to be cleared cheap, in quantities of not less than about 4 gross.—Address, "Bottles," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, Traveller, with Good Connection in West of England desires commission in Sewing Machines, Mangles, Perambulators, or kindred trades.—"West," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WE are now doing a splendid 4oz. bottle Sewing Machine Oil at 24s. gross, equal to oil now in the market at 36s. A good bold 6d. bottle Cycle oil 23s., about 100 gross to clear.—J. W. Drake, oil importer, Ilfracombe.

WANTED a Number of Old Worn-out Sewing Machine Stands, Howe Pattern, with or without foot plates. State quantity and price to "Treadwell," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

The Hire-Purchase System.

REMOVING A SEWING MACHINE.

At the Northampton Petty Sessions on the 3rd ult., before the Mayor, James Barry, Esq., and J. Gurney, Esq., William Lawman, tinnman, 25, Newland, Northampton, was summoned for conspiring with two other persons, whose names are unknown, to take possession by force of a sewing machine from 133, St. Edmund's Road, on the 1st of May, the property of Sarah Ann Allum, of 34, Ambush Street. Mr. T. Ashdowne appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix, and Mr. A. J. Darnell for the defendant. Prosecutrix, a girl of 17 years of age, said she was working for a Mr. Brown in the February of 1889, being there as an apprentice for twelve months. She was at 133, St. Edmund's Road, up to the 1st of May last, following her occupation. The sewing machine with which she had worked was the property of Mr. Brown, but prosecutrix had bought it of him, as he had said he wanted a larger one. The price fixed for the machine was £2 10s., and the arrangement was that £1 should be paid down; there was 11s. 4d. owing in arrears of wages, and the remainder of 18s. 8d. was to be paid by prosecutrix making a waistcoat a week, 2s. 6d. a waistcoat. It seemed that this was not carried out, as ten shillings of the 18s. 8d. was paid by prosecutrix's friends, and she herself paid the balance of 8s. 8d. It afterwards transpired that the defendant had lent Mr. Brown 30s., and the former eventually went to the house to take the machine away in payment of that amount. Prosecutrix admitted that Mrs. Brown gave the defendant leave to

take the machine away, but she had never given her consent. In cross-examination prosecutrix said she had no idea that any agreement existed between Mr. Brown and the defendant that if the 30s. was not paid within one month, he should have the machine as payment. Defendant had tried to settle matters, saying that he would let the prosecutrix have the machine if she paid the 30s. (Laughter.) When the machine had been taken away by defendant, prosecutrix's uncle was present, but had declined to help to take it into the street, advising defendant to fetch two men who were outside. The Bench dismissed the case, thinking that the charge of conspiracy was not proved, but the Mayor observed that they considered that it was hardly justifiable for a person to take away property like it had been. It should be recovered in the proper manner.

ACTION AGAINST A LANDLORD.—ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.

At the Leicester County Court, on the 10th ult., before his Honour Judge Hooper, Caroline Smith, shoe machinist, Bath Street, Belgrave, claimed £15 from John Sharp Potter, grocer, Humberstone Road, and John Henry Adcock, bailiff, 19, Latimer Street, being the value of a sewing machine and damages for illegal distraint of the same.

Mr J. B. Fowler appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Simpson was for defendant Potter; and Mr. Bulman represented Adcock.

The case had been adjourned from a previous Court on Mr. Fowler's application.

Plaintiff was called, and stated that she rented a house from Mr. Potter, who put in a distress for rent on the 26th of March last. Amongst other things in the house was a sewing machine, which she had obtained on the hire and purchase system. She had been working at the machine all day in order to get out a special order, but in consequence of the bailiff seizing it the work had to go away unfinished. Defendant Adcock was the bailiff who came. She allowed him to enter the house without knowing his business. After telling her what he wanted he said he was very sorry, and wished the door had been locked, whereupon plaintiff told him that if he would go outside again she would lock it. (Laughter.) The machine and other goods were taken for the rent then owing, which only amounted to £2. She told Adcock at the time that the machine was not paid for. Owing to the loss of the machine she lost a good deal of her work. The value of the goods left in the house did not amount to £1.

By Mr. Bulman: The door was not locked when Adcock came, and it was not true that she was hiding behind the door. Plaintiff had taken the house in her own name, and the furniture belonged to herself.

By Mr. Simpson: She had got another machine, but it was not so good as the other. She was working at the machine three minutes before the bailiff came in. While Adcock was in the house she sat down at the machine in order to finish her work before it was taken away, but the bailiff would not allow her.

Evidence in corroboration of plaintiff's statement having been given, Adcock was called for the defence. He stated that the woman told him the machine was paid for, and that he must take it and the other goods in payment of the rent. The machine was very dusty, and did not seem to have been worked for some time.

By Mr. Fowler: The machine in question was obtained from Messrs. Bradbury, for whom witness had at one time worked. He did not know that he had ever said he would seize every machine of Bradbury's that he could get hold of.

Frank Pearce, another bailiff, said there were not sufficient goods in the house besides the machine to pay out the distraint.

Mr. Simpson said the main point at issue was whether the machine was in actual use at the time the bailiffs entered the house. It could not be exempt from seizure under any other circumstances. He maintained that if the woman had left the machine and commenced some other work in another room before the bailiffs entered it could not be regarded then as actually in use. On plaintiff's own showing she was not using the machine at the time the entry was made, although three minutes before she might have been working it. Mr. Simpson also held that exemption would not apply in this case, because there were not sufficient other goods in the house to satisfy the distraint.

Mr. Fowler contended that a reasonable construction must be placed on the words "in actual use" as applied in this case. The machine had been in use almost immediately before the entry of the bailiffs, and that was, he thought, sufficient to fulfil the requirements of common law. A second ground of defence was that the bailiffs must leave in the house goods to the value of £5.

His Honour gave judgment in favour of plaintiff for £11.

Among the Scots.

DURING the past month business necessitated our visiting the capital of bonnie Scotland. We had hoped to have crept in and out again without troubling our readers with a record of our doings, but both in Edinburgh and Glasgow we were treated by the trade with such lavish hospitality that we cannot forbear expressing our deep thanks for the many kindnesses received.

On arriving at Edinburgh, one of our first visits was to Mr. P. Waterston, of 15, Frederick Street. We found the veteran dealer and inventor in good health and spirits, surrounded by a goodly number of sewing machines and Hitchcock lamps. During the past few months he has done a really first-class trade in the latter goods, and hopes to do more in the future.

At the Howe Machine Company's depot, in Cockburn Street, we found the genial manager in the best of health. Mr. H. M. Scott is known to dealers in many parts of Scotland as a capital salesman. To us he will long be remembered as a real good fellow, for the many kindnesses we received at his hands.

By crossing the street we soon reached the Bradbury Company's depot. Here Mr. Haddow is in command, and he contrives to make the best of the somewhat small space at his command.

No depot is better known in Edinburgh than that of Peter Scott, located in Nicholson Street. We found this gentleman well content with the state of trade and hopeful this year of selling more carriages than in 1889, when the number was 600. Mr. Scott's sales are almost exclusively for cash.

Time did not permit of our calling upon Mr. Back, but from the top of a street tram we observed his step had lost none of its former elasticity, and we sincerely hope this old established dealer finds his trade satisfactory. Latterly, we understand, he has paid more attention to cycles than to sewing machines.

Finding it impossible to call upon more of our Edinburgh friends in the time at our disposal we steamed away to "Glesca."

The domestic machinery colony in the "second city of the Empire" is of no mean magnitude; indeed, we found it far too extensive for us to call upon a tithe of our friends. We much regret this, as we greatly desired to fulfil a number of old engagements. Not that we wasted our time sight-seeing. This was our third visit, and, as formerly we had thoroughly "done" both Edinburgh and Glasgow, our week's stay was taken up solely in visiting our friends in the trade.

Mr. James Gibbon, the Glasgow manager for the Howe Machine Company, has a veritable palace for a machine depôt, as we have before remarked. He reported sales as being very good, particularly that of cycles, his difficulty being to get a supply.

We found Mr. Dickson, the Scotch manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Company, very busy at his depôt, 124, Queen Street. These premises, whilst not so well located as those formerly held by the Wheeler & Wilson Company in Union Street, are very conveniently arranged and suitable for a very large trade.

Mr. A. J. Sewell, the manager for Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., we found in excellent spirits. His depôt, located in Argyle Street, is roomy and well adapted for the extensive trade which is carried on in both sewing machines and bassinettes. We understand that trade here is better than it has been for years past and that collections are excellent.

After a shake of the hand of Mr. Russell, the Glasgow manager for Wilcox & Gibbs, we made our way to 19, Carlton Place. This address is known throughout Scotland and Ireland as that of the North British Machine Company, and the North British Machine Company is Mr. James Robertson. He is a man of striking individuality, and is always fairly brimming over with good humour. He works hard and intelligently, so much so that there are few towns across the borders, or in the sister isle, where dealers do not handle some of the North British Machine Company's goods, be they cycles, sewing machines, wringers, or parts. Theirs is a warehouse where almost everything in the way of domestic machinery is kept in stock ready for prompt delivery. Mr. Robertson, during his many years' experience of the trade, has made many friends but few enemies.

Of course we paid a visit to Councillor Burt, of the Acme Machine Company. We found his extensive works well employed on the numerous articles he manufactures. Some few months since he opened a new department, which has been a great success; we refer to the building of gas engines, several of which were on the stocks when we called. The rubber wringer and mangle department were next visited. These are of great capacity, and good workmanship was everywhere apparent. A large number of freezing machines were in course of manufacture. The Acme Company's orders for these goods during the present season have quite taxed their resources. Finally, we inspected the perambulator factory. Mr. Burt made us clearly understand that he does not make the cheap class of carriages. His *specialite* for the present year is a steel body. We saw quite a number of these carriages in various stages of completion. A great difficulty had to be overcome in bending the steel to the required shape, but this has been done by means of special machinery. This brings us to another point. The Acme Machine Company's factory is fitted with a very large amount of machinery of the most approved type, enabling them to produce their goods cheaply and well.

We were deeply sorry to find Mr. George Milne unable to walk about without the aid of a stick. This well-known wringer maker had met with an accident whilst out riding, and broken his leg. He hopes, however, to soon be himself again. He is known as a very energetic man, and business with him is so remarkably good that he is talking of taking larger factory premises. We have to thank Mr. Milne very heartily for several courtesies extended to us whilst in the great city on the Clyde.

We found the Howe factory at Bridgeton employed on cycles, but Mr. Hill, the manager, finds his responsibilities very much reduced owing to the recent changes. Mr. Reeves, the secretary, was in good health, and hopeful that the Howe Company will once more rise Phoenix-like.

Visiting the huge works of the Singer Company, we found activity everywhere, but space will not allow of our saying more at present.

Our last visit was paid to Messrs. Kimball & Morton's factory in Bothwell Circus. We were fortunate in meeting with both Mr. John Morton and his son, Mr. Wm. Morton, the secretary of the company, and spent a pleasant hour in talking over the early days of the trade. Mr. John Morton's experience goes back to the early fifties, and he is full of anecdotes. We were very pleased to hear that trade with this company is very good, both in sewing and wringing machines. We found this quite borne out by our inspection of the factory, in which all departments seemed full of activity.

Time and tide are said to wait for no man. We had arrived by the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer from London, and had booked to return by the same route, so heartily had we enjoyed the trip. With great reluctance, therefore, we were compelled to make our way to the good ship *Seamew*, having made several new Scotch friends by our journey, and we sincerely hope not having forfeited any of our old friendships.

Seizing a Hired Machine for Rates.

AT the Shoreditch County Court on the 26th June, before his Honour Judge Prentice, Q.C., the Singer Manufacturing Company sued a broker named H. Wright, of 75, Hackney Road, E., for the return of a sewing machine or its value, and for damages for its detention.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, the plaintiffs' solicitor, in opening the case, stated that the defendant, acting as broker for the Vestry, had seized a sewing machine, the plaintiffs' property, in respect of rates due by a third party, and that he had already explained defendant's position to him, but defendant was still determined to contest the matter. Mr. Wansbrough quoted the statutes under which the rates are authorised, 43 Elizabeth, ch. 2 and 4, and 17 Geo. 2, ch. 18, wherein it is stated, "the goods of the person assessed" shall be taken.

The defendant in his defence contended firstly that he had a right to seize any person's goods as he had done so before; and secondly, that the original hirer had parted with possession of the machine to another person, upon which Mr. Wansbrough pointed out that did not affect the question of the machine still being the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

His Honour told the defendant that he could not take one person's goods to pay another's rates, and consequently there was no defence to the action at all. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £4 10s., to be reduced to 10s. if the machine was returned within a week, and costs.

The Edinburgh Exhibition.

AMONG the numerous Exhibitions we have had in this country the past few years, that of Edinburgh, now being held, deserves high rank. It is under the experienced management of Mr. S. Lee Bapty, F.R.G.S., and we must heartily congratulate him upon having brought together a large number of interesting objects from all parts of the world, and arranged them in the best possible manner. Space will not permit of our describing in detail the whole structure, but the main entrance is quite a work of art, and far superior to what is usually provided. The buildings cover nearly 50 acres, and there is in addition a large tract of ground available for sports, special shows, &c.

One of the most important sections is devoted to electricity, and the electric light installation is one of the most effective ever attempted.

Passing at once to the exhibits which are of more immediate interest to the domestic machinery trade, we find them to be as follows:—**FORD, GALLOWAY, & CO.**, 10, Vise Street, Birmingham.

This firm do an extensive business throughout the country in watches, clocks, jewellery of all kinds, musical instruments, mangles, perambulators, &c., and they have numerous agents, through whom they carry on a large hire business. Mr. J. L. Balf, of 23, Roseband Cottages, is their Edinburgh manager, and this gentleman has arranged a fine assortment of his firm's goods at Stand 27A. Messrs. Ford, Galloway, & Co., in addition to being importers, are manufacturers, and for the most part the articles on show are of their own production. It is additionally interesting to know this, as the workmanship is highly creditable to both designer and worker. We specially admired some Scotch pebble jewellery, real stones being set in gold and silver. A remarkably fine collection of brooches next met our view, many of them unique in design, claws and hunting trophies of various kinds being extensively used. Several cases are devoted entirely to watches, both gold and silver, many of them of English make, others of American and Swiss origin. There are watches to suit all requirements, cyclists specially being catered for as well as electricians, who require their timekeepers to be non-magnetic. This firm carry on a large trade in electro-plated goods, such as cruet, spoons, &c., and their stock of these is very comprehensive. Glancing at the numerous designs in brass clocks, and the handsome lockets, we next inspect Messrs. Ford, Galloway, & Co.'s patent resonating gongs. These are made in various keys; in fact, a complete octave can be played. Their music is remarkably sweet, so much so, that they have been used at the Birmingham Musical Festival. It only remains for us to add that the whole of these valuable exhibits are displayed on an extremely handsome stand, and that workmen are kept constantly mounting various articles of personal adornment, greatly to the interest of the many visitors who pay this section a visit.

R. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 32, George Street, Edinburgh.

This firm deal in a variety of articles, comprising cutlery, electro-plated goods, sewing machines, cycles, and perambulators. They only exhibit the last three articles, the perambulators being made by Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, London, for whom they are agents. Their large stall space is fully occupied, and we hope that they will be well repaid for their outlay.

T. FRATER, 60, Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh.

As maker of the Victoria Steam Washing Machine, Mr. Frater has obtained considerable reputation in Edinburgh and Glasgow. At the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886, he was awarded the only prize, followed by a gold medal in the Glasgow Exhibition of the following year. He daily gives demonstrations of the advantages of his machines, which we found very rapidly and effectually cleansed the dirtiest of clothes.

W. DODDS, Liverpool.

This firm show their improved model washer and bleacher, which has a circular hollow base, 7 in. in diameter, 1½ in. deep, in the centre of which rises a tube 14 in. high, called the discharge pipe. The base is so constructed that when the washer is placed in a boiler the hot water is rapidly sucked up the discharge pipe through the linen, which is thus effectually cleansed. This invention obtained a medal at the Colonial Exhibition of 1889.

A. GARDNER & SON, 36, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

This firm carry on an extensive business as house furnishers, and also deal in the "Ewbank" carpet sweepers. The latter article on exhibition is made by Messrs. Entwistle & Kenyon, of Accrington, which is equal to stating that it is well made and useful. No home is complete without one of these labour-saving appliances.

PETER SCOTT, 43, Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

In addition to numerous other articles, a machine dealer who can sell for cash 600 carriages a year requires to be enterprising and hard working. Mr. Peter Scott must perforce exhibit at the Edinburgh Exhibition, and a brave show he makes. His stand is literally full of perambulators, mail carts, sewing and wringing machines, mangles, lawn mowers, garden rollers, steam washing machines, &c. We observe that his mangles were made by W. Summerscales & Sons, of Keighley, and his sewing machines were of König and Seidel & Naumann's make. Clearly he believes in supplying good sound articles, although he sells only for cash.

DUTHIEL, 194 and 195, Rue Saint Maur, Paris.

This firm occupy a prominent position in the French section with children's carriages, cycle horses, and strong toys. Several of their carriages are quite new to this country, being fancifully constructed and propelled by novel mechanism. No person appears to be in charge of the exhibits, and visitors are requested not to touch; hence we are unable to pass any other opinion on their goods than to say that they display ingenuity and good finish.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LIMITED.

This well-known firm, whose headquarters are in Farringdon Road, London, have branches at 77, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, and 83 and 85, Union Street, Glasgow. Although they deal in a great variety of domestic articles, they only show musical instruments at this Exhibition. We have often had occasion to refer to this firm's pianos, American organs, harmoniums, and automatic instruments. They did not appear to have anything particularly new at their stand, but had placed in the forefront the Spencer piano and the Angelus and Cottage organs. These instruments, remarkable for tone and appearance, have made the name of Murdoch honoured in musical circles far and wide.

This stand was tastefully arranged, and visitors could not fail to stop and admire it.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's stand, No. 52, in the Machinery Hall, presents a very handsome appearance. It is of large extent and attended by several young ladies, who have had considerable experience of public exhibitions. Mr. McLardy is in supreme command, and few men can "talk sewing machine" so well as that well-known expert. To be taken round the stand by such a gentleman as Mr. McLardy is a liberal education in sewing mechanism, as we have proved on several occasions. He believes thoroughly in the Singer new V. S. machine for family purposes, which machine is very much on evidence. Having previously described its movements we pass on to the extensive range of manufacturing machines. We observe several old friends, including the barring button hole machine for leather, two of which can be attended to by one girl. For shirts and collars there is the National, and an eyeletting machine is close by. A three-stitch zigzag machine, which can be converted into an ordinary sewing machine, is worthy of special note; so, too, is a machine for beading and trimming at one operation. This is effected by means of a horizontal parer and a special foot, which can be altered to suit light or heavy work. The corset trade will be interested in Singer's new fanning machine. Hitherto this could only be run by power, but now it can be worked by the foot. The cylinder arm machine with reversible feed at this stand deserves more than a passing glance. A balance wheel is placed at the side of the arm, with screws for governing the length of the stitch, so that on reversing the feed no change is made in the number of the stitches. A powerful electric motor is so arranged that most of the machines on show can be run by power. A drop cabinet of splendid workmanship and design occupies a prominent position, and is a source of great attraction. It is fitted with a machine which is kept constantly rising and falling, the needle working whenever the machine is exposed to view, and ceasing to operate when the leaf is closed. We must not omit to mention a chain-stitch machine, which can be altered to produce from four to thirty-five stitches to the inch.

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED.

Mr. A. J. Sewell, the manager for Glasgow, and Mr. Haddow, who is in charge of this company's Edinburgh business, are to be congratulated upon the tasteful manner in which they have arranged Stand No. 54. It is surrounded on three sides by portions of machine stands carefully joined together, and at the back is a large case of medals, also numerous samples of plain and fancy sewing, including shoe work. A child's cot draped with exquisite taste and specimens of corsets materially add to the beauty of the whole exhibition. Several young ladies are generally to be found producing various garments on the machines in order to show that this firm cater for all classes of trade. We noticed on exhibit a full range of the Bradbury machines, including the "Wellington," family, medium, and several specialities. Among the latter is a machine with two needles and two shuttles. This is one of the Oldham firm's latest productions, and several hundred of them having been in constant use in corset factories for some months past, giving complete satisfaction, it has quite passed the experimental stage, and is proved to be a complete success. It differs from other twin needle machines on the market in that both rows of sewing are exactly alike, owing to the use of two shuttles; further, the distance between the needles can be readily altered as required. Perhaps, however, the most interesting exhibits at this stand are Bradbury's new machines called Nos. 6 and 7 (step feeds), and 8 and 9 (wheel feeds). These show a complete departure in principle from the well-known Bradbury rotary, which has now been before the trade several years. We saw the No. 6 and No. 7 working on shirts, collars, and cuffs, also moleskin, and the stitch left nothing to be desired. We particularly admired some of the collar work done on the No. 7; it was the acme of sewing. The conditions under which we saw these machines were unfavourable to a minute inspection of their movements, so that we must defer until another examination further details.

P. WATERSTON, 15, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. Waterston, who is one of the oldest sewing machine dealers and inventors in Scotland, some few months since took up the agency for the Hitchcock mechanical lamp, and with such success that hundreds have been already sold. The Edinburgh people are, perhaps, better acquainted with their merits than are any other citizens. Not only are they in use in numerous private houses but a large number of the city trams are lighted by the Hitchcock. We have on various occasions described the advantages of this lamp over those generally employed. It is fitted with ingenious mechanism, which, when wound up, causes a small fan to revolve for many hours at a high rate of speed, with the result that the flame is oxygenated. Such a lamp requires no chimney, gives twenty times the light, at a less consumption of oil, and, further, it is absolutely safe in use. It is computed that each lamp saves its cost in oil in a single year. The importer of these lamps is Mr. George W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, who is to be congratulated upon being represented by such an enthusiast on their merits as is Mr. Waterston. Visitors to the Edinburgh Exhibition should not fail to call at Stand 207 and examine the numerous lamps there on show. They will find them exceedingly handsome in design, and exquisite in finish, in addition to being ingeniously constructed.



THE HITCHCOCK LAMP.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Our readers will remember that at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888 the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company displayed their machines in a novel manner. Their stand was supplied with power which kept a large number of machines at work on various kinds of fabrics. In short, their space was divided into a series of workrooms, certainly the most practical and interesting way of showing the working of a machine. Similar arrangements are in force at Edinburgh. This year shirts and collars are made by a staff of girls from Messrs. Baikie & Hogg's factory at Glasgow, and they turn out some splendid work on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. At the rear of the stand is displayed in a fine large case an extensive range of shirts, collars, and cuffs. It is certainly the most attractive exhibition of the kind we have ever inspected. A large crowd constantly gazes towards the same with admiration and longing. Messrs. James Miller & Sons, of Glasgow, also assist at this stand, but in another direction. Several of their hands are constantly at work producing stays and corsets on the Wheeler & Wilson No. 12 machine. Messrs. J. Feering & Sons treat the visitors to an exhibition of woollen shirt manufacture. Here are to be seen the shirts sewn on the Wheeler & Wilson No. 12, and the button-holes made by the Wheeler & Wilson automatic cutting button-hole machine.

One end of this extensive and most interesting stand is devoted to umbrella manufacture, under the personal direction of Mr. William McGibbon, of 43, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh. This gentleman has as much enterprise as any two ordinary tradesmen. Learning that the Lord Mayor of London was visiting the Exhibition, it occurred to him that it would be a graceful act to present Lady Isaacs with a specimen of Scotch umbrella handicraft. On being informed of this, her ladyship expressed herself as willing to receive the presentation. The Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, Knight, accordingly attended at Mr. McGibbon's stall on the 21st ult., and the latter gentleman, in a few appropriate words, made the presentation. His Lordship, in reply, said that it gave him great pleasure to accept, on behalf of the Lady Mayoress, such a handsome present, and he was sure that it would not only be appreciated, but highly prized.

This stand certainly reflects the greatest credit on Mr. J. D. Dickson, the Wheeler & Wilson Company's manager at Glasgow, and all who have worked under him. It is tastefully decorated without being showy. Its size can be well understood when we say that it is 73 ft. long by 10 ft. deep, and contains 25 sewing machines fitted on three benches of pitch pine 2 in. thick, with troughs for receiving the work, these benches being a fair sample of the manner in which the Wheeler & Wilson Company fit up their machines in factories to be run by power. The machines are driven by an electric motor of $\frac{1}{2}$ h.-p., supplied by Norman & Co., of Glasgow, and it takes up but little room on the stand. The speed of the machines varies from 1,200 to 2,000 stitches a minute, whilst operators are busy at work hemming handkerchiefs on the No. 1 machines, making fine linen collars and cuffs on the No. 12 and No. 9, whilst woollen shirts and corsets are being turned out rapidly on the No. 12. The manufacture of umbrellas goes on at the other end of the stand, which work is being carried out on the No. 2 machine. The centre of the stand is used for the purpose of displaying the company's leather machines, and here are operators working at boot uppers, showing off, as well as the new "No. 12 wheel feed," several special machines introduced by the company lately, amongst which mention may be made of the Twin Needle Zig-zag Machine, with which two different coloured silks or threads can be used, making a very pretty ornamental seam, which is being used for tops of ladies' boots, linings, &c., and for stays and other ornamental work; the Single Needle Zig-zag for similar fancy work, but with one colour only; Zig-zag Binding Machine, which is a similar machine to the last with a binder attached for binding coats, vests, ladies' jackets, &c., and is a great improvement on the ordinary machine binding, as it puts and stitches on braid, as it were, half on the edge and half on the cloth, giving it all the appearance of hand stitching. A Twin Needle Van ping Machine, which is very useful for the boot trade for sewing round the vamps of boots or shoes, making the two rows of stitching at one operation, specially attracted our attention. One of two needles used in this machine by a clever arrangement is set a trifle in advance of the other, which prevents any possibility of the revolving hook missing either of the threads; a French Machine near by has also two needles, and makes two rows of stitching at the same time, up the back seam of a boot. These needles can be adjusted to make the distance between the two rows, narrower or wider at the will of the operator.

Another novelty is the Under Trimmer and Beading Machine. The trimmer is a simple and clever attachment on the No. 12, which enables the boot manufacturer to do an edge with a "beading," whilst, at the same operation, the under leather or lining only is pared off and beautifully finished.

The Gang Corder is one of the company's latest machines, and is admirably adapted for stay and corset makers and other manufacturers who require continuous rows of cording. It is almost automatic in its action, the company claiming that one operator can attend and manage from four to six machines at one time. It stands high on the bench, and is fitted on a projecting base. The operator takes a length of from three to four yards of jean or other material to be corded, and having made it into an endless band by sewing the two ends together, she inserts the cord between the folds, and putting it under the presser foot of the machine, the first row only is guided, when it is left entirely to itself and the machine carries the work continuously round, and guides and stitches into place one row after another of the cord, until the whole width of cloth (about 8 in.) is filled. We understand some of the large manufacturers are working these machines already with great success.

The Automatic Cutting Button-Hole Machine on the stand was running at a high speed and doing shirt button holes in an excellent manner. It is automatic in all its actions, and it seemed to us that an operator could make no mistakes, she only having to place the garment under the machine at the place where the hole ought to be made. It begins the hole by a simple pressure of the foot, and ceasing to sew

at the proper place, cuts the hole at the exact place absolutely automatically. It is capable of turning out 3,000 finished button holes per day.

American Canvassers' Association.

WHEREAS was organised on the 3rd March, in San Francisco, an association of persons selling sewing machines. The following is its constitution:—

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Recognising the futility of individual efforts to maintain our rights and obtain redress for any wrongs, real or fancied, at the hands of our employers, and to mutually advance the interests of the members of our craft,

We the commissioned Sewing Machine Agents of San Francisco hereby organize ourselves into a Mutual Protective Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION. This Association shall known as be the Sewing Machine Agents' Protective Association of San Francisco.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 2. The object of this Association shall be the encouragement of the members thereof to use every fair means which may tend to their mutual protection and elevation in the social scale.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. The only person eligible to membership to this Association shall be any person of good moral habits engaged, or intending to engage, in the sale of sewing machines for a livelihood. This shall not include persons who are managers or men known as closers, who work exclusively on salary.

ARTICLE III.

FORM OF OBLIGATION.

"I pledge my honour as a man that I will be faithful to this Association; that I will work for its interests and will look upon every other member as a brother. I promise that I will obey all orders of the Association, and that I will not reveal the proceedings of the same to its injury, or to people who have no right to know the same. So help me God."

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, and three Trustees.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. *President.* It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of this Association, to preserve order therein, to sign all orders on the Treasurer for such money as shall by vote of this Association be ordered paid, to sign all other official documents, to call all special meetings at the request of five (5) members, and perform such duties as the Association may require.

SEC. 3. *Vice-President.* He shall attend each meeting of the Association, and in the absence of President officiate for him subject to the same rules that govern the President; and in the absence of both the members shall appoint a chairman *pro tem*.

SEC. 4. *Recording Secretary.* The Recording Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of this Association, notify members of all special meetings, and perform such other duties as the Association may require, and at the expiration of his term of office shall deliver up all books, papers, or other property in his care belonging to the Association to the President.

SEC. 5. *Financial Secretary.* It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary to receive all initiation fees, dues, fines, and assessments, and pay the same to the treasurer on receipt; he shall on the last stated meeting of each month call the financial roll, and state the standing of each member on the roll, and he shall furnish the Recording Secretary at the close of each meeting with the receipts of the evening; he shall furnish semi-annually at the last meeting in June and December a list of the members of this Association, designating those in good standing, in arrears, suspended, or expelled, and applicants rejected or admitted, and shall at all times have his books open for inspection by the trustees, and perform such other duties as the Association may require.

SEC. 6. *Treasurer.* It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive from the Financial Secretary all moneys collected by him; he shall make no disbursements without an order from the President, attested by the Recording Secretary with the seal of the Association attached thereto; he shall report semi-annually in the months of June and December (on the last regular meeting of either month) a correct amount of all moneys received and paid out by him, and submit his books for inspection by the Trustees at any time when called upon to do so, and furnish such bonds as the Association may require from time to time.

SEC. 7. *Trustees' Duties.* The Trustees shall retain possession of the Treasurer's bonds, and shall see the securities whenever the Association shall decide there is a cause therefore, and they shall keep an account of all property belonging to the Association, and perform all other duties pertaining to their office that the Association may direct.

SEC. 8. *Sergeant-at-Arms.* The Sergeant-at-Arms shall take charge of the door at all meetings, see that no improper person enter the hall, and, subject to the President, shall assist in maintaining order.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. *Duties in General.* The first duty of each member shall be to be true and loyal to his Association and cause of labour, and to endeavour to uphold and advocate the objects of labour organizations.

ARTICLE VI.

FUNDS.

SEC. 1. In order that the funds of this Association may be available at the shortest notice, all the sums over Fifty (50) Dollars shall be kept in bank, or some other institution designated by this Association. The Treasurer shall draw from the sum thus deposited whenever the Association may think proper by an order from the President, attested by the Recording Secretary and Trustees, with the seal of the Association attached thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

TRADE PROTECTION.

SEC. 1. Any employer who shall be known to depreciate our trade shall be firmly discountenanced by this Association, and such matters taken towards him are not opposed to the laws of this Republic, nor to the rights of said employer as a citizen of this Republic.

ARTICLE VIII.

DISSOLUTION.

SEC. 1. This Association shall never be dissolved while there are six (6) dissenting voices.

ARTICLE IX.

The officers of this Association shall form an Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The meeting of this Association shall be held on Monday of each week, or a special meeting may be called by the order of the President.

SEC. 2. The meetings shall be called to order at eight (8) p.m. throughout the year.

SEC. 3. The official terms of all officers shall be six (6) months. Election of officers shall be at the last regular meetings of June and December, and they shall be installed at the first meetings in January and July.

SEC. 4. All members shall be considered a sub-committee to notify all non-members working in their respective offices to join the Association.

SEC. 5. New members shall be vouched for by at least one member in good standing and upon the payment of an entrance fee of one dollar, and fifty cents per month dues, taking the obligation and signing the Constitution.

SEC. 6. A vote may be called for at any regular meeting upon any man proposed.

SEC. 7. Every duly elected member shall receive a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association; also a membership card with the seal of the organisation.

SEC. 8. All applications for membership shall be accompanied by the initiation fee, which shall be returned in case the candidate is rejected; should he be elected he shall be notified by the Recording Secretary.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of all officers to deliver over within three days of the expiration of their terms of office, their resignation or removal, all books, papers, or vouchers belonging to the Association, to their successors in office. If any of the foregoing offices become vacant, during the term for which the office was elected, the Association shall elect at the next meeting thereafter to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 10. Any member who is more than three months in arrears shall not be considered in good standing until he shall come forward and conform to our Constitution and By-Laws.

DUTIES IN THE FIELD.

SEC. 11. Should a member of this Association come in competition with a fellow member while trying to effect a sale, he shall endeavour to make the sale simply on the merits of the machine that he is selling.

SEC. 12. No member shall endeavour to break the sale of a fellow member of this Association.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of members to be constantly on the alert for the prospective sales of non-Association members, and, when knowing of such a case, shall use all means within their power to prevent such person in effecting a sale.

SEC. 14. In ascertaining if a party intending to purchase a sewing machine from anyone who is not a member of this Association favours or advocate the object of labour organisations; if so, the member should show them his membership card and state to the intending purchaser that the preference should be given to members of this Association, as the keynote of labour unionism is one for all and all for one, and not in the patronage of non-union men.

SEC. 15. Any member of this Association who shall divulge any of the secrets or secret work of this Association shall be fined, suspended, or expelled.

SEC. 16. If any member of this Association violates any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of any other member, who may come to a knowledge of the same, to immediately give notice in writing to the President, who shall refer such charges at once to a committee for investigation.

SEC. 17. Any addition or amendment may be made to the Constitution or By-Laws; or any of these articles annulled, suspended, or repealed, provided they are introduced to the notice of the Association, and referred to the Executive Committee. It shall then require a three-fourths vote of all the members present, to amend or repeal any article or section of the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 18. A quorum shall consist of five (5) members in good standing.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order. 2. Call the Roll of Officers. 3. Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting. 4. Initiation of New Members. 5. Reports of Committee. 6. Reading of Communications and Bills. 7. Unfinished Business. 8. New Business. 9. Financial Secretary's Report. 10. Treasurer's Report. 11. Good and welfare of the Association. 12. Adjournment.

The Action Against Bradburys' for Damages for Injuries.

AT the Hanley County Court on the 12th ult., the matter, Hopwood against Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited, again came on for hearing, before his Honour Judge Jordan.

Mr. Richardson, on behalf of plaintiff, stated that he was there for the purpose of making an application for a new trial in the matter, which first came before his Honour at the May sitting of the Court (see *June Gazette*), when plaintiff sought to recover damages by reason of the alleged negligence of defendants' servant. It was stated at that hearing that one of plaintiff's sons' was taking a younger brother across the road in Piccadilly, Hanley, when they were knocked down by a vehicle belonging to defendants, and badly hurt.

One of the witnesses stated that defendants' carman was driving rather rapidly at the time of the accident, and two other witnesses, called on plaintiff's behalf, stated that when the children stepped off the pavement the driver shouted to the children, as he was only about twelve or fifteen feet away, and he pulled up as quickly as possible, but could not do so in time to prevent the accident.

Mr. Richardson now stated that the children were in the middle of the road when knocked down by the vehicle, showing that the driver, with a little care, might have avoided them.

His Honour, without calling upon Mr. Sward, who appeared on defendants' behalf, declared the claim to be quite groundless, and declined to alter the decision in favour of the defendants which he gave at the last Court.

Assault at a Seizure.—Action by Manager's Wife.

AT the recent Coleraine Petty Sessions Mrs. Bell, New Row, Coleraine, charged Jonathan S. McNeill with assaulting her.

Mr. Macaulay was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Smith for the defendant.

The husband of the plaintiff is the agent in Coleraine for the Singer Manufacturing Company. Some time ago he sold a machine to a woman named Mrs. Nelson on the instalment system, for which she had signed an agreement. Subject to this agreement the Singer Company can claim the machine if the instalment money is not regularly paid, in which case the purchaser forfeits what has been paid, and it also gives them power to enter any dwelling or house for the purpose of searching for the machine. In consequence of the plaintiff in this case hearing that Mrs. Nelson was going to America, and purposed taking the machine with her, and as the instalments were not all paid, plaintiff went out to Mrs. Nelson's residence for the purpose of preventing her, as her husband was not at home, and there the assault complained of occurred.

David Bell, manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, proved selling a machine to Mrs. Nelson on an agreement on the instalment system. He was in Maghera on the 13th instant, and in consequence of what his wife heard she wired to him there that Mrs. Nelson was going to America, and intended taking the machine with her. He wired back in reply, and told Mrs. Bell to go and stop in Nelson's house until he would come home.

To Mr. Smyth: Mrs. Nelson was in arrear with her payments of the machine. The instalments were not paid up.

Plaintiff, examined by Mr. Macaulay, said she went out to Mrs. Nelson's about a quarter-past three o'clock. When she got to the place one of Mrs. Nelson's daughters opened the door and said her mother was not in, but had gone to town, and witness said she would go into the house and wait until she returned. Mrs. Nelson's two daughters and a woman named Smyth were the only persons witness saw in the house. After some time Mrs. Nelson came in, and when witness told her what she was there for, she said she would go to her solicitor for the balance of the money, and wanted witness to go with her, but she declined to do so. Mrs. Nelson then went away, and after some time returned with the defendant and two other men. When defendant came up to the house he ran in and commenced to drag the machine about the floor. Witness caught hold of it to prevent him taking it out, and he dragged her along with it. While the defendant was dragging the machine as witness held on to it, he threw it on the top of her on the floor. She was blackened and wounded, and nearly fainted. Mrs. Smyth lifted the machine off her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: Witness did not then know the defendant. When he came into the house first he asked who wanted the machine, and one of Mrs. Nelson's daughters said witness. Witness then put her hand on the machine, and said it belonged to the Singer Manufacturing Company until the last payment was made, but to a certain extent it belonged to Mrs. Nelson. He then commenced to pull the machine, and witness held on to it. The defendant used very abusive language, but did not strike witness; he pushed the machine and knocked it down on the top of her. Some time after witness's husband came up in a rage, as he had heard that she had been assaulted, and asked her who did it, but she said that no person had assaulted her, as she did not want to commence another row. She afterwards told him all about it when she got home.

To Mr. Mains: When the defendant came in he did not show any authority for taking the machine.

Ann Jane Smyth, examined by Mr. Macaulay, corroborated part of the plaintiff's evidence, and said when the defendant came he said he had a bill of sale on the machine. Plaintiff then said that she was acting for her husband, and would not allow him to take the machine. After some argument, the defendant said that as the plaintiff was a woman he would not go against her, but would wait until her husband came, and that if it belonged to the Singer Company they would have to get it. They wrestled with each other for the machine, and the plaintiff fell on the top of it.

Hugh Jamieson, examined for the defence, stated that McNeill said he was authorised to take the machine, as he had a bill of sale on it.

The plaintiff and defendant wrestled for about half a minute, and then the defendant said he would not contend with her, but that he would leave it to the law to decide which of them should keep it.

After consultation,

The Chairman said the magistrates considered the assault proved, and the defendant would be fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Sewing Machine Exports from America.

IN our May issue we inserted a table showing the American exports of sewing machines for the years 1886-89. We follow on with particulars of the countries to which the machines were dispatched. We are indebted to the *United States Sewing Machine Times* for this information.

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1890.
Great Britain	\$671,171	\$705,669	\$643,148	\$546,718
Germany	639,754	333,329	350,240	291,487
France	126,135	93,235	78,836	82,440
U. S. of Col.	123,586	35,115	68,173	87,955
Mexico	94,756	14,383	99,068	151,030
Ecuador			30,899	12,476
Australia	91,855	101,590	158,497	174,806
Argentine Repub..	72,942	106,877	85,709	122,954
Belgium	70,518	32,025	32,714	29,063
Austria			7,408	9,565
Cuba	70,310	25,118	36,251	49,105
Brazil	39,548	43,819	51,073	61,110
Chili and Peru ...	34,913	13,638	27,985	47,393
Uruguay			12,363	17,297
Italy	26,908	46,826	4,805	5,521
Cent. America and Honduras	26,167	57,868	72,303	79,744
Venezuela	21,291	36,559	44,018	67,734
W. Indies (various)	14,122	18,973	18,095	18,465
Hayti and Dominican Republic			10,038	6,534
Nova Scotia and N. F.	7,781	941	1,278	2,491
New Zealand	7,519	10,590	23,937	24,895
Liberia	3,517		224	135
Norway and Sweden	2,895	1,743	836	370
China	2,873	1,754	1,754	8,997
Spain	2,220	5,762	10,875	40,148
Japan	79	877	423	1,990
Portugal	568	574		7,586
East Indies			2,656	4,786
Africa			8,282	13,832
Miscellaneous	38,781	53,848	8,089	67,800
Total	\$2,190,809	\$1,841,123	\$1,889,975	\$2,034,337

NOTE.—The values of exports to Ecuador, Austria, Uruguay, Hayti, and Dominican Republic, East Indies and Africa, marked "—" in 1886 and 1887, were included in the amount put down to "Miscellaneous," in those years. We give them separate this year, the volume of each having grown to an important item in our trade with foreign countries.

Sewing Machines in Motion.

THE Singer Company are now making their London shop windows unusually attractive. At their Cheapside, Newington Causeway, and Oxford Street depots they display one of their drop cabinet machines in such a manner that the machine is kept constantly rising and descending, the needle being operated just before the machine halts in its natural position, and ceasing to work a little before the leaf hides it from view. The cabinets are very handsome in design and finish, and as the mechanism for raising and lowering the head is hidden from view the public watch with astonishment the several operations. We may state, however, that the movements are extremely simple, and that the power is derived from a miniature hot-air engine located in the basement. This engine also keeps in motion several other machines variously posed, the most effective result in our opinion being obtained by leaning a machine on its side and showing the working of the shuttle.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Last month, before Sheriff Orr Paterson, James McNeill, traveller, belonging to Kilmarnock, for embezzling over £8 belonging to Mr. George Milne, wringing machine maker, Glasgow, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. McNeill collected money from a great number of people in Kilmarnock and district, and appropriated it to his own use.

NEEDLES.—Messrs. S. Cox & Co., of Eagle Works, Alcester, have sent us several samples of their needles, both for hand and machine sewing. The former are egg-eyed and easily threaded, and as to the latter, increased sales and repeat orders from our readers constitute the best of recommendations. The prices of these needles is marvellously low considering their excellent quality.

Canvassers and their Duties.

It should be the endeavour of every man connected with the business to try to make it better and more honourable in the eyes of the public. If there are men in the business who are dishonest, let their employers deal with them. If their employers are satisfied with the way they are doing business no one else need interfere, as the chances are that the employers are attending to their own business in their own way, and that the men whom you think are crooked are as straight as you are yourself. Ours is a peculiar business, and a great many things that an ordinary business man would consider wrong are allowed to be done in the sewing machine business every day. Then there are a number of things on which the opinions of the managers and the men differ, and the one may be right at one time and the other another time. For example: There was a canvasser who had fifty dollars of contingent commissions coming to him and which he claimed was due, but the manager claimed that it was not paid in yet, and was, therefore, not due. The canvasser sold two machines on which he realised forty-five dollars in cash, which he pocketed on his commission account. The manager called this embezzlement and threatened his arrest. The man quit work and defied him, whereupon the manager took legal advice and discovered that he could not prosecute the canvasser because, in the absence of a contract between the manager and canvasser, each lease with first payment turned in by the canvasser constituted a sale on which, when accepted by the manager, the entire commission became immediately due and payable, and the canvasser was, therefore, entitled to the forty-five dollars and five more besides. In the hands of a Jenks this story, with his artistic embellishments, and with the sequel prudently omitted, would rank high as a trade producer.—*S.M. News*.

The Vertical Feed Company's New Works.

THE Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company in May last threw open their new and extensive factory at Dayton to the Ohio Household Club, Mr. G. P. Huffman, the president, and Mr. L. A. Johnson, the general manager, giving the visitors a hearty welcome.

The first point of interest visited was the commodious art hall, where is displayed a choice collection of fancy articles produced by the Vertical Feed machine and attachments. Before leaving, each visitor was presented with a handsome souvenir badge of heavy silk, with broad band of gold braid at the top, and underneath the following inscription: "Presented by the Davis Sewing Machine Company to the Ohio division of the Cincinnati Enquirer Household Club." Then follows a beautiful representation of a vine and leaf of brilliant material, worked with gold and silver thread by the Vertical Feed machine.

The visitors could not fail to notice how the comfort of the workpeople had been studied by their employers. Throughout the building washstands have been erected at short distances apart, and various arrangements made for keeping the factory cool in summer and warm in winter.

PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS.—We have received from Messrs. W. Foster & Co., the well-known manufacturers of perambulators fitting, a large sheet illustrating their specialities. Several very handsome handles and hood irons are shown printed in colours. Perambulator manufacturers and dealers would find it useful to keep one of these lists by them.

MACHINE TOOLS.—It is not generally known that Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited of Oldham, in addition to making sewing machines are makers of tools and machinery for engineers and machine makers. Their catalogue of lathes, chucks, drilling and punching machines, &c., for sewing machine and bicycle makers, &c., is one of the best illustrated productions ever issued. We are pleased to hear that this company are doing a large trade in this department of their extensive business, both at home and abroad.

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

SEWING MACHINE IMPORTERS.

NO. II.—MR. CARL LOHMANN.

"AN Englishman by choice, though not by birth," was Mr. C. Lohmann's description of himself when we called upon him for a few details as to his past. Born in Bielefeld, Westphalia, in 1853, he very early in life showed such aptitude for music that it was proposed that he should follow that art as a profession; the German sewing machine industry has good reason to be pleased that other counsels prevailed.

The early history of a young German is never complete without a word or two as to his army life. Carl Lohmann's military career is soon told. He served in the Westphalian Infantry as a volunteer, and at the end of one year passed his examination, and, subject to periodical "calls," was free to resume civilian rank.

After several years' commercial experience, both in Germany and Belgium, when some 24 years of age, he went to Genoa, with the idea of there establishing himself in business, but after a short time, not finding such a wide sphere of business as he had anticipated, he came to England and entered the counting-house of Messrs. Dunbar, McMaster, & Co., the well-known thread manufacturers, of Gilford. Here for three years he had ample opportunity of learning English methods of business and of improving his knowledge of our language. At the end of this period, which he always remembers with pleasure, he was appointed manager of the counting-house of a large Manchester mercantile firm. A year later he asked himself the momentous question: Shall I now start business in London, and what articles shall I take up? This was answered in a manner which he has no reason to regret.

The Lohmanns are an old Bielefeld family, well known and respected by their fellow-citizens, and the town is in one of the busiest centres of the sewing machine industry.

Whilst on a visit to his home, Mr. Lohmann, yet undecided what business to select, was met by a friend, a large local sewing machine maker, who suggested that he should import sewing machines into England. He was aware that at that time there was only one German firm engaged in the English trade, but it was pointed out that a fine field was open to him. Mr. Lohmann was not at all carried away by the golden prospect that was held out to him. He foresaw great difficulties, and success only in the distance. He felt that he would have to work hard, and not expect a commensurate return for at least a year or two. He, however, decided to give the scheme a trial.

A few weeks later a brass plate, with the legend "C. Lohmann, Foreign Agent and Importer," was affixed to the door of 43, London Wall, E.C. This was the acorn which rapidly grew into a vigorous sapling. More space was soon required, necessitating larger offices and a large warehouse. Ultimately it was found that nothing short of removal to other premises would answer, and his present address, 22, Jewin Street, was decided upon. It was certainly a judicious choice. On the ground floor are located the clerks' office, showroom, and private office. A large and dry basement, supplied with a powerful lift, gives shelter to hundreds of machines. No

premises in the City of London are better adapted for the business of an importer.

Mr. Lohmann has never confined himself to any particular machine. Every year he pays several visits to the Continent, to call upon the makers with ready cash in his hand, to make extensive purchases in the best markets. The catholicity of his trade is obvious from a glance round the showroom. We observe machines on the Singer principle, such as the "Electra," the Wheeler & Wilson, such as the "Phoenix" and the "Silencieuse," and the New Home, known as the "Victoria." Other machines are the "Elsa," "Armada," "Express," "Wilcox & Gibbs," "Saxonia," and further, we notice an Elastic machine for shoe repairing and a machine for saddlers.

Mr. Lohmann is also a large wholesale dealer in parts and accessories. As showing his enterprise, we might state that his catalogue, printed in English, contains some 1,000 illustrations.

Nor have we yet exhausted the list of articles he deals in. There is kept on hand a fine stock of bells for cycles, doors, and desks, together with clocks (nickel and wood), bronze goods, albums, pianos, accordions, &c., &c.

Judging from his portly form one might be excused for not taking him for a hard worker, yet no one is more

familiar with the "midnight oil." Somewhat nervous in temperament, yet only slightly sanguine, he makes friends slowly, but his friendship once gained it is loyal and hearty. We have not tried yet, but we should say that it would take a very early riser indeed to "get over" the subject of our sketch. To his fatherland is due credit for his linguistic attainments, comprising English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; but the country of his selection can claim some credit for several very commendable business traits of which Mr. Lohmann is possessed. We write this after an acquaintance of some years' standing; and for many years to come we hope to enjoy his friendship and to hear of his success.



MR. CARL LOHMANN.

Action against a Machine Agent.

LAST month an action was brought by Messrs. William Sellers & Sons, sewing machine makers, Keighley, against William Pybus, jeweller, of Wisbech, to recover £30 18s. 5d. Mr. J. W. Spencer appeared in support of the claim, and Mr. W. Dewhurst represented the defendant. It appeared that the defendant had acted as agent for Messrs. Sellers & Sons for many years, and under an agreement entered into on 25 April, 1879, Pybus was to receive 5s. monthly for warehousing, 40 per cent. commission on money collected for machines sold according to catalogue prices, to pay all expenses, to keep a faithful account of all goods received and money collected, which account was to be forwarded weekly to the plaintiffs, and, further, he was to be responsible for all bad debts, debts over two years old being considered bad. The claim was for bad debts and for moneys received and not accounted for. A technical defence was set up that the plaintiffs, as principals, could not sue the defendant, as agent, but this was overruled. The defendant's case was then gone into, and Pybus deposed that a new agreement was entered into in January, 1884, by which he was to receive 50 per cent. commission, and to cease to be responsible for bad debts.

The plaintiffs' representative admitted that they agreed to increase the commission to 50 per cent., but denied that there was any further modification of the original agreement.

His Honour said it was clear that the plaintiffs agreed to increase the commission to 50 per cent., but he had no hesitation in saying that he did not believe the story that they agreed to free the defendant from responsibility for the bad debts. It was so contrary to all experience. Judgment was given for the amount claimed.

On the application of Mr. Dewhurst, his Honour ordered the amount to be paid in instalments of £1 per month.

Adjusting Singer Machines.

Shuttle Reels.—The ends of shuttle reels get blunted by want of oil. When the reel is long enough it may be repointed, but the short ones should be replaced.

The Shuttle Carrier.—The hanger and carrier should be temporarily screwed together in position to correct the latter for wear. Place in the finished shuttle, and test the play from end to end. The correct play is $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch for ordinary working. Remove the carrier and place the shuttle in it; now push the point of the shuttle as far forward as the carrier horns will allow, but do not push it out of position. Look between the top horn and the point, and mark if they touch each other—they should touch. Now look between the bottom horn and the shuttle—they should not touch. To reduce the play, heat the horns nearly red hot, hold in the vice, and strike them to shorten the movements of the shuttle to the required extent. See that the horns in doing this are in correct position with regard to the shuttle point as noted above.

The carrier must be *very carefully* finished up. The horns must be rounded off with a smooth half-round file and finished up by fixing the carrier in the vice and smoothing off with strips of emery cloth; two numbers of this should be used, FF and O. The edges of the seat along the inside of the carrier must be filed round, more particularly the front corner. The loops have a tendency to catch here, and to chafe or to cut away, if the upper tension should be slack. The heel of the carrier must be carefully filed round and smoothed. To level the rounded bearing face of the carrier, hold it in the left hand, and use a flat file as in facing up shuttles. Afterwards screw the carrier on the hanger lightly in position in the machine, and note the play upon the guide bars. Take off and file up the face of the hanger carefully until the parts fit without play. If the hanger should prove to be much worn, a soft iron plate may be riveted upon one side of its guide, and afterwards fitted to the bars.

The Guide Bars.—Examine the surfaces and remove any lumps; also smooth off any roughnesses. Of late the lower bar has been arranged so as to screw off when required, which is a great improvement, as these bars, when of cast iron, are subject to breakage.

The Shuttle Race.—The face of the race is usually concave by wear. A strip of steel made straight upon one edge should be used to test it. With a smooth file reduce the high portions by draw-filing, or a scraper may be used instead with advantage. When the race is concave, the shuttle will soon be made convex. Smooth off the edges of the needle groove, and file away any sharp corners top or bottom.

Shuttle Point not clearing Needle Groove.—This is to be examined for by putting the connecting-rod in position, and making the shuttle pass backwards to the full extent. If the point should not clear the groove by at least one-eighth of an inch, the machine will miss stitches. This fault should not be looked for until the shuttle carrier has been corrected for wear. It is usually best to lengthen the connecting-

rod as follows: Heat the rod along the middle portion, lay upon an iron block or anvil, and strike crosswise with the hammer to lengthen the bar. When of the requisite length, straighten and finish up.

The Feed.—After much use the feed teeth become so worn that thin fabrics are not seized except with great pressure from above. The teeth should be recut, but before this can be done the end must be softened by heating and allowing to cool slowly. Use a saw-file of small size, or, which is better for the long grooves between the sets of teeth, a stout screw-slitting file. The teeth must, of course, be filed to have a forward throw, and be equally high all over the point. Harden again when done by heating to redness and plunging in oil. Temper by brightening the back of the point, and reheating until a deep straw colour is attained. The feed hinges upon a pin set through the end of the bearing block; the slot through which this pin passes is often worn, and should be filled up to shape. It is usually necessary to replace the pin itself by a new and stouter one. See before leaving the feed that its point underneath is well rounded off and made smooth. This part is very apt to chafe the loops passing over the shuttle.

The Stitch Bar.—This part carries upon its end a swivel block, which fits over the feed lever. This block forms the fulcrum upon which the feed lever moves, and the length of stitch, of course, depends on its situation upon the lever. When the stud of the swivel gets worn it may be refitted by rebushing the whole, or by heating and beating in to partly close it, when a rimer may be used to open the hole to the required extent. The swivel should have no play up and down. This must be adjusted by the nut and washer provided. When the grip of the block becomes loose its sides should be beaten in and refitted.

Connecting-Rod Pins.—These should be renewed when worn, but the rod should not be bound upon its studs.

To Reduce Shaft Play.—Remove the pins controlling the length of the play, and bend them. Drive in the holes with the concave side towards the arbor.

The Take up Pin.—To adjust the take-up pin, which is fastened in the top of the needle bar, lower the needle until its eye is entering the cloth; then lower the pin till its end commences to press down the take-up, and fix with the screw.

Adjusting the Machine.—Put in the shuttle carrier and shuttle, also the needle bar, and revolve the hand-wheel slowly to bring the straight needle down to the lowest position. Now bring forward the shuttle point, and find whether the needle and shuttle interfere with each other. If they touch in the least degree, place a stiff steel punch upon the base of the arm, and drive a blow or two with a heavy hammer. This should set the arm over, and put the needle further into the slot. If the needle and shuttle point are too far apart, apply the punch to the arm just above the stitch-screw slot, and set it out. The shuttle should pass as closely as possible to the needle without actually touching it.

Place on the feed and its holder, and while the needle plate is screwed temporarily in position as a guide fix it to rise and fall free of the plate, screw on its raising cam, and, by pushing the cam in the required direction, adjust the height of the feed teeth above the needle plate. The rise above the plate should never be less than one-sixteenth of an inch. Place in the stitch bar, and remove the needle plate.

Fit on the connecting rod, and pin it in position securely.

Timing.—The feed is timed by its cam, which is cut upon the shuttle-crank hub, so that they always move together, therefore, when

the shuttle is in time, the feed is also correct in its movements, hence there remains only the timing of the needle to the shuttle to be accomplished. Place all the parts of the machine together, but keep the horizontal shaft gear wheel loose, with its pin out. Bring the shuttle to approach its point to the needle groove by moving the vertical gear wheel round. Now lower the needle slowly, by turning the hand-wheel towards you, until it dips and rises again about $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch. Lock the wheels together while you hold the two movable parts firmly in this position, and pin up the loose wheel. Now turn the machine again to find whether the locking has interfered with your timing. The shuttle should approach its point close to the needle just when the latter has risen sufficiently to throw out a loop for the point to enter.

Fix on the needle plate so that the needle may descend in the centre of its bole, but adjust this part still more accurately. Press the needle outwards with the screwdriver against the plate, and find whether the shuttle point is likely to become blunted in passing, or gets behind it. If there be any tendency to catch the needle, tap the plate so as to prevent the needle from springing into the race, and yet leave sufficient space for the thread to pass without chafing.

Thread up the machine with about No. 50 cotton, and find, with cloth under

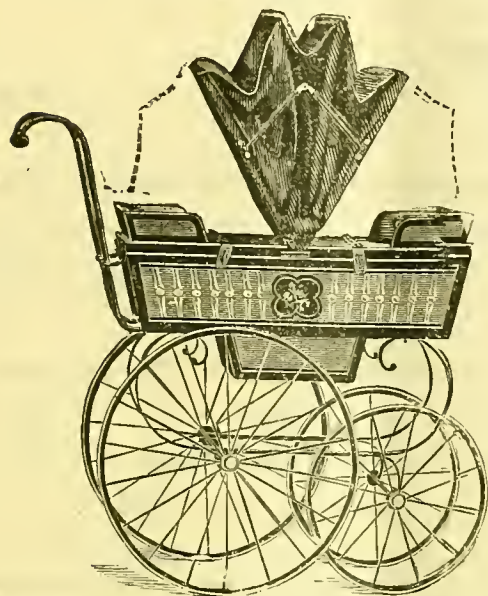
the presser, whether the needle throws out a loop of sufficient size for the shuttle to pass into. The needle should "dip," and then be on the point of "easing" downwards when the shuttle catches the loop. This adjustment must be made very accurately, as everything depends upon it. Shift the timing wheel back or forth one tooth if the timing should turn out to be incorrect. There must be no tendency to dropping stitches.

PICKLE FOR CLEANING BRASS.—Oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), 2 parts; aquafortis (nitric acid), 2 parts, both by measure. Cleanse the brass article from all traces of grease and oil by boiling in a strong solution of common soda or potash. Then immerse in the pickle for a few moments, and avoid breathing the noxious fumes given forth by the mixed acids. Rinse quickly, when clean, in clear water, and dry at once in hot sand, sawdust, or bran. This process gives to brass a beautiful golden-yellow tint, which may be preserved if the articles are lacquered whilst still hot and fresh from drying.—From *Work* for July.

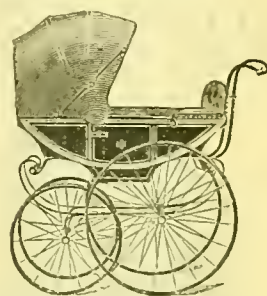
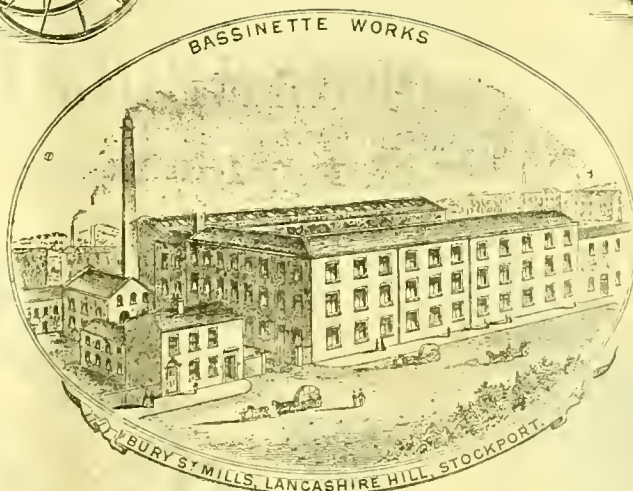
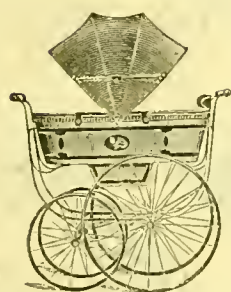
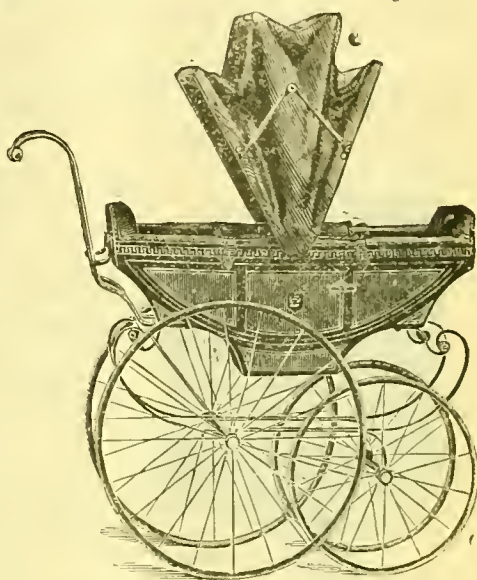
HARROP'S BASSINETTES AND MAIL CARTS.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "HIRE TRADE."

WRITE FOR NEW LIST.



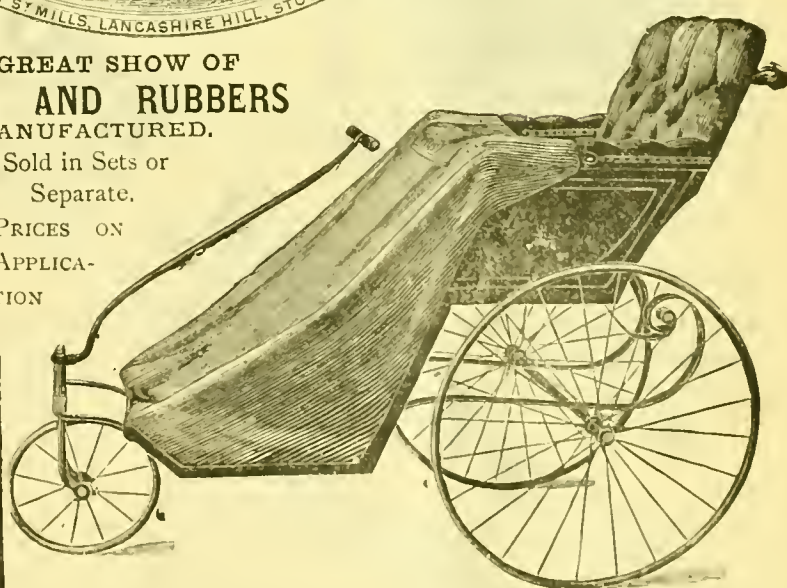
THE GREAT SHOW
OF
NEW DESIGNS
IN
MAIL CARTS,
Strongest and Most
Fashionable
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WHEELS AND RUBBERS
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Chief Office and Wholesale Warehouse
(**LARGE SHOWROOMS**),
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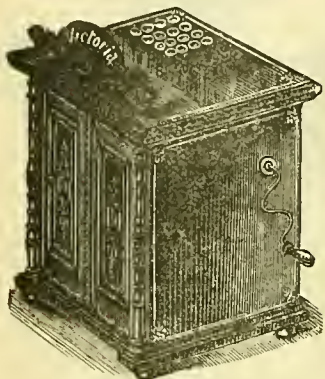
SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S well known
SINGER MACHINES, fitted free of charge with their new
DARNER & EMBROIDERER, I am anxious to arrange for
SOLE SUPPLY in any town or district.

NOTE.—The latest novelty to make our treadle stands as complete and perfect as our Machines is our

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Simple, useful, comfortable, ornamental No Sewing Machine complete without it. No other house can supply it. Write for Illustrated Lists.

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THE VICTORIA is the only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

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Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

Retail £5 5s. Trade discount on application.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier Mache,
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The best of Materials used,
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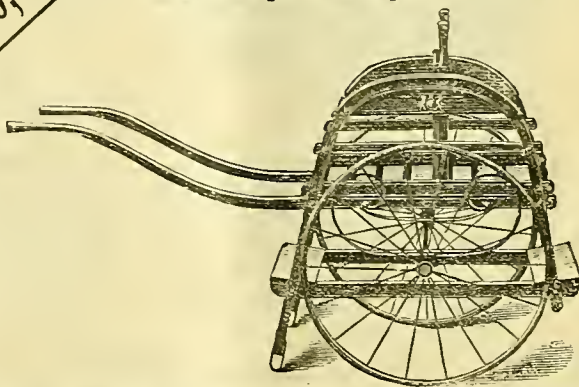


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Over
Thirty
Years repu-
tation for high-
class finish and
style, durability and
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CHILDREN'S CARS.

We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.



The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1889 we turned out a much larger number of Perambulators than ever before

Our New Illustrated Catalogue for Present Season sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

LONG WANTED. ARRIVED AT LAST.

THE

“SAFETY AUTOMATIC” PRAM. BRAKE.

Authorities agree that the requirements of a
Perambulator Brake are

1. It must be automatic, so that as soon as the hands are taken off the handle the carriage stops.

The “Safety Automatic” ensures this.

2 It must be cheap, so that the dealer can present it to his best customers, and sell it for a few pence to others.

The price of the “Safety Automatic” is One Shilling.

3. It must be easily fixed.

The “Safety Automatic” can be fixed to any carriage in two minutes without special tools, and by any person.

4. It must be durable, positive in action, and not unsightly.

The “Safety Automatic” fills the bill.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, CHEAP, DURABLE.

Every year a number of infants are killed through runaway Carriages. Every time you recommend your customers to buy a “Safety Automatic” brake you may be saving a life.

We boldly state that no patent this century has been granted for an invention more necessary, more simple, and more valuable.

Wholesale price 12s. per dozen.

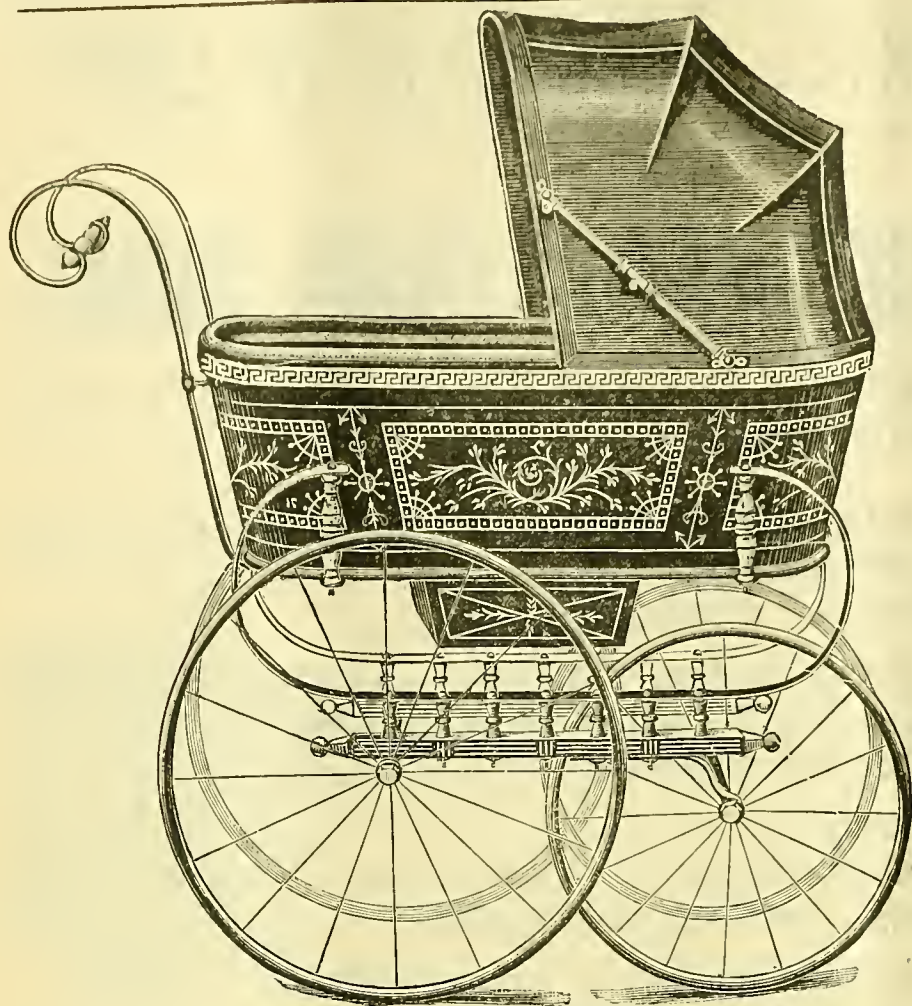
SAMPLE, CARRIAGE PAID, 1s. 3d.

DEALERS BE ADVISED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

Orders executed in rotation, so do not delay.

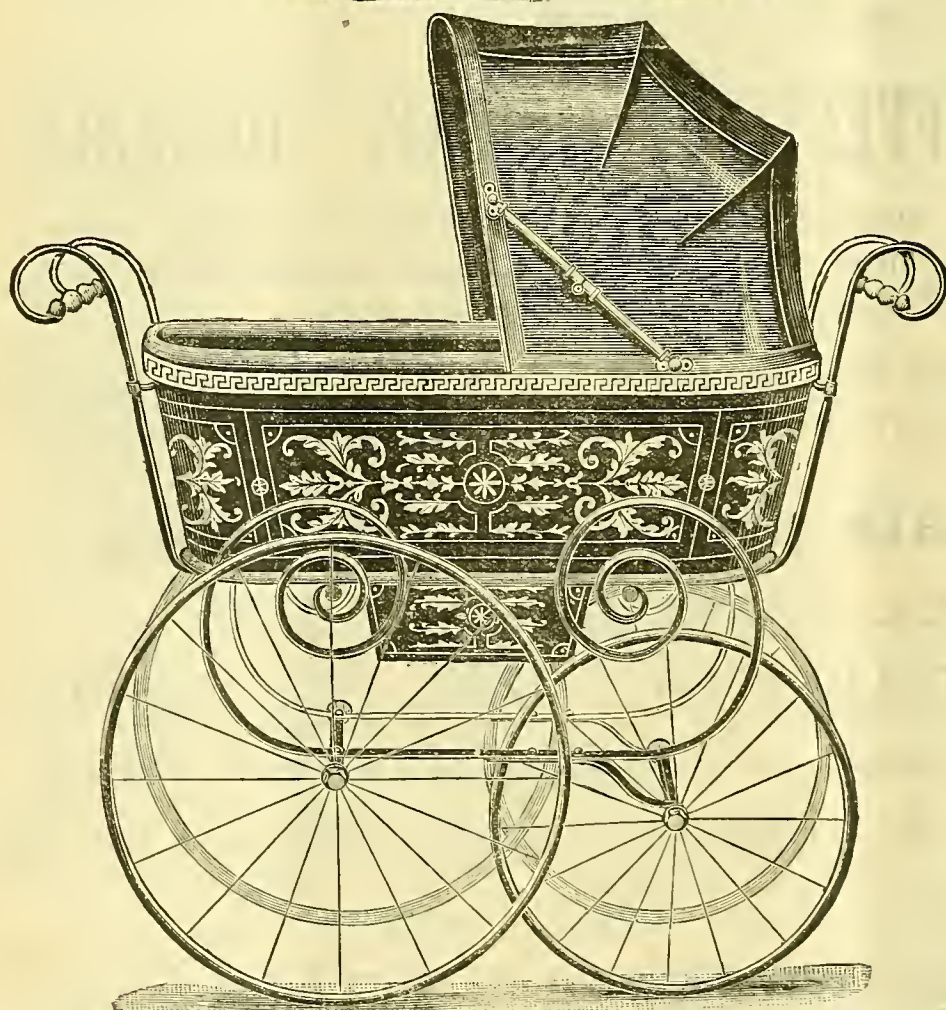
Dealers who have not already had a sample should send for one at once.

The “SAFETY AUTOMATIC”
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Designs of
Goldendine are
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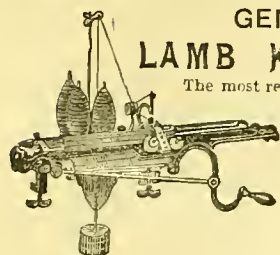
*Never Before
were Carriages
received with
such Delight by
the Public.*



All other classes of Carriages (however good they may be) sink into complete insignificance when placed by the side of the Patent Goldendine.

Come and see them for yourselves. It will pay you to do so ; or write for illustrated list to the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

LEON L'HOLLIER,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our June Number.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PARTIES TO CONTRACTS—MARRIED WOMEN.

IT is a fallacy to suppose that a married woman can now make a contract as if she were unmarried.

For a great many years it was held at the common law that the husband and wife were one. On marriage a wife, in the eye of the law, ceased to have a separate existence; in fact, her existence was no longer considered her own, but merged into that of her husband. For the purposes of making contracts they were regarded as one person, and that one person was represented by the husband. Such being the position of a married woman in contemplation of law, it was only natural and logical that the law courts, whose duty it was and is now to *expound* the law, should pronounce her incapable of holding property, or of making a valid contract, or of performing any legal act or disposition. Clearly, the judges were driven to pronounce such incapacities on married women from the very principle of law which it was their duty to administer. A person who had no independent existence, who could not legally, so far as making contracts went, be said to exist at all, could not contract or make a will, for such acts pre-suppose an act done by a person of independent existence.

It is needless to enumerate the many hardships and absurdities entailed by this principle of law. But even the courts of law were driven to pronounce exceptions to the above rule, from the very necessity which the justice of particular cases demanded. A wife might have been so situated that, if all power of making contracts was denied to her, she might have had to starve. It was, therefore, held in the following cases that a married woman might make binding contracts—

(1) When the husband was a convicted felon; (2) when the husband and wife were judicially separated; (3) when the wife was protected from her husband by an order under the Divorce Acts; (4) when the husband was an alien enemy abroad; (5) when a married woman traded separately under the custom of the City of London. (For other instances not necessary to be stated here see Conybeare and Andrew's Married Women's Property Acts, second edition, page 67.) Nor was it even necessary that a married woman should have separate property at the time she entered into any of such contracts as we have just named. The law, under such circumstances as above, remains, we submit, unaltered by the Act of 1882.

It is important that hire dealers should note this peculiar power of a married woman; because the principle, as it seems to us, on which the Courts appear to have acted is, that the circumstances of a married woman, being such as we have described in the five instances given above, place her in a position partly independent of that of her husband; because to have held, in such cases, that the married woman's existence was lost in that of her husband, and, therefore, she could not contract, would have been to have denied her the means of procuring necessities of life, unless she could always pay cash; she, therefore, being placed in a situation of partial independence, it was held that she had a limited power to make contracts. The relevancy of this point will be more

clearly seen when we come to deal with the power of a sailor's wife to bind her husband. That question resolves itself into one of principal and agent, and will be dealt with subsequently.

SEPARATE PROPERTY.

We have seen that at common law a woman by the act of marriage lost her general power to contract. (We shall presently see that her power to contract has been gradually extended by various Acts of Parliament.) Her marriage made her non-existent, so far as her power to contract went. An infant has no general power of making binding contracts. But the incapacity of the married woman differed from the incapacity of an infant in this respect. An infant's incapacity arose from the presumption that his *mind* was so inexperienced and unstable that he might become the dupe of any designing person. Hence his general contracts were held invalid for lack of mental power. A woman, on marriage, loses her disposing power, her general power to contract. It may seem superfluous to add that a spinster or widow has exactly the same power to contract as any man has.

Let us now return to what is meant by a married woman's separate estate. The common law, as we have seen, did not allow a married woman to possess property independently of her husband. When, however, property was settled to her separate use and benefit equity treated her in respect of that property as an unmarried woman.

As it may seem puzzling to some of our readers when we alluded to the "Common Law Courts" on the one hand and "Equity Courts" on the other, a word of explanation may not be out of place. It is quite a mistake to consider that the Equity Courts looked to the spirit of a contract, and not to the letter, and that the Common Law Courts regarded the letter merely. Both the Common Law Courts and the Equity Courts were governed by the same principles of law, but they differed in their remedies. Their difference is a matter of history, not of law.

For instance, in the famous case of *Pusey v. Pusey*, it was sought to recover the Pusey Horn, the patera of the Duke of Somerset. Had this action been brought in a court of law, damages only could have been recovered, but not the Horn itself, but by bringing the action in an Equity Court the Horn itself was recovered. Clearly no damages could have been an adequate remedy under such circumstances. So again the Courts of Equity took married women under its sheltering care, and held that they could have separate property, although this was clearly opposed to the common law doctrine, and that they could at last even contract so as to bind that property provided they observed certain formalities showing an intention to bind their separate estate by the contract. Now her verbal engagements are binding on her separate property. Again, by the Judicature Act of 1873, the Courts of Law and Equity are merged into one Court, so that they are no longer regarded as separate Courts with different remedies, but as "divisions" of the same Court administering the same remedies in all its branches, although certain classes of actions are still assigned to the Chancery Division for the sake of convenience.

A married woman could and can acquire property by a contract with her husband made previous to marriage, or by gift either from her husband or from any other person, and by various Acts of Parliament culminating in the Act of 1882, her power to acquire property independently of her husband has been made almost absolute.

To sum up, then, what we have said, we find that—

- (1) At common law a married woman could not contract except in peculiar circumstances.
- (2) In equity she might hold separate property, and bind that property by contract.
- (3) Both the common law and equity divisions of the

A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations, by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 25, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

High Court of Justice now recognise the same principles of law, and administer the same remedies. We would add:—

(4) If a married woman has separate property, she cannot bind that property by any contract, *if the property be fettered by what is termed a restraint against anticipation*. On the death of her husband she can contract just as a man, in spite of the restraint on anticipation.

By restraint on anticipation is meant that if property were settled or given to a woman fettered with a restraint on anticipation, on marriage she could not bind such property, because, in technical language, that would be anticipating it, and if it were not for such restraint she might squander or get rid of all her separate property. But the law only allowed property to be fettered with this prevention from selling or disposing of property during the marriage state, so that a woman on the death of her husband might by her action entirely free the property from this burden. But if she left the property in the same state, *i.e.*, without exercising some act of ownership over it, it would again become fettered with the restraint on anticipation if she married again; and again the property would be absolutely free if she survived her second husband. Such a restraint can only exist during marriage. When property was given or settled to her without such restraint, equity allowed her to dispose of it.

It may occur to the minds of some of our readers as to why we dwell so much on this question of a married woman's separate estate. The answer is simple. When we come to analyse the different sections of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, we shall find that a *wife cannot make a contract unless she has separate property at the time of making the contract*, and hence, as all turns on the question of the existence or non-existence of separate property, it was quite necessary that our readers should understand the meaning of that term, together with some idea as to how it might be acquired and how it might be dealt with.

SUMMARY OF THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, 45 AND 46 VIC. CH. 75.

Date of commencement, 1st January, 1883. *Extension* not to Scotland, but it applies to England, Wales, and Ireland.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the property of married women.

Section 1, sub-section 1. Power to married women to acquire, hold, and dispose by will or otherwise of any real or personal property as if she were unmarried.

Sub-section 2. Power to contract "to the extent of her separate property," and to sue and be sued in contract or in tort as if she were a single woman. If she recover damages in any such action they are to be her separate property. Any damages recovered against her are to be payable out of her separate property, and not to be a personal judgment against her. N.B.—This section is given in full later on.

Sub-section 3. Every contract by married women to be deemed binding on her then separate estate, unless contrary be shown.

Sub-section 4. Not only separate estate at the time of the contract is to be bound, but also any subsequent separate property which she may thereafter acquire.

Sub-section 5. A married woman carrying on a trade apart from her husband is liable to bankruptcy in respect of her separate property as if she were a spinster.

Section 2. Power to married women, married after the commencement of the Act, 1st January, 1883, to hold as her separate property with power to dispose of same, all real and personal property belonging to her at the time of marriage, or acquired or devolving on her after marriage, including all property acquired by her personal exertions in any employment either separate from her husband or not.

Section 3. If money lent by wife to her husband, and he afterwards becomes bankrupt, her claim to a dividend is postponed till all other creditors' claims are satisfied.

Section 4. As to execution of general powers. N.B.—Not relevant to the hire system.

Section 5. Married women, who married before the passing of the Act, 1st Jan., 1883, to have power to hold and dispose of, as separate property, all real and personal property, if the title to such property accrued after the commencement of the Act, including wages, earnings, &c., acquired by them.

Section 6. All stocks and funds standing in a married woman's name at the commencement of the Act to be deemed her separate property, unless the contrary shown.

Section 7. Shares, funds, &c., allotted or transferred into the name of married woman after passing of Act to be deemed her separate property.

Section 8. Extends Sections 6 & 7 to monies standing in joint names of married women and any other person other than her husband.

Section 9. Her husband need not join in transfer of such funds.

Section 10. Power to Court to order re-transfer of stocks, &c., to husband, when such stocks, &c., have been fraudulently transferred by the wife; reservation against fraudulent gifts by husband to wife so as not to defeat creditors.

Section 11. Power of a married woman to make a policy on the life of her husband or on her own life. All benefits derived therefrom to be her separate property.

Section 12. Married women's remedy for the protection of their property.

Section 13. A woman after her marriage shall continue to be liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property for all debts contracted and all contracts entered into or wrongs committed by her before her marriage.

Section 14. A husband shall be liable for wife's debts contracted before marriage to the extent of any property that he has acquired by marrying her, but his liability is not to extend further than that.

Section 15. Power to sue husband and wife jointly in case of debts contracted by wife before marriage.

Section 16. Wife liable to criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

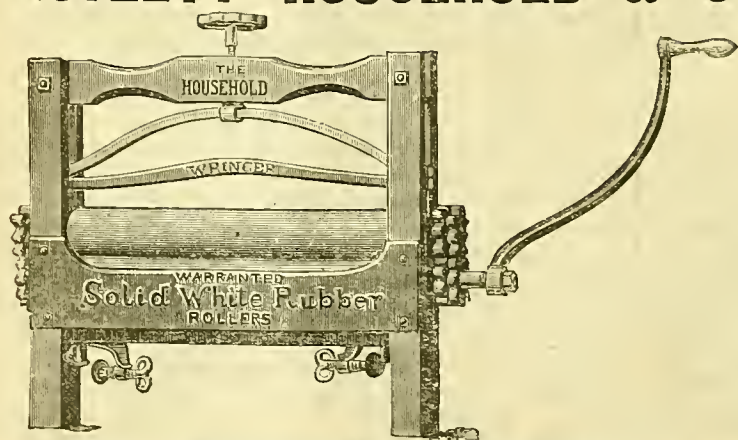
Section 17. Questions between husband and wife as to property may be dealt with in a summary way.

Section 26. Not to extend to Scotland.

In our next chapter we shall analyse and explain the sections of this Act, and show how the hire system is affected by them.

(To be continued.)

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Scottish Notes.

THE fact that you have been visiting these northern parts during the month, Mr. Editor, might almost save me saying anything this month. You have touched the people, and will no doubt report on your own account what you have seen and heard.

Edinburgh and its Exhibition is bringing already a crowd of sightseers. Mr. Potter, the representative of König, of Kaiserslautern, has been looking round, and no doubt picking up nibbles here and there. The exhibition is certainly great in sewing machines and the domestic machinery trade. Mr. P. Waterston makes a nice show of Hitchcock Lamps, on account of Mr. Geo. W. Phillips. The Hitchcock is gaining ground in Scotland, having some pushing representatives. The North British Machine Company do a large trade in them, both in Glasgow and the West.

TOWER.—Suddenly, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., U.S.A., on the 17th inst., in his 65th year, the Rev. Francis Marion Tower, M.A., formerly of Glasgow.

Very few persons on reading the foregoing, which appears in the Glasgow newspapers, would recognise any connection with the sewing machine trade. Yet the person named there as Rev. was for many years factory manager at Glasgow for the Howe Machine Company.

Mr. Tower was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, who left a sweet impression of his quality on all with whom he came in contact. It always seemed as if a professor's chair, rather than a sewing machine factory, was his true sphere.

Mr. Tower was the private secretary of Elias Howe, junr., and came over to this country in 1872, purchasing the ground on which the factory was afterwards built, and remaining in Glasgow till 1884, when he returned to America, and, as it seems, took orders in the Church.

His love for Scotland and its people was great, and he had a strong desire to return permanently. Two or three years since it was expected that he might be appointed American Consul, but his friends' efforts were not successful. He has two daughters married in Glasgow. Truly there has gone one of the best specimens of the cultured American gentleman that the sewing machine business has had within its ranks.

I noticed also in the Glasgow newspapers that Miss Alice Bain was married at Poplar, London, to Captain Thomson, of the Mercantile Marine. The Miss Bain referred to is the eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Bain, of Bridge Street, Aberdeen, the enterprising cycle and sewing machine agent. May all sorts of good wishes follow the happy pair!

The North British Machine Company tell me that they never found the sewing machine trade healthier than during the past month. From Ireland particularly, they have had quite a shoal of orders for their well-known "Pearl" machine, which has a great hold in the Irish market.

Mangles and wringers are usually considered as belonging more specially to English manufacturers, but a look at the extensive premises of the Acme Machine Company would soon dissipate this idea. An immense factory is all the time fully employed with a host of hands turning out mangles and wringers by the hundred. The head of this important concern, whose wares are well known over Scotland and Ireland, is Councillor Burt, than whom no more popular man resides in the east of Glasgow.

Mr. George Milne, of Scotland Street and Norfolk Street, has also in many corners a firm hold with his Lever wringer. Mr. Milne has also branches in Edinburgh and Dundee, and seems to have a growing concern under his fingers. A much larger house, however, is that of Messrs. J. & A. McFarlane, of Albert Works, Cranston Hill, whose catalogue is quite an imposing work of art.

THE NEW EXCELS ALL OTHERS. THE MOST CAPABLE. VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

THIS Sewing Machine contains an arrangement which involves a new departure from the ordinary style of working. The Machine is fed from the top, and has a smooth plate for the work to travel on. The needle descends into the material, pinning the several plies together, and the feed carries the needle and material along with it. When the needle is withdrawn the pressure foot is put down and the work held fast. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams. It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL MATERIALS**, from **MUSLIN** to **LEATHER**, without change of stitch or tension; as no matter what may be the difference in thickness, the stitch **MUST BE REGULAR**. Having the **FEWEST PARTS** of any Machine made, it is the **ACME OF SIMPLICITY**, and the heretofore difficult operations of **HEMMING, QUILTING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, FRILLING, &c.**, can be learnt by any lady as easily as plain sewing, and in the same time.

NOTE.—All the above operations are done without tacking. The Machine has no **COGS, SPRINGS**, or **TEETH** to cause friction or get out of order.

READ ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

17, FIELD STREET, AND 78, WEST STREET, BOSTON, Lincs.

JUNE 24, 1890.

SIR,—I should have written acknowledging receipt of Machine I bought from you, the new "No. A," but thought I would wait a few weeks to give it a trial, which having done I can safely say it is the best Machine I ever sat down to. I am now making some ladies' jackets of plush, and find I can sew them more even with your machine without basting than I can with the one (another make) that I was using with basting. I will certainly, if I know of anybody about buying a Machine, highly recommend the Vertical Feed.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES CRAWLEY, Tailor.

We shall be happy to show the Machine to anyone who will favour us with a visit.

SAMPLES OF WORK, PRICE LISTS, AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

J. & A. McFarlane are not only makers of mangles, washing machines, and laundry requisites, but also import largely American and Continental goods.

I have just seen a new hand-machine which has just been made by Kimball & Morton, Limited, for the So-All Lock Stitch Machine Company, of 3, Oxford Street, London. It has a needle feed, and is certainly most ingeniously constructed in every way. It is named the "So-All," and a place should be found for such an article in many parts. The price is low, and it is neatly got up in every way. There is undoubted novelty in the arrangement of its parts.

Mr. Andrew White, for many years located in Bridge Street, is removing to very handsome premises in Caledonian Railway Station Buildings. Mr. White makes a very effective display of fancy goods, in addition to a well-selected sewing machine stock.

James P. Gordon, sewing machine dealer, 215, Main Street, Gorbals, has called a meeting of his creditors, being unable to meet his engagements. Amongst those to whom he is indebted are Kimball & Morton, Bradbury & Co., the North British Machine Company, &c. The estate is likely to pay a dividend of 5s. per pound. Mr. Gordon was in partnership with a Mr. Perkins, which was dissolved some time since, but the latter went out with a claim large enough to swamp the other creditors. Otherwise the creditors would have been paid in full. Mr. Gordon was formerly a grocer, and has returned to that trade.

"SCOT."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that being in the Fen districts recently he found that the Singer Company was working those parts very largely from travelling vans, which were sent out on journeys occupying several days at a stretch.

Correspondence.

" * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary."*

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me an opportunity of pointing out a few positive inaccuracies in the "Scottish Notes" of your issue of 2nd June referring to this company. I feel it incumbent upon me to do so, as my name is embodied therein.

I have not the pleasure of acquaintance with your able correspondent "Scot," and know not whence he derives his information, but he has grossly misrepresented the winding up of the English branches referred to. 'Tis true alterations are being made, but these were resolved upon—I had begun operations—prior to any change at the head office being contemplated.

Our friend "Scot" states:—"Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, and Nottingham branches have already gone." The facts are that no change whatever has yet been made in Manchester or Nottingham. Liverpool business has been taken over by Mr. J. A. Carpenter, sewing machine and cycle agent, and, considering the enthusiasm he has already shown, the company will have no cause to regret the change. Arrangements are also in process with an agent to work the Leicester business on similar lines to those on which Mr. Cocks has so energetically carried on the Birmingham business.

I fear our friend is also misinformed regarding his other

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Manufacturers.

Perambulators.

HOME.



Invalid Furniture.

Combination

Mail Carts.

EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

references to the condition of this company; but, as I consider these are outside my province, I refrain from saying more than that the term "collapse" seems vastly inappropriate in view of the fact that the factory at Bridgeton, Glasgow, is working more vigorously now than it has been for a considerable time back, and that the branches at Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, and elsewhere continue in all their efficiency. Moreover, some of these branches—notably that at Glasgow, under the able management of Mr. Gibbon—have almost doubled their business during the last few months.

In the interests of the company, which I have the honour to represent, and on behalf of those branches and agents with whom I have to do, I request that you give publicity to the foregoing statements.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT GRAY,

Head Office Representative.

Liverpool, 24th June, 1890.

Jottings.

During the past month the following changes have taken place in the addresses of the undermentioned Singer branch offices:—*Mullingar*, to 37, Greville Street; *Ayr*, to 88 and 90, Sandgate Street; *Llandilo*, to 4, Wellfield Terrace, New Road.

Mr. Charles Bradbury, sole representative for Grimme, Natalis, & Co.'s sewing machines, has just removed from 65, Guilford Street, to 249A, High Holborn, W.C. The latter address is more central and easy of access from all parts of the metropolis.

Mr. F. McKrill, late Wigan manager for Bradbury & Co., Limited, has been promoted to the management of his company's Leicester and Northamptonshire districts.

Mr. Andrew White is removing from 19 and 21, Eglinton Street, Glasgow, to new premises at 36, Bridge Street. Here he will have two flats with good cellarage, which will allow him to display his goods to better advantage. Mr. White deals in all kinds of domestic machinery, cycles, perambulators, baskets, and leather goods. He makes a speciality of the White sewing machine, which he calls "our" machine. We are pleased to hear that "it is going much more freely."

The *employees* at Bradbury & Co.'s depot at 294, Argyle Street, Glasgow, met on Thursday evening last in the large saloon of Young's Restaurant, Argyle Street, and presented Matthew Riggans, one of the collectors, with a very handsome marble timepiece, on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. Sewell, the district manager, and was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Riggans, and a very pleasant social evening followed.

A meeting of the creditors of the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company will be held at the office of Mr. J. H. Thornton, the liquidator, on July 9th, at eleven, for an account of the winding-up.

When, oh! when, will a meeting of the creditors of Hermann Loog, Lim., be held? Not, we are afraid, until the bone is picked quite dry.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Charles Bradbury, of 249A, High Holborn, of advanced proofs of two new circulars he is about issuing to the trade. One of these is a photographic reproduction of the "Original Princess," made by Grimme, Natalis, & Co. It is almost full size, and is well adapted for dealers to exhibit in their windows. The other circular illustrates the "Original Princess," as a family machine. In each case a very handsome bent wood cover is shown at the back of these hand machines.

Mr. A. Verney says that we were in error in our report of the sales of sewing machines by the Liverpool Customs. The whole fifty went at only 6s. each, falling to brokers, one of whom sold thirteen to Mr. Verney at 18s. each.

In any history of the canvassing trade the wives of dealers and depot managers would deserve special pro-

minence. We have often been told of acts of discretion and boldness performed by such ladies in the interests of their husbands and employers, which are a credit to the sex. Mr. D. Bell, the Coleraine agent for the Singer Company, is to be congratulated on possessing a real help-mate for a wife, as all our readers will agree after reading the assault case reported on another page.

The White Sewing Machine Company's travellers, as we have often remarked, cover immense distances, and visit all climes. Mr. Weinhagen has recently been working Spain. Mr. S. Bettmann is now in Switzerland after visiting the countries of Northern Africa. A third "ambassador of commerce" started a few weeks since to make a tour through the whole of South Africa. Already his journey has borne good fruit.

A correspondent writes:—You appear to neglect the Midlands, but in the Stamford district we manage to do a fair trade, and things look brighter than they were a year ago. We charge £3 3s. for a family hand machine, cash, and find no difficulty in selling against the Singer Company, who work the district very energetically. They don't get all the orders. We also do an excellent trade in watches, also in prams. Have just got 10s. deposit from two customers, so that we start well with our hire accounts.

At the banquet given recently to Mr. Stanley, by American citizens resident in England, the sewing machine trade was well represented. There were present Mr. Hunting, formerly general European manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Mr. A. D. Ayres, who at present discharges those duties, and Mr. Powers, the general manager for Europe for the Wilcox & Gibbs Company. Each of these gentlemen was presented with a magnificent permanent record of the occasion, in the shape of a beautifully bound volume, containing portraits of Stanley and his colleagues, together with a photograph of the elaborate shield which was presented to the famous explorer.

Failures and Arrangements.

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator manufacturer, Pollard's Yard, Millgarth Street, and Potter Newton Lane, Leeds.

A deed of arrangement was filed by the above on June 7th, the trustee being Mr. William Weatherhead, auctioneer, Keighley. The secured creditors are given at £2,600, and the unsecured liabilities at £1,684. The net assets have been estimated at £618. The following are the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Callon, W. H., London	47	18	8
Deeds, John, London	50	0	0
Cook, William, Birmingham	10	9	0
Foster & Co., Birmingham	63	18	4
Hall, J. & Son, Birmingham	10	4	6
Hooper & Edman, Birmingham	32	5	0
Hughes, George H., Birmingham	31	1	0
Iliffe, G. Y., Birmingham	16	12	0
Saunders, Davis & Co., Birmingham	10	12	4
Cholerton, Harvey & Co., Derby	17	14	0
Audenshaw Paint Works, Guide Bridge	28	19	10
Sanderson & Co., Hull	18	3	0
Iley, Samuel, Keighley	10	0	0
Lund, Tom, Keighley	304	10	0
Brown, Jonas & Son, Leeds	19	7	7
Cuthbert, R., Leeds	43	0	0
Depledge, George & Co., Leeds	29	1	7
Box Bros. & Co., Leeds	12	15	11
Feyer, J. & Co., Leeds	51	4	1
Leeds and County Bank, Leeds	130	0	0
Lister, Abraham, Leeds	94	2	8
Ripley, Henry, Leeds	157	18	8
Scupham, William & Sons, Leeds	20	0	0
Touler, William, Leeds	45	1	11
Minton, R. K. & Co., Liverpool	50	0	0
Davenport, C. & H., Macclesfield	39	19	0
Cunliffe & Croom, Manchester	47	5	6
Lee, G. P., Manchester	18	0	3
Leipzig Fur Co., Manchester	24	15	3
Beardshaw, Jos., Sheffield	24	7	6
Bellows, A., Walsall	56	15	11
Russell, James & Sons, Wednesbury	16	16	0
Robinson & Robinson, Wednesbury	110	0	0

THOMAS TOURLE, dealer in domestic appliances, 26, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Mr. E. Wells, the trustee, of 152, North Street,

SO - ALL

LOCKSTITCH

SEWING MACHINE.

Best British Manufacture.

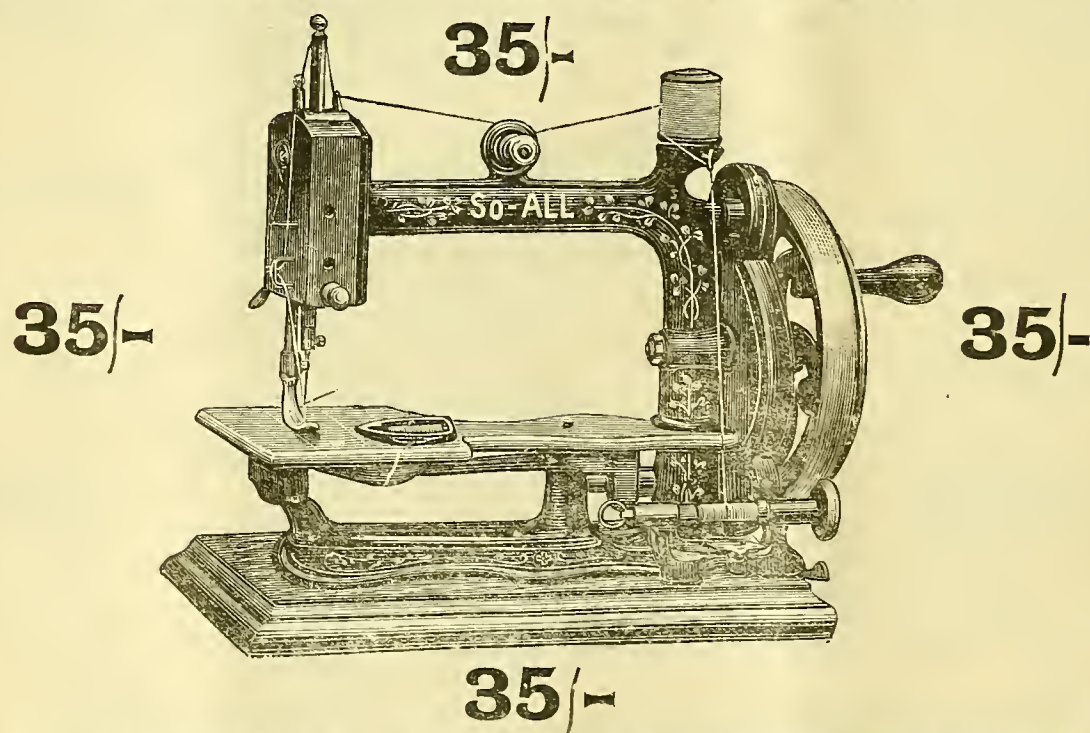
These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

HAND MACHINES.



IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.

TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

Brighton, will shortly declare a dividend in the above failure.

C. RATCLIFF, domestic machinery dealer, &c., New Brompton.

In May last an attempt was made to arrange privately the affairs of the above, but it fell through. On May 31st a receiving order was granted. The following are the principal creditors :—

	£	s	d.
Burling & Mansfield, London	34	10	0
Dawkins & Co., London	71	3	6
Davis & Co., London	10	10	1
Kelly & Co., London	14	18	0
Stevens—, London	36	9	0
Scames & Co., London	12	0	0
Simmons & Co., London	21	9	0
Sheard & Co., London	10	0	0
Thibouville & Co., London	10	4	2
Wallis & Son, London	29	0	0

JAMES PRIESTLEY, sewing machine dealer, Halifax.

A first and final dividend of 3s. 3½d. in the pound is now being paid by the Official Receiver at Halifax.

J. BATY & CO., dealers in furniture and mangles, 48, Rye Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A deed of arrangement was registered in the above on June 18th. The unsecured liabilities are estimated at £408, and assets at £310. Messrs. Moore, Murton, & Varley, the Keighley mangle makers, are creditors for £50.

THOMAS WILLIAM BENNETT, dealer in furniture and perambulators, 324, Kennington Park Road, S.E.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt with liabilities estimated at £922. Among the creditors is Mr. T. Hardstaff, the Nottingham perambulator manufacturer, who is owed about £19.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

A County Court Judgment was registered against J. Kitchen, perambulator maker, Old Basford, for the sum of £26 13s. 5d. on the 20th May.

A County Court Judgment for £15 was registered

against F. G. Heath & Co., needle manufacturers, Redditch, on May 8th.

A County Court Judgment for £10 17s. 8d. was registered on May 8th, against Harry Pain, sewing machine agent, Wellington Road, Bridgwater.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our June Number.)

ANOTHER important feature of novelty in Mr. Bernard's invention is the sewing of buttons on to materials by a sewing machine, by bringing the holes of the button through which the needle is to be passed or inserted beneath the point of the needle by suitable mechanism ; and also the securing of buttons to materials by a thread passed in a double or looped form through the button, and afterwards securing such thread by looping, either alone with itself or in combination with one or more threads. The arrangements consist of two compound sliding plates, the one sliding or working in the other. To the lower plate is secured a vertical stud, which is fitted at its lower extremity with a short pin, kept pressed against the periphery of a suitable cam by an indiarubber or other spring. It is thus obvious that the rotation of the cam will impart a to and fro sliding motion to the plate. The shaft which carries this cam actuates, by means of mitre wheels, a second horizontal shaft at right angles to the first, which is fitted with another cam, whose periphery gives motion to a second slide, through a pin in the slide of the vertical stud secured to the upper plate. A spring also serves to keep this plate under the influence of its cam. This slide or plate works in a groove in the other plate, and the material to which the button is to be attached is laid upon the surface of the two plates. The button is then placed upon the material in a proper position by means of a disc

HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"Admired, London."



FROM
1 to 10 GUINEAS

Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.

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THE HAYMERLE.

Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined Carriages made specially for the Hire System, and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

or plate. This disc has a circular aperture formed in its centre sufficiently large to enclose the space occupied by the holes in the button; it is placed over the button and material, and is held in its proper position by two sharp-pointed pins fixed to the plate, and projecting up through the material. The needle being elevated, the plate with the button and material is pushed forward by the cam for that purpose a distance corresponding to the distance between the adjacent holes in the button, and the needle then descends again through the hole brought beneath it.

On the second rising of the needle the plate is slid to one side by a spring, thereby bringing a third hole beneath the needle. On the third ascent of the needle the plate is drawn back by a spring, so as to bring the fourth hole of the button under the point of the needle, which completes the movement of the machine.

Mr. Bernard describes also a machine for stitching the edges of button holes, the first of the kind, we believe. The needle passes into the cloth near the edge of the button hole, and again through the slit of the hole, or outside, when over stitching edges of material, a lateral motion being imparted to the latter for that purpose.

The needle thread is brought over its point in the form of a loop at each movement by means of suitably arranged fingers, so that the stitch will have the appearance of the ordinary hand-made button hole.

Amongst other contrivances described by Mr. Bernard is the application of clutches or friction discs and straps to sewing machines for the purpose of throwing in and out of gear, and for regulating or stopping entirely, the various moving parts, and the driving or actuating of sewing machines by means of a weight or spring, with a suitable escapement movement, on the principle of the movement of a clock. A machine thus constructed when once started will go on sewing by itself until run down. The idea was certainly novel, and had it been pushed

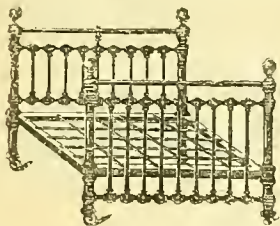
would have found favour amongst ladies for use in the drawing-room or boudoir. The application would certainly obviate the use of the unsightly treadle, which all the skill of the ornamental cabinet-maker can make nothing of *but* a treadle, for, however ornamental and fanciful it may be, it is an unmistakable foot-lever, which never harmonises with the rest of the furniture.

(To be continued.)

The Rochester Show.

AT the Rochester Exhibition of Manufactures and Agriculture held last month the domestic machinery trade was well represented; in fact, we have rarely seen a stand so well arranged as was that of Mr. A. R. Andrews, the well-known dealer, of Chatham. Here were to be seen Vertical-feed sewing machines, Cherry Tree mangles, and Advance perambulators. A young lady expert was down from London giving demonstrations of the vertical-feed machine to the gratification of crowds of ladies, and Mr. Andrews found his order book in constant request. We heard several of the visitors say that this stand was one of the sights of the exhibition, and we can quite endorse that opinion. We are pleased to hear that this enterprising dealer scored a complete success. Dealers as a class do not yet fully realise the importance of fancy work demonstrations on the sewing machine. Plain sewing does not attract visitors as formerly, but by the aid of a few useful attachments a good instructress can produce in public a class of work which touch ladies' fancies so keenly that sales are bound to follow. Several dealers have proved this to be a fact, and we commend the idea to others.

Messrs. Entwistle & Kenyon exhibited mangles and vices, and Messrs. Smith & Paget were present with specimens of their mangles and chaff-cutters.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C

HALL'S BAZAR FORMS.

(PROTECTED BY PATENTS EVERYWHERE.)

A Great Boon to Sewing Machine Agents They will be placed on Sale in one shop in each Town for the convenience of Customers at retail.

DO YOU WANT THEM?

Nothing You Can Sell will return a Better Profit.

A household necessity indispensable to Ladies who do their own dressmaking. Adjustable to any size, and when not in use folds up like an umbrella.

RETAIL PRICES.

Complete Form (weight, 12 lbs., 25s. 6d.
Skirt Form (Iron Post) to which Bust can be provided at any time (weight 8 lbs.), 13s. 6d.
Skirt Form, Wood Post and Improved Folding Foot, in Case (weight 5 lbs.) 11. 6d.

Bazar Skirt Form.
Closed & Opened

Complete Form.
Closed and Opened.

Wholesale Prices and Descriptive Circular upon Application.

HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO., 139, Regent St., London, W.,

AND 833, BROADWAY, NEW YORK



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SHE.—Now don't scold any more. It's all your own fault. I assure you, you will have to stand until you provide me with Hall's Bazar Form.

HE.—All right, I shan't go through this again, you can send for one at once.

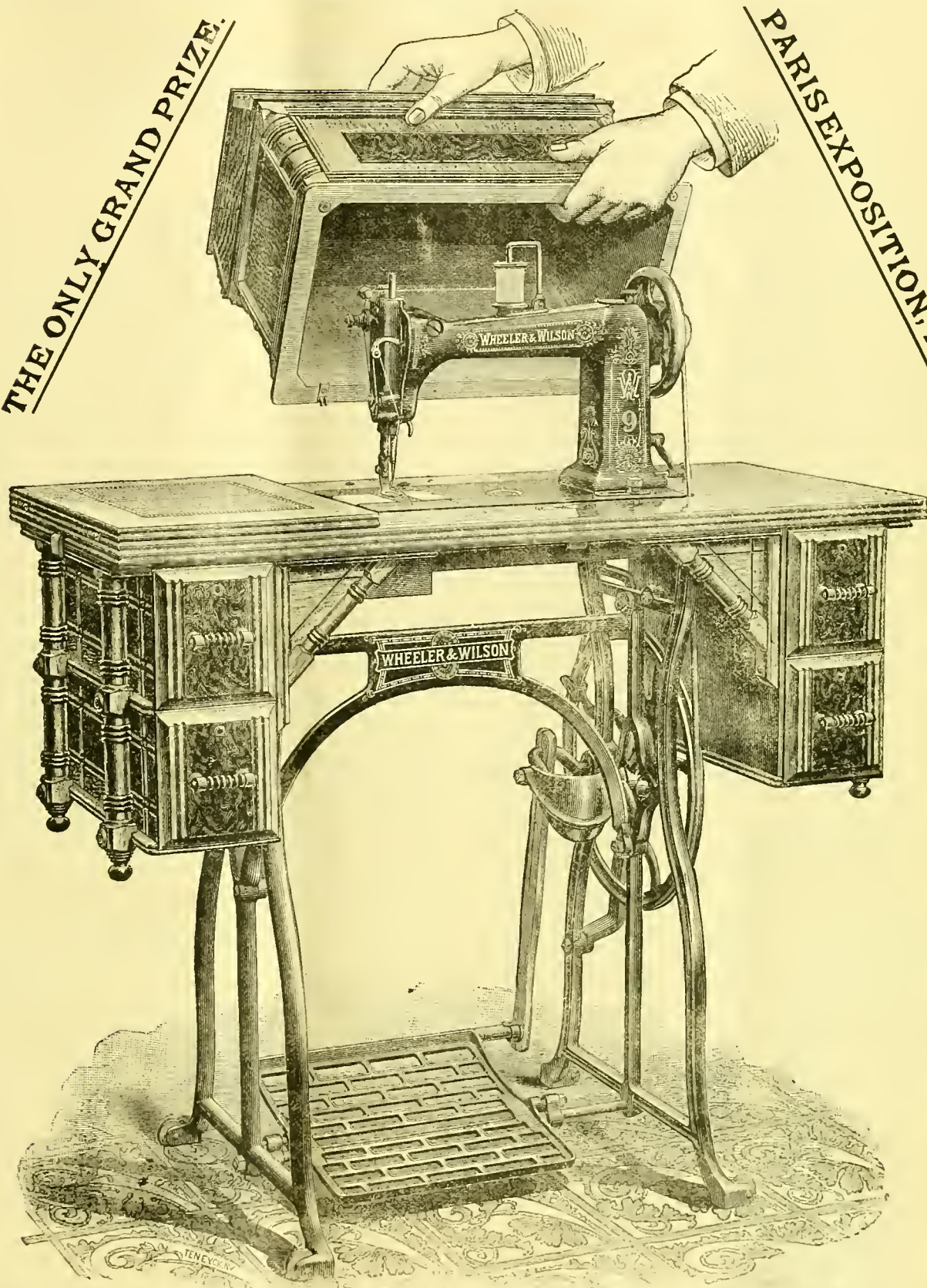


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SHE.—I declare this Hall's Bazar Form is perfectly splendid. It save my husband no end of annoyance standing for me to drape my dresses over him, and then with *him* I could never get the right effect. This is simply charming, as nothing can equal a Hall's Bazar Form.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

The above Machine has met with unparalleled success the past six months, and we believe it to be the best Treadle Machine in the Market

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Our American Letter.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2ND, 1890.

DURING the past month the all-absorbing topic among sewing machine people, and one which has been mentioned by nearly every printed sheet or magazine in the world, has been the burning of a portion of the Singer Manufacturing Company's works at Elizabethport, N.J. To say that the reports as contained in the daily papers, as well as in some others, who, by the way, should have been better informed, were greatly exaggerated and distorted goes without saying. That the company sustained a loss, and one of a magnitude likely to have swamped concerns of fair size, is true, but that picturing of misery indulged in by the reporter for the daily press, and even for some of the trade papers and journals, only resulted in conveying to the minds of the people at large the impression that the company had suffered annihilation. Nothing is farther from the truth. The portion burned, though valuable and representing thousands of dollars, was really, of all the various and numerous departments that go to make up this immense factory, the part easiest dispensed with—at least for a time—and, as such, throwing less hands out of employment than would have followed the destruction of any other section or department. The buildings destroyed contained, as has been told, the needle and attachment departments, besides affording storage for numbers of patterns, and stock of these departments, both finished and unassembled. These, it was at first supposed, would be a total loss, as the patterns certainly were, but it has since been found that, while much is destroyed, there is also much that can be used with but little repair. This is happily true of some of the valuable machinery used in the manufacture of needles, which it had been feared would be damaged beyond redemption. The buildings will be rebuilt in a few months, and by the middle of the summer the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant at Elizabethport will have been restored to a completeness far surpassing that previous to the fire. The company's name is not Dennis—rather Phoenix. The report of this occurrence as given in the June number of the *Sewing Machine News* is the only really correct one that I have seen, and agrees in every particular with what your correspondent was told by one of the company's officers.

Since writing you last, the threatening situation in the lower Mississippi valley reached its height, and the waters, which at one time seemed likely to destroy the entire section, receded, doing less damage than had been feared, though many people suffered more or less loss by the floods. Now it is advanced by some scientists that it would be better and safer for all if the river were left unconstrained, after the fashion of the Nile, allowing it to flow without hindrance over whatever lands it wished, thus benefiting the soil by its annual deposits, rather than damaging sections which it is a vain endeavour to apply to any purpose other than cultivation.

The sewing machine trade in this country is making a much better showing this year than was true of it at this time a year ago. Many dealers are also adding cycles to their stock of machines, and with the growing popularity of this sport, through the introduction of the "safeties," it is safe to say that the day is not very distant when wheels can be found in every sewing-machine office of any consequence in the United States. The Weed Sewing Machine Company, it appears, has been bought up by the pioneer cycle manufacturer, Colonel Pope, of the Pope Manufacturing Company, though its name will not be changed, neither will its management, the same officers remaining in charge as before the transfer of stock to the colonel.

For years the union of the sewing machine trade with that of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments has been an accepted thing, and it seems that the alliance formed between the machine trade and that in cycles would be even more congenial, especially if abetted and assisted by the association of type-writing machines with the two already mentioned. The latter are daily coming into more universal use, and their distribution will soon form a part of the sewing machine dealer's business, and

as such will constitute a branch that will be satisfactory in every respect.

Plans for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 are still being considered, but as yet none have been adopted, so that while we must admit that it is progressing, its progress is as yet not very noticeable to outsiders.

H. R. LEMITE.

American Sewing Machines in Germany.

J. C. MONAGHAN, of Rhode Island, United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, made a report which, bearing date of October 20th, 1889, has just been published by the Government. He gives, rather startling, if true, facts regarding the sewing machine business.

The report states that Germany is producing about 500,000 sewing machines annually. Of those destined for the foreign trade many find their way into all the countries of South America, and, strange as it may seem, a consignment has been sent to Chicago, in the United States. An enterprising member of a very progressive and enterprising firm is going around now with the idea of shipping regular consignments to the United States, gotten up with titles, ornamentations, &c., to meet or make a trade with the many millions of Germans in the United States, if with no one else. The titles, instructions, decorative designs, in fact, everything about the machines, are to be German. The firm is the second largest in the empire; it produces about 30,000 machines in a year, and employs about 700 hands. They manufacture the Singer machine. With this they are beating our manufacturers, so they claim, in every country outside of the United States. Why and how? First, because they produce and sell a much cheaper, if inferior, article; and, as far as inferiority goes, they claim that ours is better only in finish and decoration; that theirs answer the people's wants just as well, and "once this becomes known poor people, buying things for work rather than ornamentation, buy ours (the German), and save the difference in price for pictures or something else; besides, you Americans give them what you make, what you think is best, allowing them to know nothing about the matter, while we make an effort to find out their desires; they are the best judges of what is best for them. 'Circumstances alter cases' is as good in Chili, Peru, Brazil, Argentine, as in New York or London." This manufacturer confessed that his iron castings were by no means so good as ours, and that we have lots of better machines than those of German make, but that ours are too dear, and that when the manufacturers of the United States go outside to sell they must go prepared to meet the wants of, and respect the ideas of, people with whom they wish to make trade; and, above all, that people get an idea that tools and machinery lose in quality when they get too much decoration and finish. The founder of this firm was formerly in the United States; he and his sons still retain their American citizenship.

* * * * *

Touching again on exporting to the United States, he said the costs of transportation plus the tariff rates equalled a total tariff of about 50 per cent.; that to compete under such circumstances is not to be thought of; that the rates of import duties must be so lowered as to bring down the total expenses, duty, and transportation from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. It may seem somewhat anomalous, but upon his assurance I am able to announce that thousands of our Singer machines (manufactured in Germany) are being sold all over Germany. It must be more anomalous still if, able to beat them on their own soil, at the very doors of their shops and factories, we cannot at least compete with them—nay, drive them entirely out of the trade with our neighbours, the States of South America.

On the cost of manufacturing he says that the men in the large establishment of which he has spoken receive less than fifty cents per day, while women and children, who do much of the lighter work in cleaning, ornamenting, &c., get 23 or 24 cents per day.

We haven't heard that the Chicago market was convulsed by the importation referred to.—*United States Sewing Machine Times*.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

7437. W. Campion, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for sewing and trimming or cutting knit and other fabrics.
 7485. R. Plant and J. Brown, for improvements in bassinets, perambulators, and other vehicles.
 7545. J. P. Bayly, a communication from N. S. Perkins, of United States, for improved thread doubling machine.
 7689. A. Andersson, a communication from Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
 7873. F. J. Perry, for improvements in embroidery machines.
 8010. E. W. Broadbent, for improvements in sewing machines.
 8028. L. E. H. Jackson, for an improvement connected with sewing machine needles.
 8231. E. Kohler, for improvements in sewing machines.
 8538. L. Mick, M. Kursteiner, and E. Janenz, for improvements in embroidering machines.
 8669. R. Weiss, for improvements in embroidery machines.
 8783. C. F. Gardner, a communication from the Stanley Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines, chiefly designed for the manufacture of boots and shoes.
 8844. C. Huelse, a communication from A. Kuhut and R. Deissler, of Germany, for improvements in lockstitch sewing machines for attaching soles to shoes or boots

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

10481. *Sewing Machines.* M. H. Pearson and C. Bennison, both of Union Works, Leicester.—Dated June 28, 1889. Price 1s. 3d.

In the improved machine the awl or piercing tool is used as a feeder, and is mounted on the end of a lever capable of receiving a compound motion, the awl being arranged below the work, while the needle is over the work. The work to be sewn is held down by the presser foot, and as the awl rises it pierces a hole, and when it has reached its highest point, it is moved backwards for feeding purposes. But as soon as the awl commences to descend the needle is timed to follow it, point to point until the awl is below the work when it is quickly returned to its normal position, the needle meanwhile is continuing its descent to its lowest point, and then rises to form the loop in the usual manner, through which the shuttle passes as at present.

10906. *Embroidering Machine.* E. Cornely & R. Cornely, both of Paris.—Dated July 16, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates to improvements on a former patent, No. 6877, of 1885, and consists in the arrangement of a guide in the machine described in that patent, by means of which a braid is laid and fixed between the material and the cord so that three elements, the material, the braid, and the cord will be fixed together by one and the same operation, and that the entire work and feed can be guided by the crank handle of the machine.

19448. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from C. Luroschi, of Milan, Italy.—Dated December 3, 1889. Price 8d.

The machine which constitutes the subject of this invention is of the general construction of a Singer machine, but presents the peculiarity of enabling the simultaneous formation of two parallel seams, the distance between which can be modified at will within suitable limits.

4578. *Sewing Machines.* O. Imray, a communication from E. B. Welch, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated March 24, 1890. Price 6d.

The object of this invention is to provide improved means for guiding and feeding folded or welted fabrics while they are being stitched by a sewing machine, and it consists in various improvements relating to the feed bar and presser foot of a sewing machine.

5698. *Sewing Machines for attaching buttons to garments.* H. E. Newton, a communication from the National Machine Company (Incorporated), of 385, Broadway, New York.—Dated April 15, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.

The main objects of this invention are to furnish a sewing machine with mechanism for holding and intermittently moving a button having four eyes, and presenting the eyes in succession to the needle to sew on the button by stitches from eye to eye progressively around the circuit of the eyes, and to provide such mechanism with adjusting devices, whereby buttons having eyes at widely different distances apart can be thus sewed on.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 6TH, 1890.

427068. Z. T. French, Boston, and F. J. Freese, Lowell, Mass., sewing machine.

427352. L. Muther, Oak Park, Ill., welt guide for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 13TH, 1890.

427556. E. D. Cummings, Boston, Mass., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

427944. E. S. Ventzer, Ottawa, Ill., blind stitch hemmer for sewing machines.

427999. A. Johnston, Ottumwa, Iowa, tuck marking attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 20TH, 1890.

428171. M. C. Lisle, Grand Rapids, Mich., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 27TH, 1890.

428885. H. B. Brower, New Haven, Conn., hemming attachment for sewing machines.

428990. A. A. Wood, Atlanta, Ga., tension device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 3RD, 1890.

429206. C. H. Willcox, New York, and J. E. A. Gibbs, Raphine, Va., sewing machine.

Canvasser Charged with Theft.

ON the 31st May, at the Lichfield City Police Office, before the Mayor (Alderman S. Haynes) and Councillor A. C. Lomax, John Ellis, canvasser, 62, Frog Lane, was charged with stealing 8s. 6d. from a till at the Goat's Head Inn, Breadmarket Street, Lichfield, on Friday night.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Carter, wife of Thomas Albert Carter, landlord of the Goat's Head Inn, stated that about 8.15 on Friday night prisoner visited the inn mentioned in company with a man named William Walton. Witness knew the prisoner, as he had been to the inn on former occasions. Prisoner and Walton went into the bar and sat down, after which Mrs. Rowland (a friend of witness's) served them with something to drink. Witness afterwards left the bar, and a few minutes later she saw Walton go out at the back of the house. Prisoner was now alone in the room, and whilst witness was in the tap-room she heard a rattling noise in the direction of the till, which is in the bar. The tap-room adjoins the bar, and the door between was open at the time. Witness, upon hearing the noise, entered the bar, and saw the prisoner closing the till. She then caught hold of one of his hands, and found in it three two-shilling pieces. Witness asked prisoner what he had been doing, but he made no reply; and she thereupon informed her husband of what had happened. Upon witness's husband asking prisoner why he had done it, he replied that he

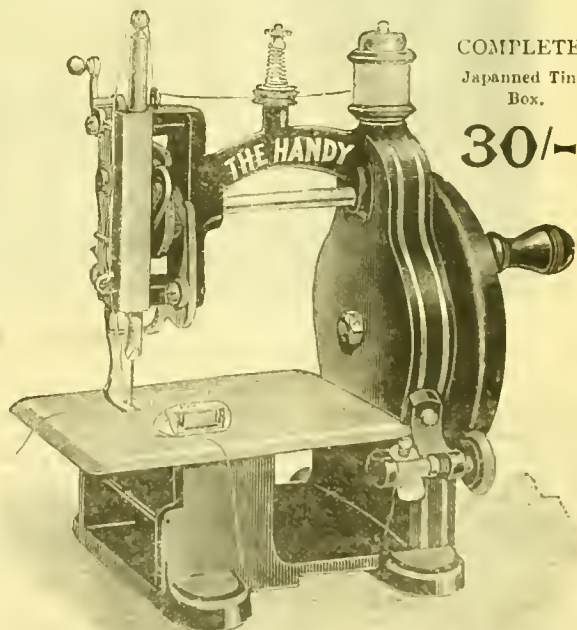
GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c., From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

THE "HANDY" PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.



COMPLETE
Japanned Tin
Box.

30/-

Perfectly Reliable and Suitable for all ordinary purposes.

HARPUR & MASON,
MANUFACTURERS.

72, LOZELLS ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

wanted to show the gentleman who went out how easily he could open the till. Witness's husband told prisoner to drink up his beer and go, and prisoner subsequently left. Information was afterwards given to the police.

Prisoner, in reply to the magistrates, said: The money I gave Mrs. Carter was the only money I took out of the till.

The Mayor (addressing prisoner): It is a sad case that you, in the position you appear to be in, should be guilty of such a transaction. You will have to go to gaol for 28 days with hard labour.

Papers on Subjects not Generally Understood.

No. 2—THE PHONOGRAPH.

PERHAPS no invention of the past half-century has created so much interest as Edison's phonograph. Its immediate forerunner, the telephone, by means of which the human voice could be conveyed hundreds of miles along a mere wire seemed wonderful enough, but when it reached its destination to be able to record it for repetition at some future date, the thing strikes the public as being something

play in the street and the phonograph be placed in the front room and a record taken.

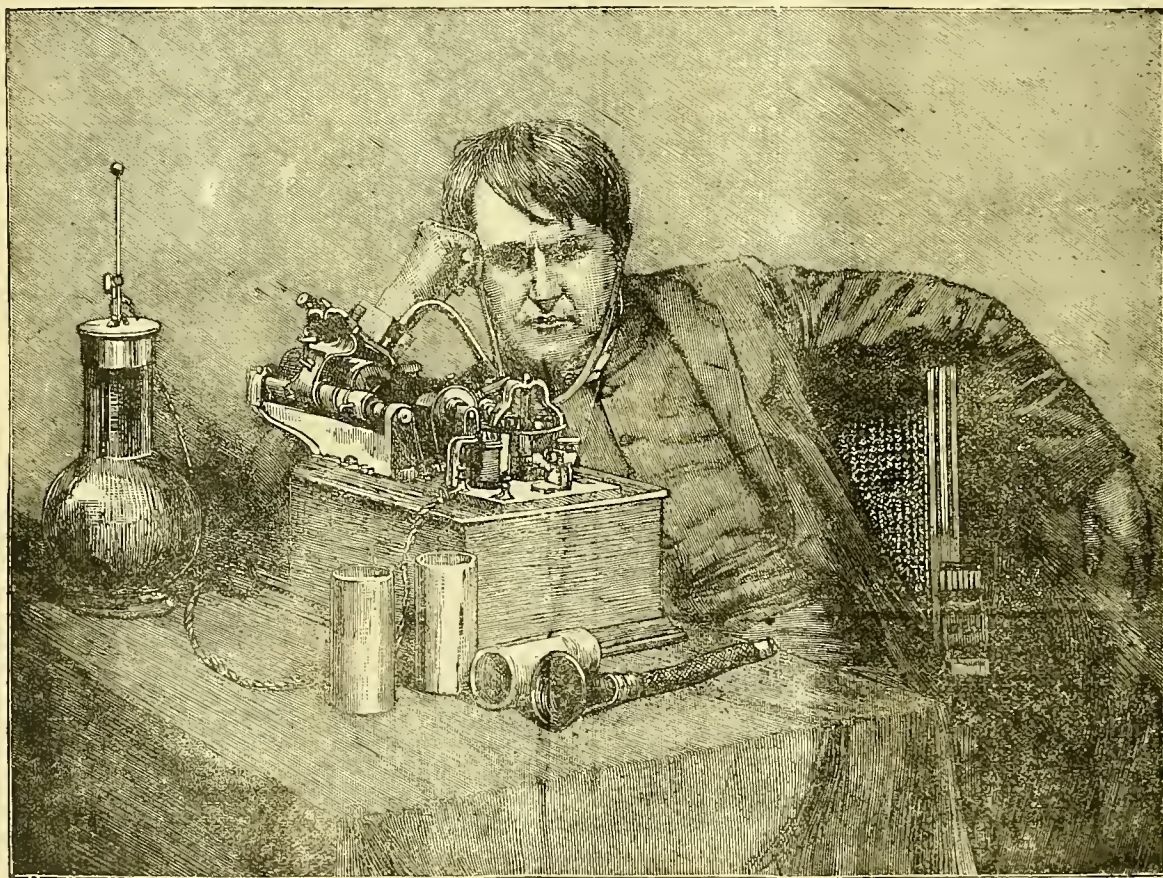
Electricity has nothing whatever to do with the phonograph. An electric motor is sometimes used for revolving the wax cylinder, but the treadle of a sewing machine answers equally as well.

The diaphragm is made so sensitive that, as soon as the sound waves strike it its stylus is pressed forward on the wax cylinder, and the indentation varies with every sound. The repeating diaphragm is also very delicate in construction, so that it answers to the slightest movement of its stylus as the latter passes over the minute indentations previously made.

There is really nothing more to say as to the principle of the phonograph. The ingenious mechanism for revolving the wax cylinder with the greatest accuracy as to tune; the tool for shaving off an old record and taking another on the same wax cylinder; the capacity of the cylinder, 1,000 words; and the ease with which a new cylinder can be fitted on the spindle are of far less importance than the foregoing.

The writer has had ample opportunity of testing the phonograph under various conditions. He saw the original one which Edison constructed in 1877, and is acquainted with the very latest. The main principle of all the instruments is the same. The improvements have been mostly in the direction of the recording material. At first tin-foil was used, and subsequently a wax cylinder. The particular composition of the cylinder, and how to keep the chips which fall from the wax from adhering to the surface and interfering with the needle, have also had to be worked out. This has caused delay, but nevertheless the development of the instrument has been wonderfully rapid, considering that it never occurred to Edison until 1877.

Only one thing remains to be done, and that is, to find some cheaper



EDISON AND HIS PHONOGRAPH.

more than wonderful. The steam-engine seemed a wonderful thing, the telegraph prodigious, but to stow away in a drawer a speech or a song, and to be able to enjoy the pleasure of listening to a friend's voice at will seems incredible. *It can be done*, and as few, even among those who have seen and heard the instrument understand its principles, the writer will endeavour to explain them.

The simplicity of the phonograph is one of its most conspicuous features. A wax cylinder is caused to revolve rapidly and regularly, and slightly above this is a diaphragm provided at the top with a tube, and underneath is attached a stylus or needle.

To record sound, all that is necessary is to revolve the wax cylinder and speak into the tube attached to the diaphragm. This drives the stylus or needle into the wax cylinder, the indentation being deep or shallow corresponding to the volume of sound, which causes the vibration of the stylus.

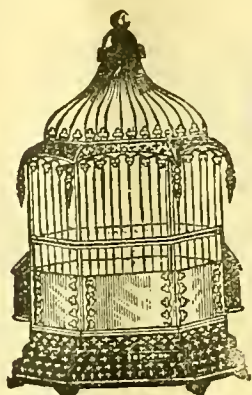
To reproduce sound, a diaphragm similarly constructed to the other is caused to rest upon the wax cylinder, and on the latter being revolved the stylus or needle follows the same track as the recording stylus. The result is that the irregularities of the wax cylinder agitates the stylus, and the latter vibrates the diaphragm, which conveys an exact reproduction of the sound recorded.

It is not necessary that the sound it is desired to record should be produced direct into the tube of the recording stylus. A band may

and more convenient material for recording the sound. The wax cylinders cost several pence apiece, and are not at all convenient for despatch through the post. In the graphophone, which is a similar instrument to the phonograph and owned by the same company, wax-coated paper costing a fourth that of the cylinder is used, but its record cannot, like the wax cylinder, be shaved off and the paper be used again for another record. Even that is too expensive at 1½d. each.

The uses of the phonograph are unlimited. The reader can easily think them out for himself, when he knows that it will record sound and repeat it thousands of times with all its peculiarities, and no skill required to manipulate it.

As far back as the time of Horace writing was produced on wax by means of the stylus; and the Babylonians, even 3,000 years ago, inscribed characters on cylinders and baked them, in order to perpetuate their records. If an Edison had only lived in their time, and had conceived the idea of the phonograph, what delights we should now enjoy! Homer might be heard reciting his sublime *Iliad*; Jeremiah predicting the birth of Jesus Christ; and our Saviour's sayings might ring in our ears exactly as uttered. If the baked cylinders of the Babylonians were only "phonograms," and we could place them on the phonograph and hear them speak! But this is not so. It is reserved for Edison's descendants to hear the voices of former generations.



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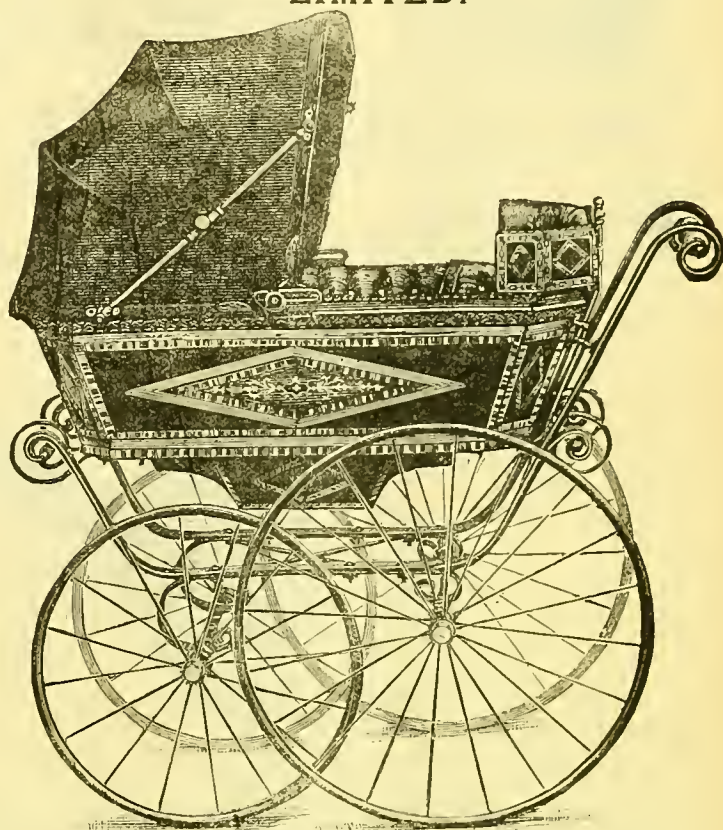
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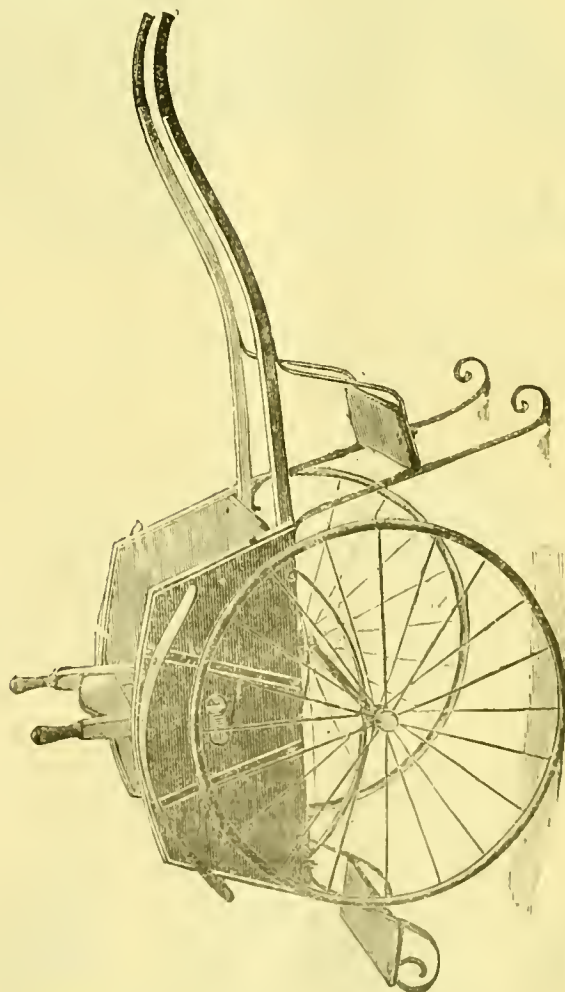
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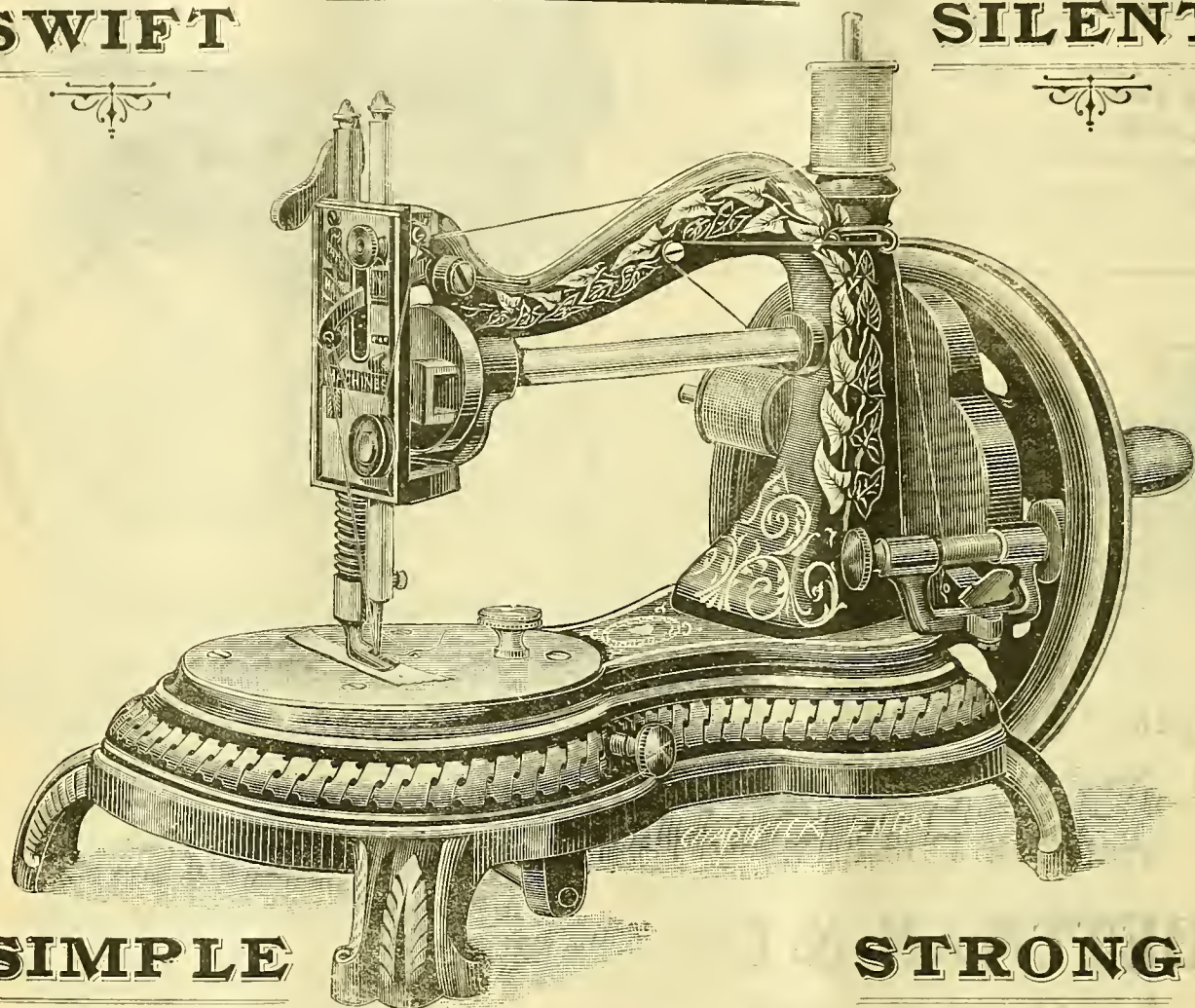
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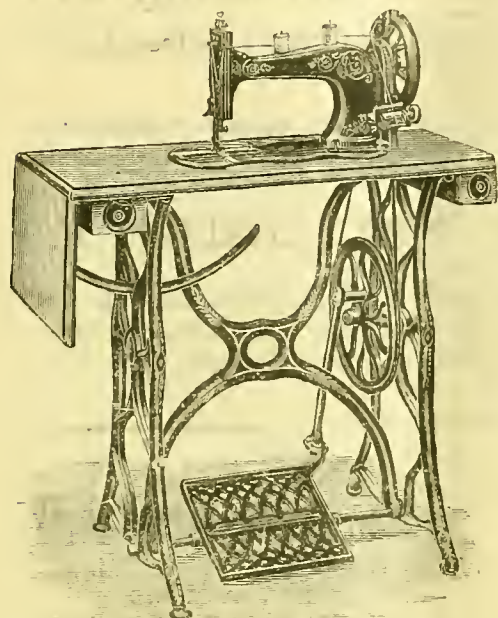
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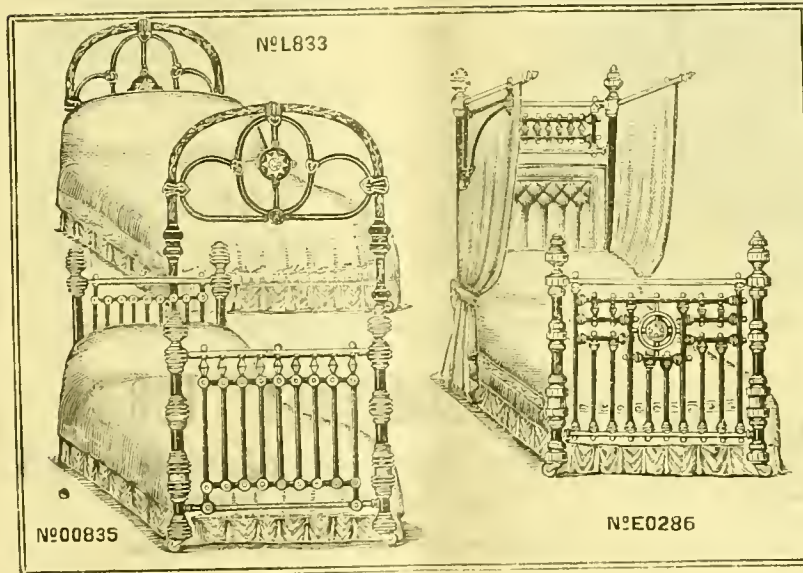
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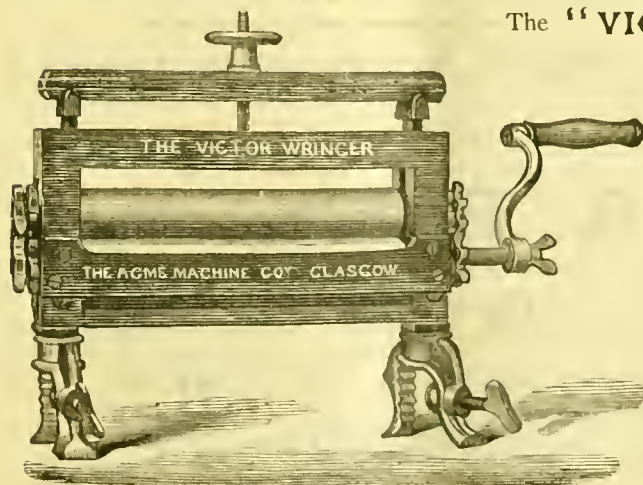
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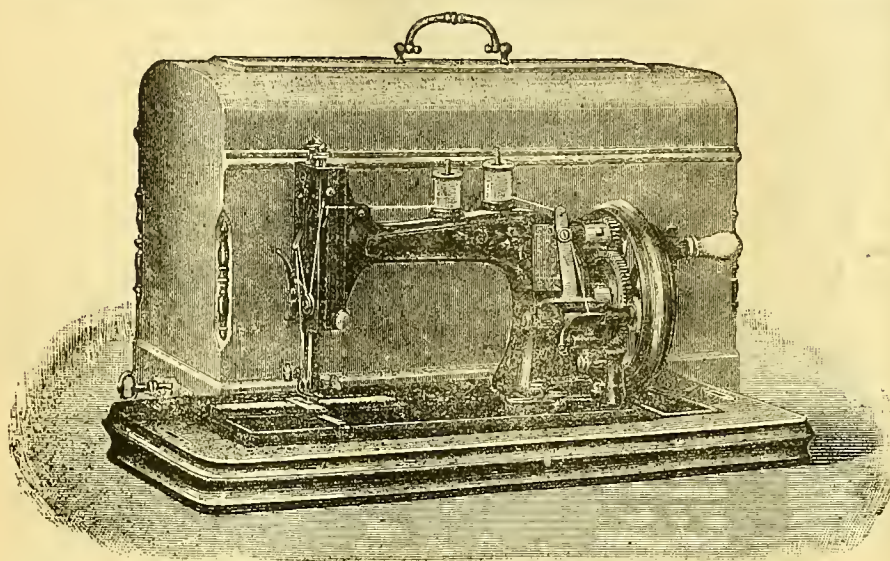
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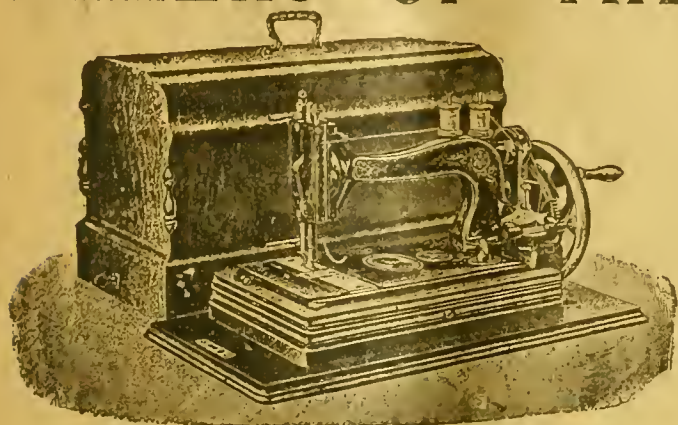
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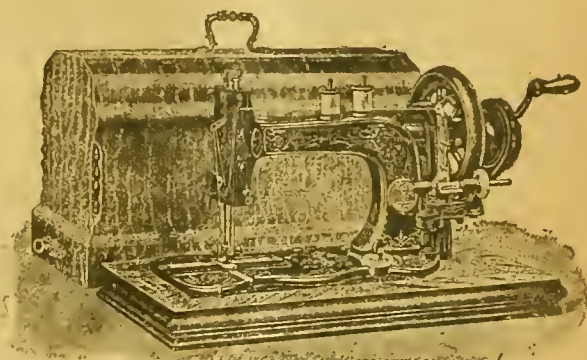
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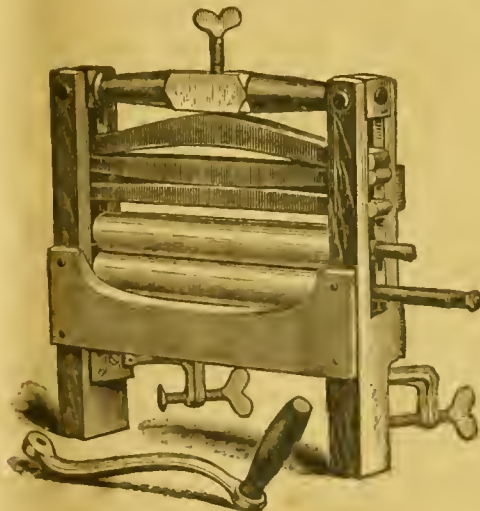
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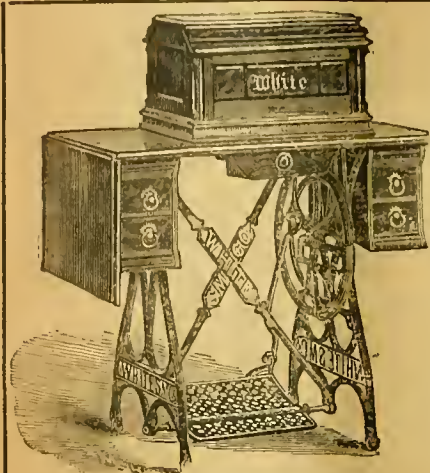
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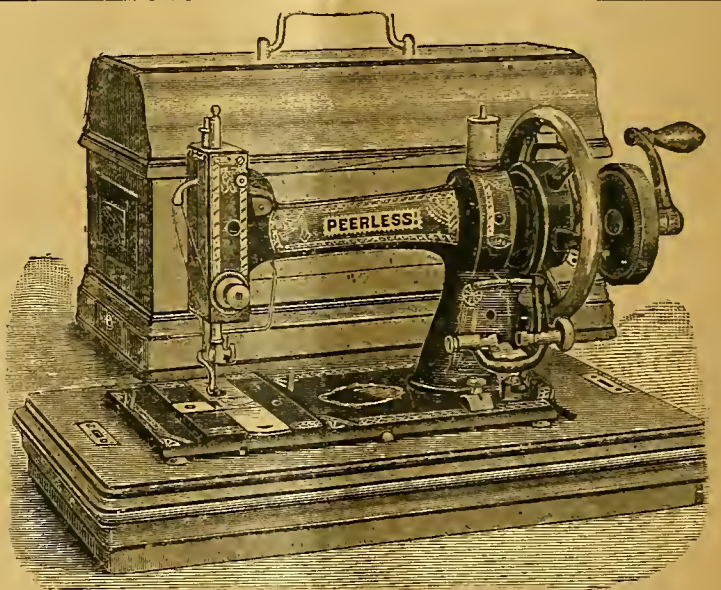
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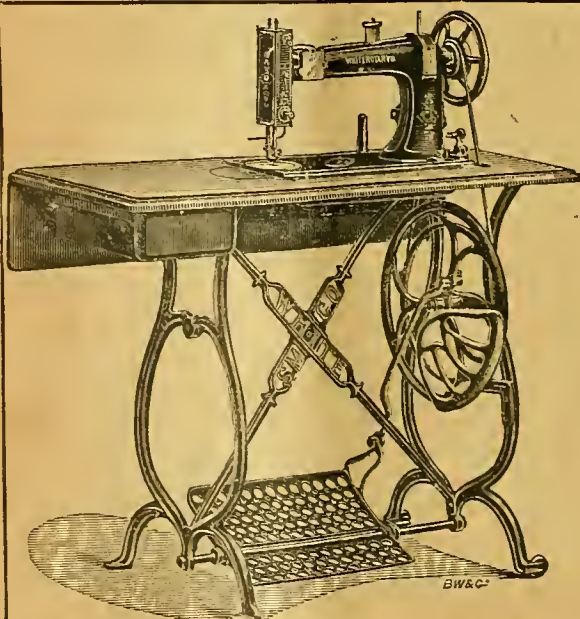
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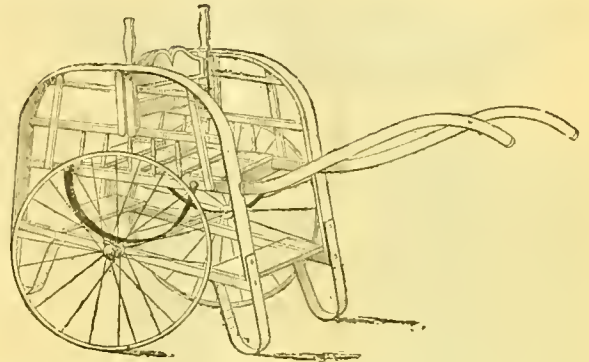
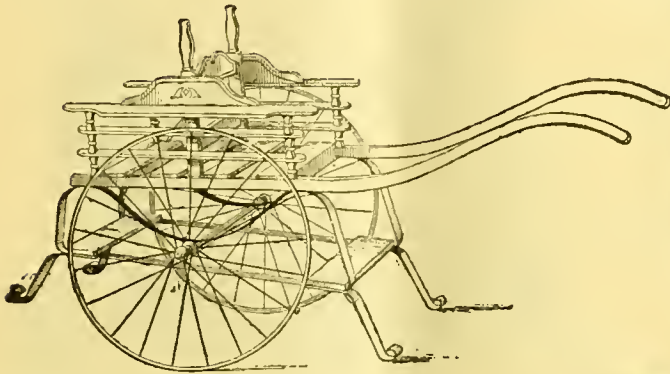
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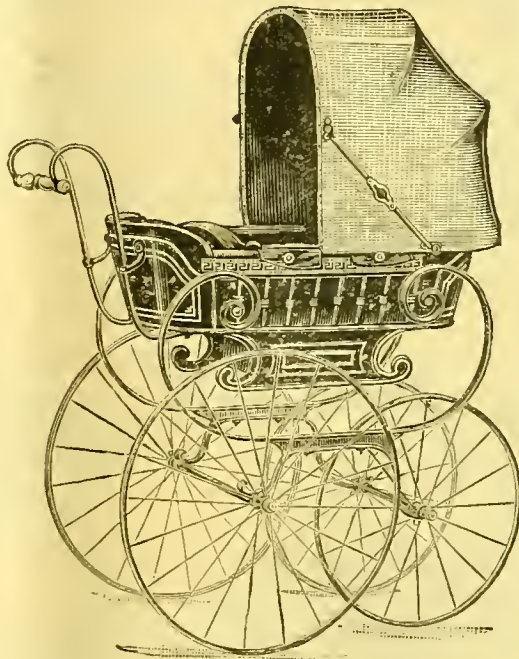
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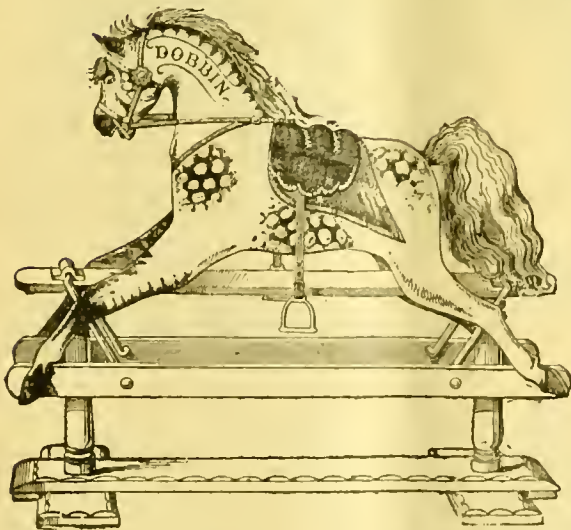
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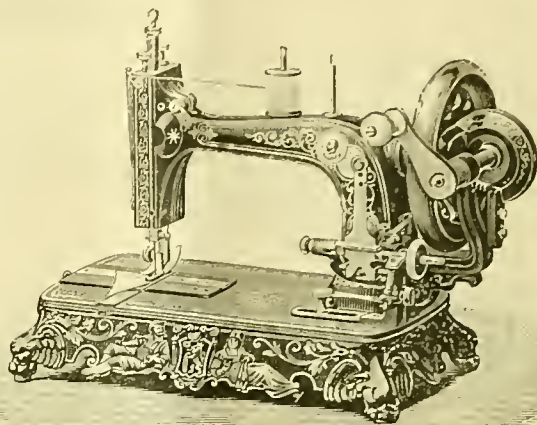
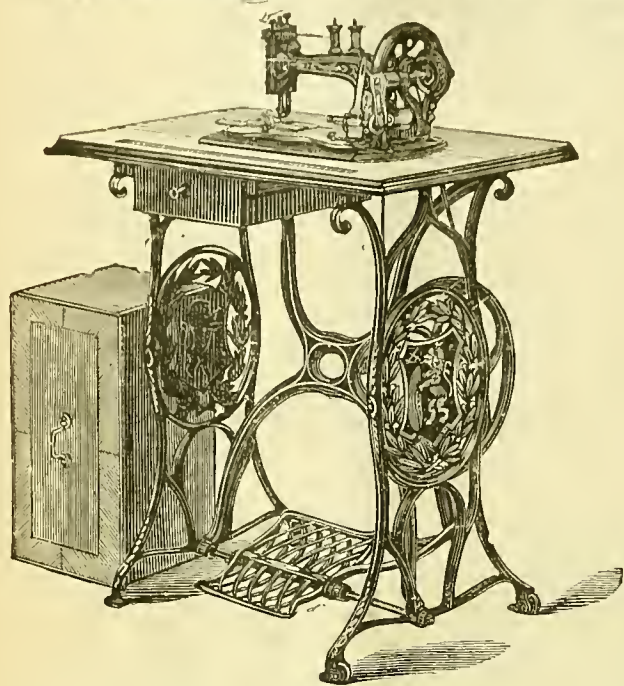
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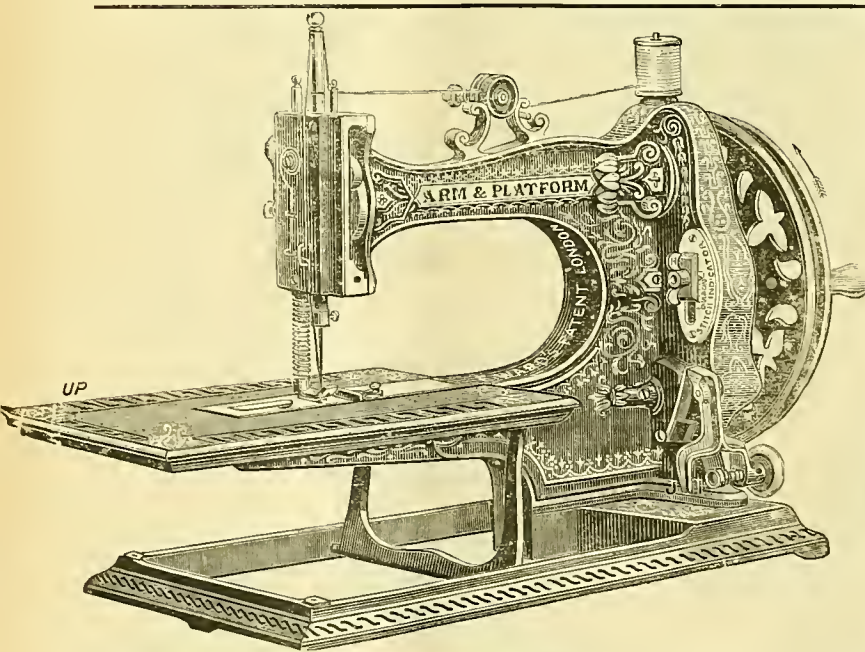


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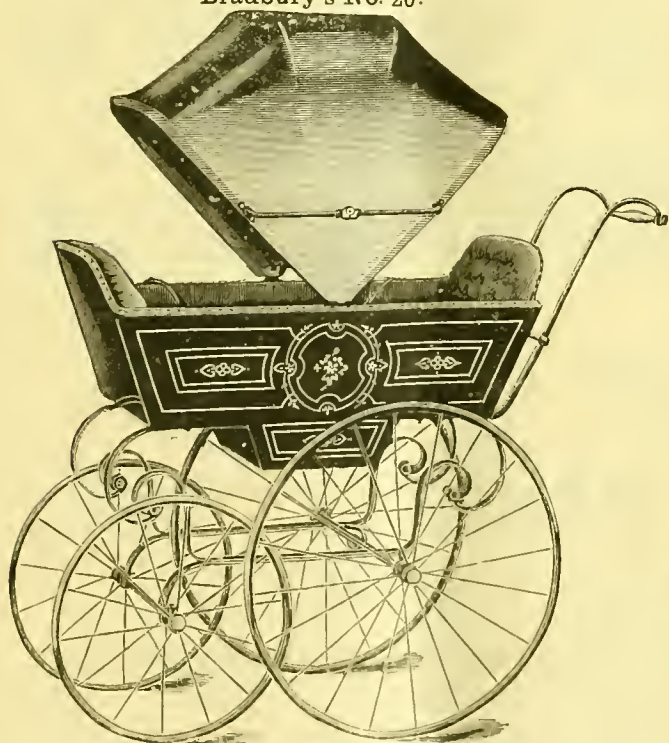
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Price Lists to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"Admired, London."

FROM
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*Do not fail to
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Designs and
lowest prices
for 1890.*



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THE HAYMERLE.

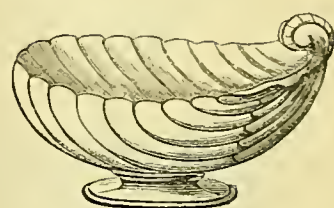
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Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

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Manufacturer of

NOVELTIES & FANCY GOODS,
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Steam Factory—Ashby Works, 31, Hackney Road.

Flower Vases for Windows suspended by Chains.

Flower Vases for Windows in original Cocoanut suspended by Chains, also in polished Cocoanut.

Tobacco Jars mounted on tripods.

Cigar Stands, various, and elaborately mounted.

Flower Stands in polished Cocoanut and also in original Cocoanut, on Bamboo Stands suspended by Chains.

Wall Brackets in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Photo Frames in polished Cocoanut mounted on plush.

Whole Cocoanut polished, mounted, and finished to order.

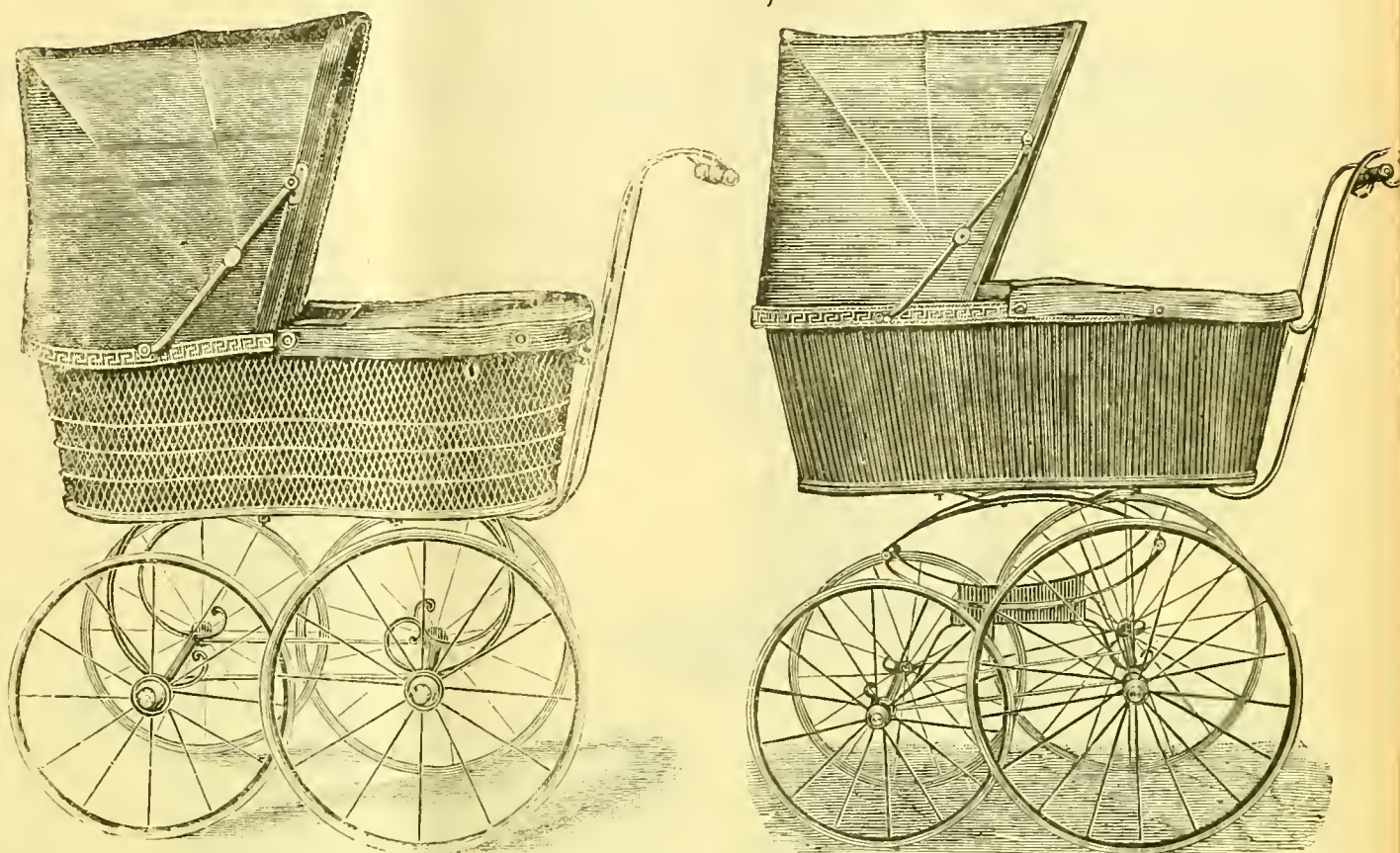
BEST TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS CROSSED BIRKBECK BANK.



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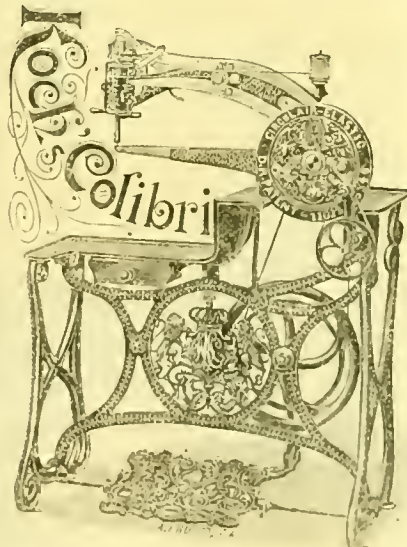
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Write or call for Price List.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE. THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the
Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle
Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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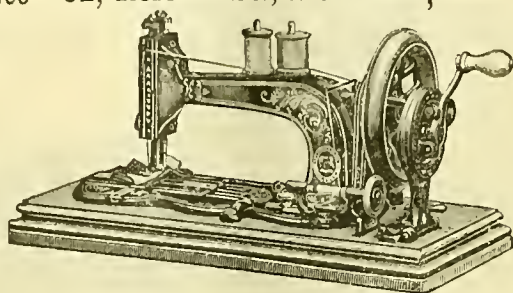
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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

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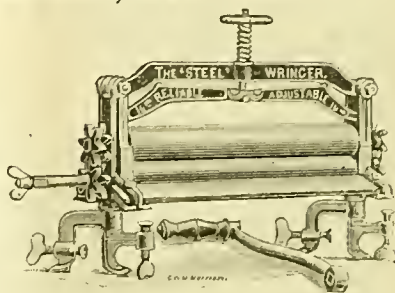
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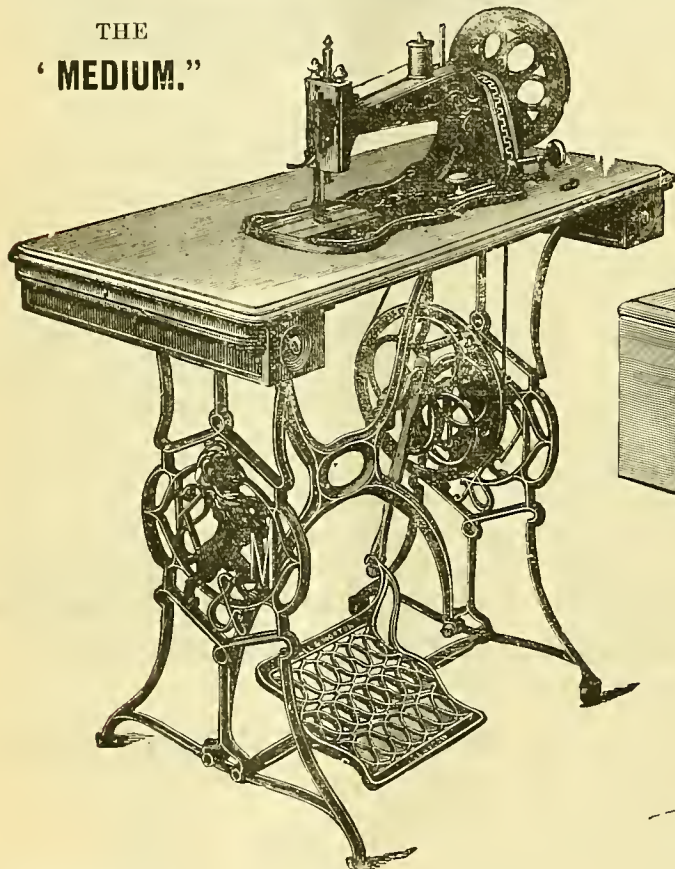


THE
**STEEL
WRINGER.**

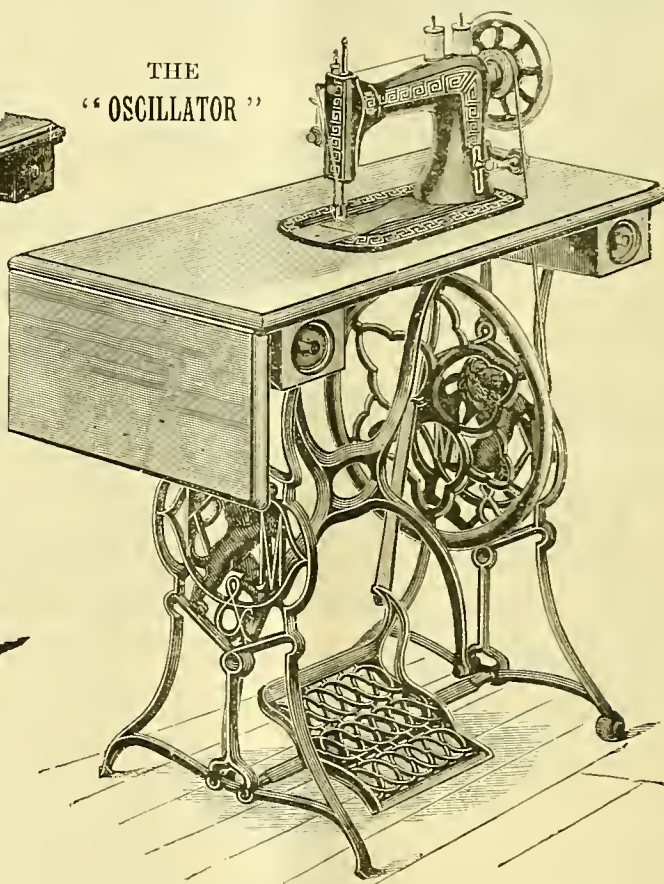
14 inch x 1½ inch
15 inch x 2 inch.
16 inch x 2 inch.



THE
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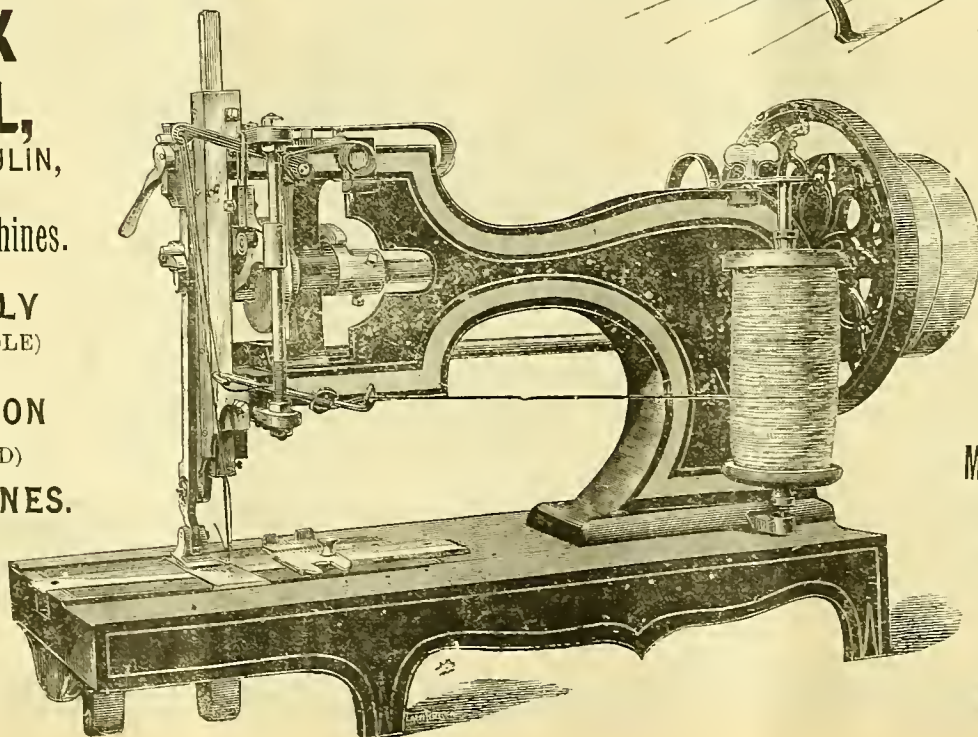


THE
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**SACK
SAIL,**
TARPAULIN,
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Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.



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AND
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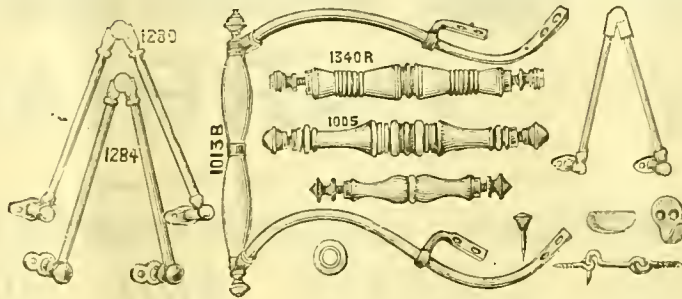
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Manufacturing
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FOUR
VARIETIES

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Manufacturers
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Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China
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tings, &c.



The "Special" Safeties & Tricycles

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

All Machines Warranted. Discount for Cash,
or Machines sold on Easy Payment System.
Machines taken in Exchange.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write
for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
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THE
"ADVANCE" Perambulator Manufacturers
DEFY COMPETITION FOR QUALITY AND PRICES,
AND ARE NOT AFRAID OF COMPETITION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We have no Branch Shops about, nor flaring
Advertisements offering Carriages to the Public at low prices. Nor have we a regiment of Canvassers
scouring your Territory. Dealers should bear this in mind. We are EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS.

LLOYD & CO.'S List of New Designs in Baby Carriages and Mail Carts
is now published and it contains a splendid variety.

The Best House in the trade for Fittings, Wheels, Tyres, Hoods,
Canopies, Rugs, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
BORO', LONDON, S.E.

P.S.—TRADE CARD FOR LIST & TERMS

THE
STAR
 BABY CARRIAGES.

UNIQUE DESIGNS. SOUND CONSTRUCTION.
 ARTISTIC, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.



The STAR Carriages are in use throughout the World, and in Every Country have given the utmost satisfaction.

DEALERS find the Star Goods give finest results, yield biggest Profits, and sell at sight.

ORDERS should be placed at once for Season's Goods to avoid delay when the usual rush comes.

➡ The **STAR** Patent **SPRING**. ➡

The Most Successful Anti-Vibrator Ever Invented for the
BABY CARRIAGE.

New Season's Illustrated Catalogue Post Free upon Application.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
 STAR WORKS:
 GOODINGE RD., YORK RD.,
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SINGER'S New Vibrating Shuttle Machines

(HAND OR TREADLE)

Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public. They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

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EASY TO WORK.

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD MACHINES.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES.—A Quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Singer's Medium and Family, 2s. per gross. 2d. postage.—S. Cox & Co., Needle Manufacturers, Alcester.

WANTED a Number of Old Worn-out Sewing Machine Stands, Howe Pattern, with or without foot plates. State quantity and price to "Treadwell," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SITUATION WANTED as Manager of Cycle, Machinery, Musical Instrument, and Furnishing Stores, or either department. Experienced buyer, well up in easy payment and hire systems; abstainer; guarantee if required. Address "Watchmaker," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a number of Wheeler & Wilson No. 1 Heads and Stands, old style Thomas Button Hole Machines, Gophering Machines, and Heberling Running Stitch Machines. Offers invited. A. F. Ivey, 48, George Street, Plymouth.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly experienced in Sewing Machine Trade, seeks Situation as Depot Inspector; would accept Managership of large depot. Apply "Present Employed," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Hire-Purchase System.

DISPUTE OVER A SEIZURE.

At the Oldham County Court, on the 17th July, James Flood, billiard marker, sued the North of England Furnishing Company, Bradford, for £50, value of goods illegally seized by the defendant company last June, and damage suffered thereby. Mr Armstrong, who appeared on behalf of plaintiff, stated that his client was married in September last, and purchased the furniture from the defendant company for £26. The goods were not purchased upon the hire system, and it plaintiff's wife signed an agreement to that effect, it was without his authority. The plaintiff, on being called, stated in reply to Mr. Wright, who appeared for defendants, that he obtained the goods on credit, and when the company's agents went to seize the furniture, they said they could only allow him one hour and a half to obtain the money to pay for them. Whilst he was endeavouring to raise the money the furniture was removed, although he returned within the specified time.—Sarah Flood, plaintiff's wife, stated that shortly after her marriage she went with her husband to select the furniture for their home. They agreed to pay a certain sum down, and the manager said that there would be no hurry for the remainder of the money. Nothing was said about the signing of the hiring agreement. She denied ever having signed an agreement, and, in fact, had never seen one. All she did was to sign the carrier's book when the goods were delivered; but the defendant's manager wanted her to sign such an agreement about two months afterwards; this, however, she refused to do.—Mr. Wright contended that there had been a conspiracy between the husband and wife. The goods were supplied on the hire purchase system, and he produced an agreement which bore Mrs. Flood's signature, although she now denied that it was in her handwriting. However, a comparison of the signature on the delivery note would convince any one that the same hand had written both.—The defendant's manager, on being called, stated that he arranged with Flood that the goods should be taken on the hire system, and should be the property of the company until paid for. Flood insisted on having the

goods in his wife's name. It was arranged that £5 deposit and instalments of £1 per month should be paid until the furniture had been paid for. In October last the plaintiff asked the witness to transfer the goods to his own name. He then made the agreement into the names of both husband and wife, and sent it by post for signature; but it was not returned. He afterwards found out that the plaintiff had removed to Oldham, and consequently went there to see him, and, as the overdue instalments were not paid, the furniture was seized. The receipts for the monies paid on account were at this point handed to his Honour, who said that they put the plaintiff out of court, as each receipt stated that the money had been paid as rent for the furniture in question. Before these receipts were handed in, he had not the slightest doubt that the same hand had signed both the agreement and the receipt for the delivery of the goods. According to the agreement, the furniture remained the property of the defendants until the whole sum had been paid. The balance was not paid, therefore the furniture belonged to the defendants. There would, consequently, be a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

A HIRE SYSTEM SWINDLER.

At the Rugby Police Court, on the 11th July, Joseph Josh, alias Thornton, was charged with stealing a piano, value £16 10s., the property of Mr. D. F. Durrant, pianoforte dealer, Rugby. The evidence showed that in August, 1888, the defendant hired the instrument at 10s. per month, and paid a small sum down. He subsequently called in a dealer, and sold it to him for £5. He then decamped. Subsequently he got into trouble for a similar offence at Cambridge, and suffered two years' imprisonment, at the expiration of which period he was handed over to the Rugby police. All that defendant had to say in defence was to complain about the police arresting him as soon as he came out of goal. The defendant was committed for trial.

PURCHASED A HIRED MACHINE.—THE JUDGE ON THE STAMP QUESTION.

At the Stonehouse County Court, on the 16th July, before his Honour Judge Edge, Messrs. William Sellers & Sons, manufacturers of sewing machines, Torquay, sued Thomas Lewis, first-class petty officer of her Majesty's training-brig *Pilot*, at Plymouth, for £5 4s., the value of a sewing machine, and £1 10s. for detention.—Mr. Percy T. Pearce was for the plaintiffs.—In this case it was admitted that the machine was let out on hire to a man who, after paying a small sum, subsequently sold it second-hand for 30s. to the defendant. Lewis admitted his purchasing the machine, and said he believed it to be the property of the man from whom he bought it. He did not actually want the machine, and sold it again a few days later for the same price as he gave for it.—Mr. Pearce, on the part of the plaintiffs, offered to allow the defendant the 30s. he had paid for the machine if he would restore it. Defendant "reckoned" it would be a "puzzle" to find it. His Honour said that plaintiffs had made a handsome offer, and he would advise defendant to accept it. If he did not, the law left him (the judge) no option. Defendant had purchased goods of a man that did not belong to him, and the verdict must, therefore, be against him. This kind of thing, however, was becoming little short of a public scandal, and ought to be put down with a high hand. Particularly was it so in London, where people went into furnished lodgings, and frequently offered and sold things that did not belong to them. It might be very hard upon the defendant, but there must be a verdict for £5 4s. against him, but if he would return the machine within a month the order would only be 1s. and costs. He would suggest that, if possible, on machines lent out there should be some sort of stamp which would intimate that it was on hire, a notification which could easily be cancelled by a proper certificate being granted by machine firms as soon as the full value of the machine on hire had been paid.

AUCTIONEERS AND HIRED MACHINES.

At the Mansfield County Court on the 28th July, John Marshall sued Christopher Webb Miller, auctioneer, of Newark, for 26s., being the cost of a sewing machine purchased by auction in Mansfield Market Place. Plaintiff said in May last he purchased by auction from the defendant a sewing machine for 24s., and it cost him 2s. to send it home. Two days afterwards the Singer Company's men came and demanded the machine, stating that the machine had been hired by a Mrs. Richardson, of Newark, and had not been paid for. He delivered up the machine, and wrote to the defendant, who replied stating that Mrs.

Richardson had told him that she had paid all for the machine except 5s. Mr. Sands, the principal agent for Messrs. Singer & Co. said that only 5s. had been paid on the machine, which was their property. The defendant said in the first instance he advanced 5s. on the machine to Mrs. Richardson, who told him that all the money except 5s. had been paid upon it. She afterwards asked him to sell it for her, and he did so by public auction. His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, to be paid by 2s. a month.

ILLEGAL DISTRESS.

At the Thames Police Court recently, Henry Whiten, a broker, of 4, Midway Road, was summoned for levying an illegal distress upon the goods of Marks Boom, of 9, Langdale Street, St. George's.—Complainant stated that he occupied apartments at the house, 9, Langdale Street, at a rental of 6s. a week. He paid his rent regularly up till July 15th. On that date he owed 6s., and defendant called. Witness offered to pay him the 6s., when he said he wanted 8s. 6d., and refused to take the 6s. Defendant then levied a distress, and put a man in possession. Witness's goods, which were worth £6 2s., and which he had on the hire system, were afterwards removed. His landlord never gave him notice that he would have to pay 8s. 6d. a week rent.—Defendant said he gave complainant notice that his rent would be raised to 8s. 6d. after July 14th, and as he would not pay that amount he distrained his goods. He, however, agreed to let him have the property if he would quit the premises. He would not do so, and he then removed the goods.—Mr. Mead made an order for the defendant to give up the property on payment of 6s., and to pay £1 6s. 6d. costs.

CANVASSER PROSECUTED.

At the Bath Police Court, on the 9th ult., Charles Mills was charged with being the bailee of a gold watch, five silver watches, and four silver chains, valued at £8, the property of Messrs. Christopher Stone & Co., and fraudulently converting the same to his own use, thereby stealing the same. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner had pawned the watches and chains with different pawnbrokers in the city. The prosecutor said he engaged the prisoner as traveller and salesman. He was to receive 5s. weekly, and 15 per cent. on all sales. On the 28th June he said that he had done no business, and asked for the wages due. He next saw the prisoner on Tuesday, in Bath, on an omnibus. He jumped on the bus, and tapping him on the shoulder, told him he wished to speak to him. He then asked him how it was he had not sent in his account. He said he had done so, but witness told him he had not received it, adding, "The best thing you can do is to give me the tickets." Prisoner did so, and begged witness not to prosecute him. He, however, gave the prisoner into the custody of Police-constable Brimble. Prisoner, who now pleaded guilty, was sent to gaol for two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Trade Excursions.

THE STAR PERAMBULATOR CO.—On Saturday, the 19th July, the *employees* at the works of the Star Perambulator Co., Gooding Road, N., held their annual excursion. This year Garston, a very pretty place near Briggate Wood, Watford, was chosen, and the choice gave great satisfaction. A start was made rather early, as the distance by road is somewhat great, but the scenery *en route* is exceedingly pretty, and was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Henry Nash, the energetic manager, who arrived on the scene later in the day, found his workpeople exhibiting every sign of complete enjoyment, and all returned safely and well.

C. L. YOUNG & CO.—We never remember to have assisted at a more successful annual outing than that of Messrs. C. L. Young & Co., of 21, High Street, Kingsland, and branches, which took place on July 23rd. At 9.30 a.m. a start was made from the headquarters of the firm, our destination being the Crown Hotel, Broxbourne. Long before we left behind us the smoke of suburban London several threatening clouds vanished, and the sun shone out most gloriously, and continued to smile on the proceedings throughout the remainder of the day. So lovely was the scenery we passed through that our four hours' journey seemed far too short, and one and all only willingly resigned their seats in a well-appointed drag when they heard that a capital dinner was already awaiting our orders.

A more pleasantly situated dining-room than that to which we were shortly conducted could scarcely be imagined, and the *menu* was well chosen, comprising poultry, joints, pastry, cheese, and salad. There was variety enough to satisfy the most fastidious, and as to quantity, well, there seemed to be no end to the supply on hand. When we had eaten and were well filled Mr. James Hodges, one of the partners of the firm, rose from his seat at the head of the table, and addressed a few words to the company. It was not intended that we should listen to a lot of speechmaking; our worthy president, therefore, made his remarks very brief and homely. Addressing us as friends, he said that he was delighted to be present at such a happy, social gathering. Both Mr. Young and himself wish their *employees* to know that they take a real interest in their welfare, and earnestly desire to live on the best possible terms with all who are in their service. They hoped that they should live to meet again under similar happy circumstances. Before sitting down he would just like to refer to the indomitable industry and perseverance of Mr. Young, who was a pattern to them all.

Mr. C. L. Young, who occupied the vice-chair, next addressed those present in similar terms. He said that he was pleased to state that the firm was making real progress, and that their business was better than it had ever been.

Mr. S. J. Sewell said that as one of the visitors he would like to propose "Prosperity to C. L. Young & Co." It was his frequent duty to announce births, sicknesses, and deaths in the domestic machinery trade. In the matter of C. L. Young & Co. he had thus far only chronicled its birth and healthy growth, and he was pleased to hear from Mr. Young that they were prospering better than ever. He had known Mr. Young for a number of years as a hardworking, enterprising tradesman, and was certain that his success was thoroughly deserved.

The visitors present, among whom was Mr. Griffiths, of the North

London Machine Co., heartily responded to the toast, after which followed excursions on the River Lea, and pleasant walks in the grounds of the establishment.

In due course we were invited to partake of an excellent tea, and shortly afterwards our horses' heads were turned towards London, where we all arrived safely, delighted with our day's outing.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Bagnham, and in the ranks of the "sterner sex" were Messrs. Petersen and Bagnham, managers of branch offices of Messrs. C. L. Young & Co.

The Strabane Shows.

DURING the past month the Strabane Shows have been held, and were a great success. We were not able to visit them ourselves, so take the following report from the *Londonderry Sentinel*:—

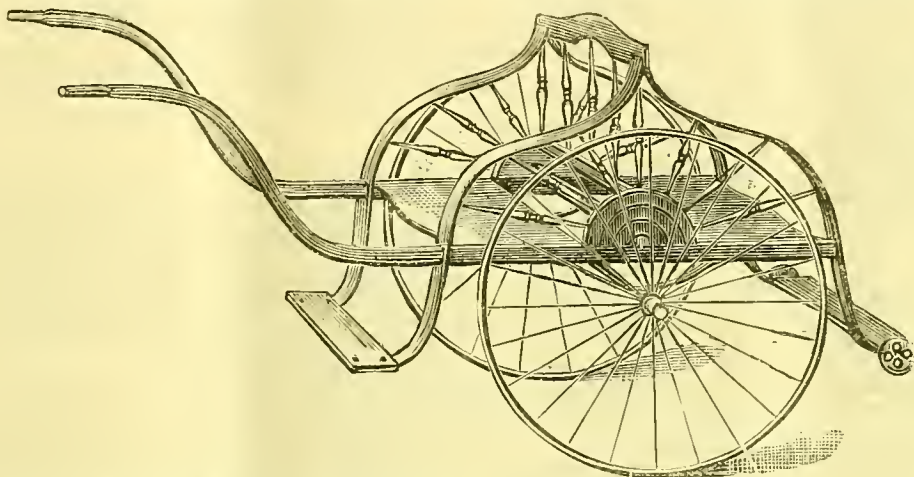
The home industries, as usual, was a particular centre of attraction. In this department the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company had a very fine display of ordinary and special machines. Among the former were their new No. 9 and 12 machines for family and manufacturing purposes, which are claimed to possess a decided superiority over all others in point of ease, rapidity and position of action, elegance of design, form and quality of cabinet work, and general attractiveness of appearance. We are informed that one firm alone in this city have received delivery of these machines (we refer to Messrs. M'Intyre, Hogg, & Co.) during the past few months, being a repeat of a former order for 600. Nearly all the manufacturers in the North of Ireland manufacturing boots and shoes, clothing, shirts, collars, cuffs, &c., use this company's machines very largely. Their No. 12 is a great favourite on account of the very high rate of speed at which it can be operated. The company claim that this is the fastest lockstitch machine in the world. It can be seen working by power in the larger show rooms of the company's Belfast depot, doing perfect work at a speed of from 2,500 to 3,000 stitches per minute. Among the special machines were their automatic cutting buttonhole machine for collars, cuffs, shirts, &c. The twin needle manufacturing and staying machines for boot and corset making purposes also appeared to cause a lot of interest. These machines have two distinct needles, and when used with different coloured thread show beautiful results. The hem-stitching machine was being operated by one of the young ladies at the stall on hand, kerchiefs and other light goods. We are informed this machine is used exclusively in the large Belfast factories of Messrs. Lindsay, Thompson & Co. The No. 1 machines were being operated on by young ladies making up white shirts, &c. This was the first machine made by this company, and it has stood the test of over four years (*sic*). This machine is exclusively used in the extensive factories of Messrs. Stapley & Smith, of Derry and Strabane. The D 12 in. was being worked by a young lady out of the boot and shoe factory of Mr. J. Harper, Derry, and was doing some beautiful work on boot tops. One pair of fancy tops were greatly admired, and might be called a work of art. Among the samples of work shown are a number of ladies' corsets of beautiful designs made on the Nos. 8 and 10 machines. As a proof of the superiority of these machines for that class of work they are almost exclusively used in the corset department of Messrs. Tillie & Henderson. During the show Mr. M'Crae, who was in charge of the stand, received a telegram to the effect that 175 No. 12 machines, with benches and fittings complete, had been ordered by a Belfast firm, to be delivered at once.

The Singer Manufacturing Company had a very attractive exhibit, and an efficient representative in their Derry manager, Mr. G. M. M'Lean, who was assisted by Miss Lillie Croom and Mr. Clark, from the Derry office. A dozen machines, both hand and treadle, in various and beautiful styles of cabinet work, were on view, and on these samples of tucking, quilting, cording, ruffling, hemming, braiding, &c., were produced, but the great attraction was a model bench, on which five oscillating shuttle machines were driven by power obtained from a domestic Otto gas engine, the machines running at a high rate of speed on shirts, ladies' underclothing, collars, cuffs, and corsets, and the stitching was beautiful, a fact which at once indicated perfection in the sewing mechanism and expertness on the part of the young women who operated the machines, and who were obtained from the factories of Messrs. Tillie & Henderson and Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co., Londonderry. Since the introduction of the oscillating shuttle machines into Derry over 3,000 have been sold. The rapidity with which they have been adopted by manufactures of shirts and collars, corsets, and the underclothing trades generally, demonstrates most forcibly their excellence and superiority over all other sewing machines hitherto used for manufacturing purposes. Their velocity, as employed for cloth-stitching, is frequently as high as 1,500 stitches per minute, while upon leather work it is 1,100 stitches, showing an increase of speed over ordinary foot driving of 700 and 500 stitches per minute respectively. The exhibition of power driving was most interesting to the thousands of visitors to the shows, and practically demonstrated the prominent features of excellence in the oscillating shuttle machines, which are perfection of stitching upon a wide range of materials, the capability to continue in perfect operation for lengthened periods of activity without the necessity for readjustment or repair, and extreme lightness in running combined with the capacity for enormous speed when required. Mr. M'Lean succeeded in practically demonstrating that the most important portion of the usefulness of the sewing machine lies in its adoption on a considerable scale as driven by power instead of by manual labour. In fact, the exhibition at Strabane was just what can be seen in operation every day in the large factories of Messrs. Tillie & Henderson, Messrs. M'Intyre, Hogg, & Co., Messrs. Sinclair & Co., and Messrs. Arthur & Co., Limited, where oscillating shuttle machines are in daily use in large numbers—the first-named firm having over 1,000 in use daily. A new adjustable stool, simple and effective in design, was also on view, and it is sure to be adopted by manufacturers. We observed some beautiful samples of fancy work executed on the sewing machines, a large screen, on which the monogram of the company in crimson

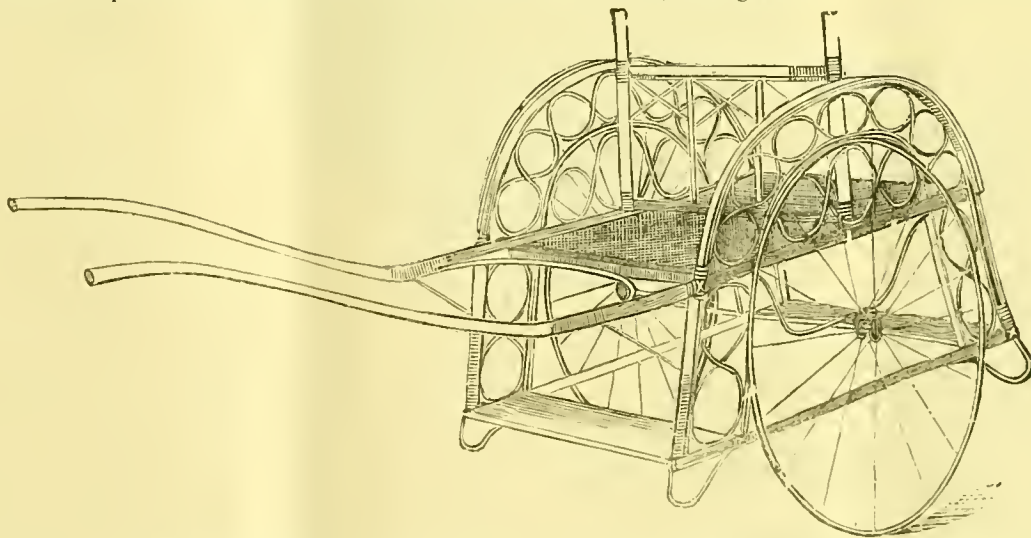
plush was stitched on a ground of blue satin, and outlined with fine white braid, the effect being exquisite. The visitors also much admired the representation of a stag's head, stitched on black satin in various shades of silk, and it was only after close inspection that one could be satisfied that the work was executed on a sewing machine. A mantel border and fire-screen were also exquisite specimens of fancy work, and at a little distance one had difficulty in believing that the work was not executed by some dainty hand in crewels instead of on an ordinary Singer machine. Ladies, evidently, have yet to learn the extent to which the sewing machine will aid them in making the home beautiful. Machines for tailoring and leather work were also shown, and prominence given to the vibrating shuttle machines recently introduced for domestic work. Their exhibit at Strabane was in every way worthy of their reputation as the leading manufacturers of sewing machines in the world, and highly creditable to their local manager, Mr. G. M'Lean.

Two New Mail Carts.

WE have recently inspected two new mail carts which Messrs. Lloyd & Co. are now introducing to the trade. The first of these,



called the "Stanley," is made entirely of well conditioned ash. It has bent wood shafts with tapered handles, and the sides are continued to the foot rests. The body is very graceful in shape, supported as it is with turned spindles, radiating from a carved disc. It is stained and varnished and mounted on 26 in. rubber tyred wheels, and further is provided with two wheels under the rear foot rest to facilitate the passing of the vehicle over curbs, steps, &c. The seats are extra wide and bevelled to allow of easy riding. All the parts are fixed together with well tempered lock screws instead of nails.



After carefully testing the "Stanley" we must say that it is at once one of the lightest, prettiest, and strongest mail carts yet introduced, and well deserves the success it has already met with.

Another novelty Messrs. Lloyd & Co. are introducing is the "Mikado." It is made of Malacca and rattan cane, with pine foot boards and spring bow rests. The body is mounted upon 26 in. wheels, rubber tyred, enamelled a Chinese red, which gives it a Japanese appearance, harmonising capitally with the general design. The shafts are uncommonly elastic and strong enough to support any ordinary person standing on the hind foot rest.

This cart is unquestionably handsome, and its makers have succeeded in constructing it in a most durable form. It is really strong enough for the use of a male, and at the same time has the appearance of being one of the lightest vehicles yet introduced.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. report trade in bassinets and mail carts as highly satisfactory, particularly in the latter goods. In the course of a few days they will issue an illustrated catalogue devoted specially to mail carts, when their variety in style and range in price will astonish many in the trade who are not aware of the attention Lloyd & Co. are now giving to go-carts.

Failures and Arrangements.

JOHN WILLIAM SIDDOWN, jeweller and general dealer, late Studley Terrace, New Bank Road, Blackburn, now Coalville.

A deed of arrangement was filed by the above on June 25th, the trustee being Mr. Joseph Honley, jeweller and general dealer, 44, New Bank Road, Blackburn. The unsecured liabilities are given at £125 19s. 4d., and the net assets have been estimated at £131 10s. 6d. The following are the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Ltd., London	56	4	4
Smalley & Briggs, Wigan	67	5	0
HENRY RIPLEY, perambulator maker, Great Wilson Street, Leeds.			

A receiving order was granted in the above on June 21st. The statutory meeting of the creditors was held at the Official Receiver's offices, Leeds, on the 9th July, but no resolutions were passed; the estate will therefore be wound up by the Official Receiver under the summary clauses of the Bankruptcy Act. The statement of affairs filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £2,039 15s. 8d., and the assets were estimated to realise £278 5s. 8d. The public examination of the above debtor was appointed to be held at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on the 15th, before Mr. Registrar Cauterley, but as certain accounts were not completed the matter was ordered to be adjourned. The following are among the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allpass & Co., Leeds...	10	0	0
Callow, W. H., London	48	13	2
Davis & Son, Hull	30	13	8
Harvey Cholerton & Co., Derby	19	15	0
Hughes, George, Birmingham	160	0	0
Kiffe, G. Y., Birmingham	93	5	0
Littlewood, George, Birmingham	39	7	2
Postans & Co., Birmingham	120	11	9

ANTONIO BERNASCONI, wholesale warehouseman and general fancy dealer, Caxton House, Cross Street, and 49, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A deed of arrangement was filed by the above on July 7th, the trustee being Mr. Thomas Gillespie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C.A. Among the creditors are Messrs. Smith & Paget, of Keighley, for £10. The unsecured liabilities are £3000, and assets £1,230. A composition of 15s. in the pound, payable in equal instalments, at intervals of three months, has been arranged.

WILLIAM ROBERT BRADLEY, draper, jeweller, and furniture dealer, 841 and 843, Attercliffe Road, 50, Attercliffe Common, and Worksop Road, all Sheffield.

A receiving order has been granted in the above. Among the list of creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Oldham	34	17	7
Brooksbank, R., Keighley	25	4	0
Cherry Tree Machine Company, Blackburn	50	6	6
Gough, J. & Co., Manchester	24	17	3
Moore, Murton, & Varley, Keighley...	57	1	0
Summerscales, W. & Sons, Keighley	63	17	9

JAMES WILLIAM BRYAN, hardware merchant and general shop-keeper, 25, Custom House Street, Cardiff.

A deed of arrangement was filed by the above on July 18th, the trustee being Mr. Braham Barnett, solicitor, 63, St. Mary Street, Cardiff. The unsecured liabilities are given at £266 6s. 6d., and the net assets have been estimated at £125. Among the creditors are the Midland Perambulator Company for £10.

MARY WHALLEY, machine agent and dealer, 14, St. James Street, Derby.

A deed of arrangement was filed by the above on July 10th, the trustee being Mr. Alan Baum, accountant, Wardwick, Derby. The secured creditors are given at £21 12s. 7d., and the unsecured liabilities at £306 8s. 10d., the net assets have been estimated at £187 1s. 9d. The following are among the creditors:—

Smith & Paget, Keighley	...	...	...	...	12	0	c
Simpson, Fawcett, & Co., Leeds	...	...	...	...	19	0	0

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator manufacturer, Pollard's Yard, Millgarth Street, Leeds.

A receiving order was granted in the above on July 1st.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, domestic machinery dealer, 18, St. Owen Street, and 6, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. M. J. G. Scobie, 2, Offa Street, Hereford.

JAMES HARRIS, domestic engineer, cycle manufacturer and repairer 37, Rosedale Terrace, and Craigg's Yard, Percy Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A second and final dividend of 11½d. in the pound is now being paid by the Official Receiver at Newcastle.

GEORGE PROSSER TAYLOR, basket and bassinette manufacturer, 166, Balsall Heath Road, Balsall Heath.

A first and final dividend of 5d. is now being paid at Whitehall Chambers, 25, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

TIMOTHY SHEPHERD, sewing machine dealer, Richmond.

A receiving order in the above was granted on July 22nd. By this act one of the principal creditors was just prevented from selling the stock under a sheriff's warrant, the sale having been advertised to take place on the 23rd ult.

BILLS OF SALE.

A Bill of Sale was filed on June 24th for £54, in favour of E. H. Davies, against David Evans Jones, dealer in sewing machines and bassinettes, 11, Princess Street, Aberystwyth.

A Bill of Sale was filed on July 10th for £33, in favour of the Southern Deposit Bank, against Archibald Ludlow Mitchell (and wife), sewing machine and general commission agent, Elmcore, Elm Grove, Southsea, Portsmouth.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

A County Court Judgment was registered against John Henry Greenwood, machine dealer, 10, Trinity Street, Hanley, for the sum of £13 9s. 6d., on June 10th.

A County Court Judgment was registered against Edward Carey, cycle and perambulator dealer, 61, New Kent Road, Blackheath, for the sum of £25 19s. 9d., on June 17th, and a judgment for £10 4s. 6d., against Carey & Co., at the same address, on 19th June.

A County Court Judgment was registered against D. J. & E. Davies, machine dealers, Aberystwyth, for the sum of £13 8s. 6d., on June 12th.

One Million Tickets.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company are now circulating in London one million tickets, the same size and style as a railway ticket. These tickets are devoted to an explanation as to the meaning of V.S., which the public are told is excellence in every direction.

A correspondent has sent us a few details as to what a million tickets represents.

It would take a person 5 weeks 7 hours 46 minutes and 40 seconds to count a million working at the rate of 1 per second for 9 hours a day and 6 days a week.

A million tickets if placed one on top of another would make a column 2,187 ft. 6 in. high, or 237½ ft. more than twice the height of Eiffel Tower, four times the height of the great Pyramid, six times the height of St. Pauls, or ten times the height of the Monument.

If a million persons were to go by one railway journey they would occupy 20,000 ordinary second-class railway carriages, and at the end of the journey the ticket collector would require to be in constant attendance at the barrier for more than 9 days (24 hours each) to collect the tickets, providing the people passed through the barrier at the rate of 60 per minute.

The tickets were printed on 4,808 sheets of cardboard 29 x 20, each containing 208 tickets; total weight, 17 cwt. 13 qrs. 7 lbs. Their length if placed end to end is 187,500 ft., or nearly 36 miles. Their length placed side by side would be 104,166 ft. 8 in.

The alterations to the Singer Company's Cheapside show-rooms have just been completed. Machines in constant motion are now to be seen on every hand, and several new and handsome shelves add largely to its capacity, as well as improve its appearance.

Jones' Dividend.

THE directors of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited, recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, and a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, carrying forward to reserve fund the sum of £3,000. The year's profit amounts to £16,543 19s. 5d.

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR.—A man who has goods on the hire-purchase system has pawned them after three instalments only.

Can any reader give an instance where a man has been imprisoned for a similar act?

It is, of course, practically, illegally stealing and appropriating our goods.

I think many of your readers would like to see what has been done in similar cases.

The agreement explicitly states that the goods are our property until all the instalments are paid.

Yours truly,

INQUIRER.

Re HERMANN LOOG, LIM., IN LIQUIDATION.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your this month's number your pathetic "When, oh! when will a meeting of the creditors of Hermann Loog, Lim., be held?" To which, supplying at once the answer yourself, you continue plaintively, "Not, we are afraid, until the bone is picked quite dry." A lamb-like submission, which would raise a doubt in my mind as to whether "we" is not a Turk, with all the Oriental's faith in his "kismet."

"We" is himself a creditor. Why does not "we" call such a meeting? From your position as a representative of general trade interests you are peculiarly the man to call such a meeting; whilst as a journalist it is, if you will allow me to say so, your duty, as well as your privilege, to raise such questions respecting legal anomalies which, amongst an enlightened and essentially commercial nation, would not be tolerated to exist, but for this truly Oriental faith in your fate. A more scandalous example of delay and waste—delay for the purposes of waste—cannot well be imagined. It is now going on for four years since my late business was put into Chancery, partly by the contemptible action of the Frister & Rossman Company, whose motives have been exploded long ago, and whose last balance-sheet, published in your July number, sufficiently shows that they are on their last legs, and that, but for the artificial halloah got up against me, they could not have faced their own shareholders so long; but partly also by the gross stupidity of one of the creditors, who, in his inexperience, lent himself to be made the tool of those who wanted "to pick the bone dry." I am the heaviest sufferer of all, both in pocket and in mind. The absolute amount of cash I have lost is £16,000, not reckoning about £3,000 brought in also by me through my relatives abroad; but I also lost a valuable goodwill, which, I am thankful to see, is gradually coming back again. My mental loss is far greater still; indeed, so great that if I were to force the question which you raise—and which, I respectfully submit, you should force in some way—it might, and doubtless would, be construed into personal prejudice, in response to the vile conduct under which I have been smarting. For it is one of the satisfactions I have to know that these lawyers utilised the money, which, to a large extent, is mine and my friends', to raise frivolous questions in all directions, for the obvious purpose of "picking the bone dry." I was in court only recently, and I think I saw you there too, when, in a frivolous action of precisely that nature, a so-called "learned"—I can never quite understand this qualification with which counsels bespatter one another—counsel (no doubt as "instructed") indulged in such vulgar abuse of me that the judge went out of his way to direct the jury not to be misled by such wholly unjustifiable language. This one action alone will cost the estate the best part of £1,000; and I look upon the abuse on me as part of the "tools in trade" of an honourable profession to assist in raising this £1,000. It certainly is hard that any man should be allowed to utilise the money belonging to one for the purpose of such common abuse of another; but such it is. I am (and naturally so) too much aggrieved to be a proper person to raise the question which, with all respect, I think you ought to raise, instead of indulging in such, may I say, "Oriental" questions; but if you will raise it, and call the meeting of creditors for joint action, I will willingly put myself at your service, to supply you with details of some of the scandalous waste indulged in.

Of course, I have at times remonstrated, and the only answer I could get, and which you can see, was that my complaints were "an insult to the Chief Clerk in Chancery," under whose orders every step had been taken, as if I did not know that such orders were obtained on the "ex parte" application of those who are "supposed" to realise the estate to the best advantage.

Excuse my length; but I think, if I can only get you to take the matter in hand, joint action will very soon bring the information how much of an estate of nearly £70,000 has been squandered in the way it was realised, how much was wasted in "expenses," and how much is left for division.

Yours faithfully,

85, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.,
July 31st, 1890.

HERMANN LOOG.

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery. MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

NO. 1.—MR. GEORGE SAWYER.

IT is the proud boast of the White Sewing Machine Company that, although dating back only some fourteen years, they have sold upwards of 900,000 machines. To know Mr. George Sawyer is to have much light thrown on the question as to the cause of this company's remarkable success in Europe. Born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1845, he can fairly claim to be called a New England Yankee, with whom keen business aptitude is supposed to be a birthright, and writing after an acquaintance of some years' standing we can safely affirm that we have never met his peer for tact and energy.

It might be interesting to briefly go over the history of his firm. Under the style of the White Manufacturing Company they for some years manufactured the Wilson machine for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1876 sold their plant and stock to the latter concern.

Mr. George Sawyer at this time was treasurer to the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, whose service he entered in 1870. Subsequently he was transferred from Cleveland to their New York branch, where he remained about twelve months, and then took up his residence at Chicago, where he acted as manager of the Wilson Company's branch. At the expiration of some four years he returned to the Wilson Company's New York office, retiring from their service about 1877. He then joined his brother, Captain C. Sawyer, in partnership as manufacturers of cheap hand machines, selling out his interest to his partner some three years later.

During this time the White Sewing Machine Company was being founded. It will be remembered that the White Manufacturing Company sold their plant to the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The proprietors, however, determined

to make sewing machines on their own account. They fitted their factory at Cleveland, Ohio, with special new machinery for building a sewing machine on a new principle, and in the middle of 1876 made their bow to the public under their present title—the White Sewing Machine Company. The White machine at once "caught on." Its high arm, light running, and noiseless properties highly pleased the public. By the year 1880 such progress had been made that its owners determined to introduce it into Europe. They therefore engaged Mr. George Sawyer, who had been known to them for years in connection with the Wilson Company, to open an office in London. Accordingly, at 19, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., in 1880, that gentleman, assisted by Mr. John Reed, first unfurled the banner of the White Company. For six years they worked together, at the end of which time Mr. Reed died in Paris when on a business trip.

The present offices and warehouse of the White Company at 48, Holborn Viaduct, rank among the largest and most handsome in the trade. Their business in Europe has grown by leaps and bounds. We do not know of a company which has shown equal enterprise in sending out trade circulars and travellers. It must have well paid them, as there is scarce a town in the continent of Europe

and the north of Africa where the White machine is not known. In England alone the company have upwards of 400 agents, and their foreign correspondence is most extensive.

To build up such a business as this demands powers of a high order, and to keep it going satisfactorily is also a task of no small magnitude. Mr. George Sawyer having succeeded in so doing is entitled to rank among the most successful men in the sewing machine trade, and not the least pleasing feature is that he is highly respected by his competitors. Now in the prime of life and of robust constitution, he has probably many more years before him, and we sincerely hope that they may be equally as prosperous as those he has already spent in our midst.

The Automatic Safety Lock Brake Company (LIMITED).

AS we went to press last month a company was being floated under the above name. We understand that it has gone to allotment, and therefore reproduce the prospectus, which was as follows:—

The £1 founders' shares of the Automatic Photograph Company, Limited, have been quoted at £65, or 6,400 per cent. premium.

A reliable home investment and a philanthropic enterprise.

Revolution in an important industry.

Accidents to babies' and invalid carriages, perambulators, Bath chairs, &c., rendered impossible.

Anticipated monopoly of a trade exceeding one million pounds sterling per annum.

THE AUTOMATIC SAFETY LOCK BRAKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.)

Capital £30,000, in 27,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 600 founders' shares of £5.

Which will not rank for dividend in any year until a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum shall have been paid on the ordinary shares, after which the same will be entitled to one-half of the surplus profits.

Every allottee of 50 ordinary shares and upwards will be entitled to subscribe at par for one founders' share for each 50 shares allotted to him.

Ordinary shares payable 2s. 6d. on application, 10s. on allotment, 7s. 6d. three months after allotment; or the whole may be paid up on allotment, entitling the holders to participate in dividends on the amount so paid up from the date of payment.

Founders' shares payable in full on application.

Directors.—Horace A. Bennett, Esq., Downs View, Epsom, Surrey; *William H. Graham, Esq., 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; Alfred Veitch, Esq., the Laurels, Anerley, S.E.; *G. Rodney McDonald, Esq., 15, Hanover Street, Peckham, S.E.

* Will join the Board after allotment.



MR. GEORGE SAWYER.

Managing Director.—Percy F. Bennett, Esq., 8, Penge Road, South Norwood, S.E.

Bankers.—London and County Banking Company, Limited, 134, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and Branches.

Solicitor.—John Westcott, Esq., 140, Strand, W.C.

Secretary (*pro tem.*).—Francis C. Dean, Esq. Offices : 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire and work the letters patent granted to George Rodney McDonald and William Higford Graham for Great Britain and Ireland, and the Isle of Man, for a wheel locking device applicable to perambulators and other wheeled vehicles. For many years every one interested in the manufacture and sale of perambulators, children's and invalids' carriages, Bath chairs, and kindred articles, has been unsuccessfully endeavouring to discover a practicable automatic safety brake to avoid accidents.

The wheel locking device, the subject of the foregoing letters patent, has been perfected by the inventors after nearly five years' experiments, and at great expense, and fulfils all the requirements of such an automatic safety brake as before mentioned.

A slight manual pressure on the handle by which the carriage is propelled lifts the brake containing the locking device off the wheels, allowing them to revolve freely, but when the handle is released the brakes descend on the wheels, which then become automatically locked, with the result that the carriage can neither move nor be moved backwards or forwards until the handle is again grasped in the act of wheeling. All risk of accident from the involuntary movement of the vehicle is thus avoided, as even if going down a steep incline its progress is at once arrested.

Accidents to perambulators and children's carriages are now of frequent occurrence, not uncommonly resulting in death or serious injury to the occupants. It is stated that over one thousand such accidents are reported annually in the public press.

The great importance of this invention and the wide field for its application will be apparent when it is considered that the trade in the children's carriages alone has been computed to exceed in value one million pounds sterling per annum.

The cost of manufacturing the automatic lock brake before-mentioned in large quantities has been estimated at 3s. each only, and as this makes an addition to the cost of the vehicle little more than nominal, there is no doubt the brake will ultimately be applied to all perambulators, &c., manufactured.

It is intended that the company shall carry on the manufacture and sale of perambulators and similar vehicles constructed on this principle in all its branches, and it is fully expected that as soon as it has acquired suitable trade premises and working plant, it will be able to turn out at least 1,000 perambulators, or similar wheeled vehicles per week, for which a ready sale is anticipated. The average price (wholesale) of vehicles fitted on this principle will be about 30s. each, and assuming that the above trade is done, this would realise £78,000 per annum, the net profit on which is estimated at 25 per cent., or £19,500 per annum, being over 60 per cent on the capital of the company.

It is intended also to open retail depôts in prominent positions, in which case the bulk of the vehicles will be sold for cash at a greatly-increased profit.

The directors will take into consideration the expediency of granting licences to other manufacturers on royalty.

The directors have secured the services of George Rodney McDonald, one of the patentees, as managing director, for seven years, at a salary of £500 per annum, to be increased to £1,000 per annum in any year in which a dividend of at least 20 per cent. on the company's paid up capital shall have been earned.

The price to be paid to the vendors has been fixed at £12,000, of which they will take £7,000 in cash, and the balance either in cash, or by the allotment to them, at the directors' option, of 100 founders' shares and 4,500 ordinary shares of the company fully paid up.

The only agreement is one between the vendors of the one part, and William Robert Lennox, as trustee of the company, of the other part.

No promotion charges have been or will be paid.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the company, or at the offices of the bankers or solicitor. Forms should be filled up and sent,

with the deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, to the company's bankers, or to the secretary, at the registered offices of the company.

In case of an application for 50 ordinary shares and upwards, and of the applicant desiring to subscribe for any founders' share or shares, he is also to send with his application £5 for each founders' share as applied for.

Application for shares may be made by letter, addressed to the secretary, at the company's offices. Every application made shall be deemed to be unconditional, and to imply an agreement by the applicant to accept the shares applied for or any less number that may be allotted to him, and to pay the balance payable on such shares as provided by this prospectus, and to authorise the company to register him as the holder of such shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. If the whole amount applied for be not

allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment and any balance returned to the applicant.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association and of above-mentioned agreement can be inspected at the offices of the company.

FRENCH POLISH.—Give the wood a coat of shellac varnish. When dried hard, sand-paper and clean off. Take some shellac, dissolved in alcohol in one vessel, and linseed oil in another, and roll a little cotton in a piece of chamois, into the shape of a ball. Put a coat of shellac on a small portion of the work, and immediately before it is dry dip your chamois ball into the oil, and rub over the portion just coated, keeping a steady and strong rubbing motion, and moistening with the oil. Repeat this until you have a smooth and highly-polished surface, when you proceed over another part of the work, always lapping it with what is already done, and proceed right along with the work, from one end to the other. Pieces that are not too large should be done all at once. This is the polish used on fine furniture and musical instruments, such as banjo handles, violins, guitars, &c.

Notes on the Law Relating to the Sale of Goods.

WHO MAY BUY AND SELL.

A SALE of goods means, in law, a transfer of the absolute or general property in the goods for a price in money. To make a valid sale there must be— (1) Parties competent to buy and sell. (2) Their mutual assent to the sale. (3) Goods to be sold. (4) A price in money either paid or promised according as the sale is for cash or upon credit.

The proper person to sell goods is the owner. But he may, of course, act through his agent, and a factor or consignee is in law deemed as the owner for the purpose of sale, if he be entrusted with the bill of lading, or warrant, or order for the delivery of the goods. All persons who are of full age can make contracts, &c., for the sale of goods, but infants and married women are still under some disability.

As to infants, the legal effect of the Infants' Relief Act, 1874, seems to be that when the infant is the purchaser, then, unless the goods sold are legally speaking "necessaries," the contract is void; but if the infant is the seller, the contract is only voidable, and he can either enforce or abandon it at his option. But although an infant seller could sue for the price of goods sold, he would not be liable to an action by the purchaser for any breach of his contract of sale.

Married women were by the common law quite incapable of entering into any contract, and so they could not become parties to a sale of goods. But this has now been altered by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, under which any married women may contract and carry on business, and buy and sell in the same way as if she were single.

THE CONTRACT OF SALE.

The first principle of a contract is the mutual assent of the parties. This need not be expressed in writing, but it may be verbal, by a nod, or by silence, or by any act from which it can be presumed. It must, however, be mutual; that is, it must be such an assent as is intended to bind

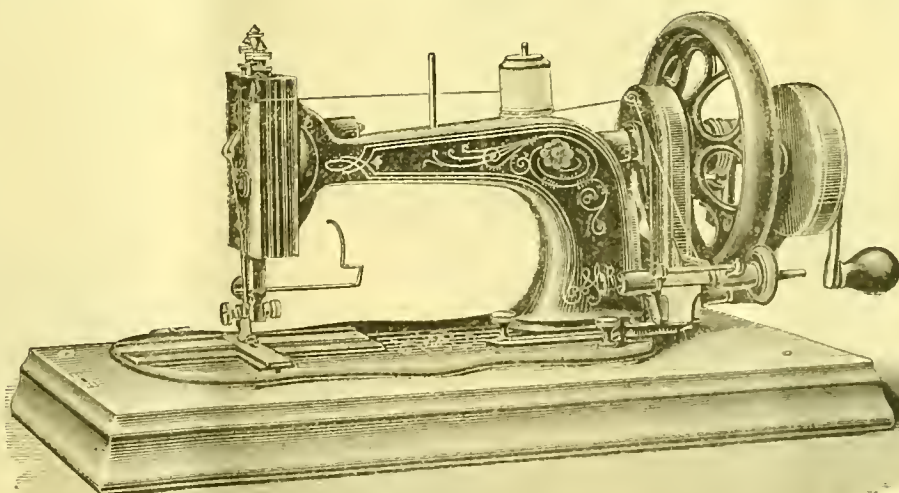
both parties, for if one is meant to be bound and the other is not, there is no valid assent. So also the assent must be unconditional. Contracts are often made by correspondence, as to which the general rule is that the moment one man has made an offer, and the other has done something binding himself to that offer, then the contract is complete and neither party can escape from it. In such cases it is held that the party making the offer cannot retract after the acceptance by his correspondent has been duly posted, although it may not have reached him, or even although it may never reach him; while the retraction, to be effectual, must actually reach the correspondent before he has posted his acceptance; nor can the party accepting retract his acceptance after posting his letter, although prior to his correspondent's receipt of it, nor, indeed, if it never be received.

In order to make a complete contract, the goods to be sold should be ascertained, and the price to be paid agreed upon or understood by implication. If the goods are not in existence at the time, there is no actual sale, but only an agreement to sell, which is a different thing; being, in fact, an executory contract, which can only be enforced by action for damages, and which does not pass the property in the goods so as to give the seller a claim for their price. As to price, if that has been agreed upon between the parties, then no difficulty can arise. But if there was no agreement, then, in the sale of the goods, the law implies a promise by the purchaser to pay their fair and reasonable value. This reasonable price is to be determined by a jury upon all the facts of the case, and it will not necessarily be the current price of the commodity in question at the time the contract was made.

Where the parties have mutually assented to a contract, and the goods and price have been ascertained, there may either be a sale or an executory agreement for a sale. In the former the property in the goods will pass by force of the contract to the buyer, although he may not be entitled to their possession until he pays the price. In the latter the agreement will be complete when it is carried out to an actual sale; but in the event of a breach before this happens, there can only be an action for damages, as the property in, or legal right to, goods has not passed.

THE SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE LEADS THE MARKET.

IMPROVED SINGER SYSTEM.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



The Wonderful "ELECTRA"
SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

DEALERS SAY IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO SELL THE "ELECTRA."

APPLY TO—

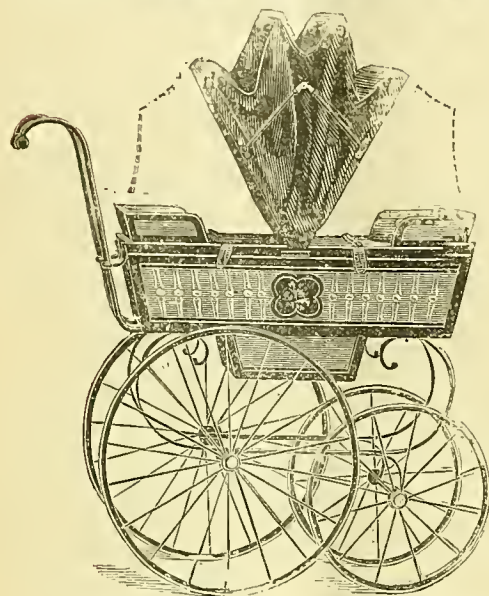
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.

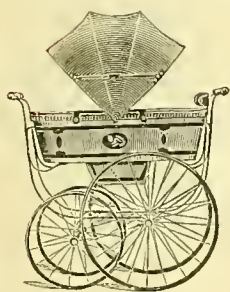
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MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "HIRE TRADE."

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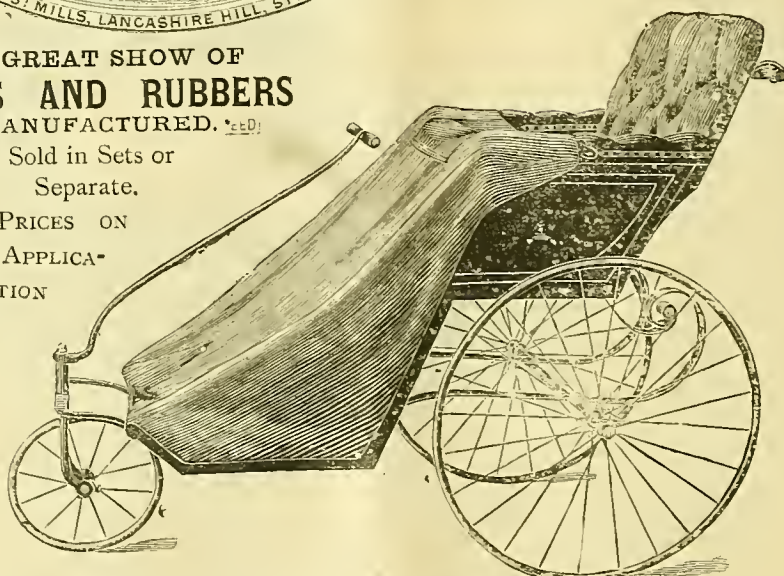
THE GREAT SHOW
OF
NEW DESIGNS
IN
MAIL CARTS,
Strongest and Most
Fashionable
IN THE MARKET.



THE GREAT SHOW OF
WHEELS AND RUBBERS
MANUFACTURED. * & D

Sold in Sets or
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Chief Office and Wholesale Warehouse
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HERMANN LOOG,

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SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for

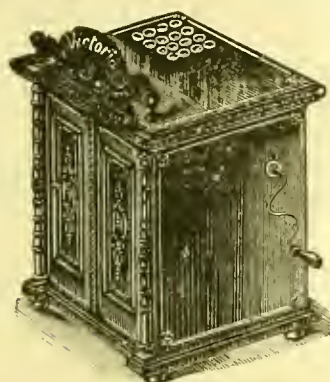
SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES,
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR
QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

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"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. *Free on Application.*

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LATEST NOVELTY.
PATENT FOOT REST



$\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 13 in.
WILL PLAY ANY TUNE.

Also Sole Wholesale Agent for

THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A **Fancy Cabinet** tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.

Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.

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BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier Mache,

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**BABY
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The best of Materials used,
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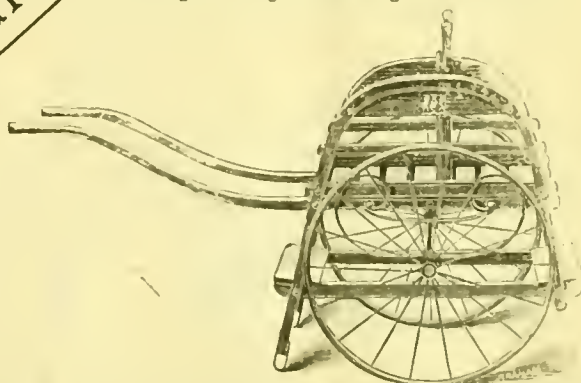


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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
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Over
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Years repu-
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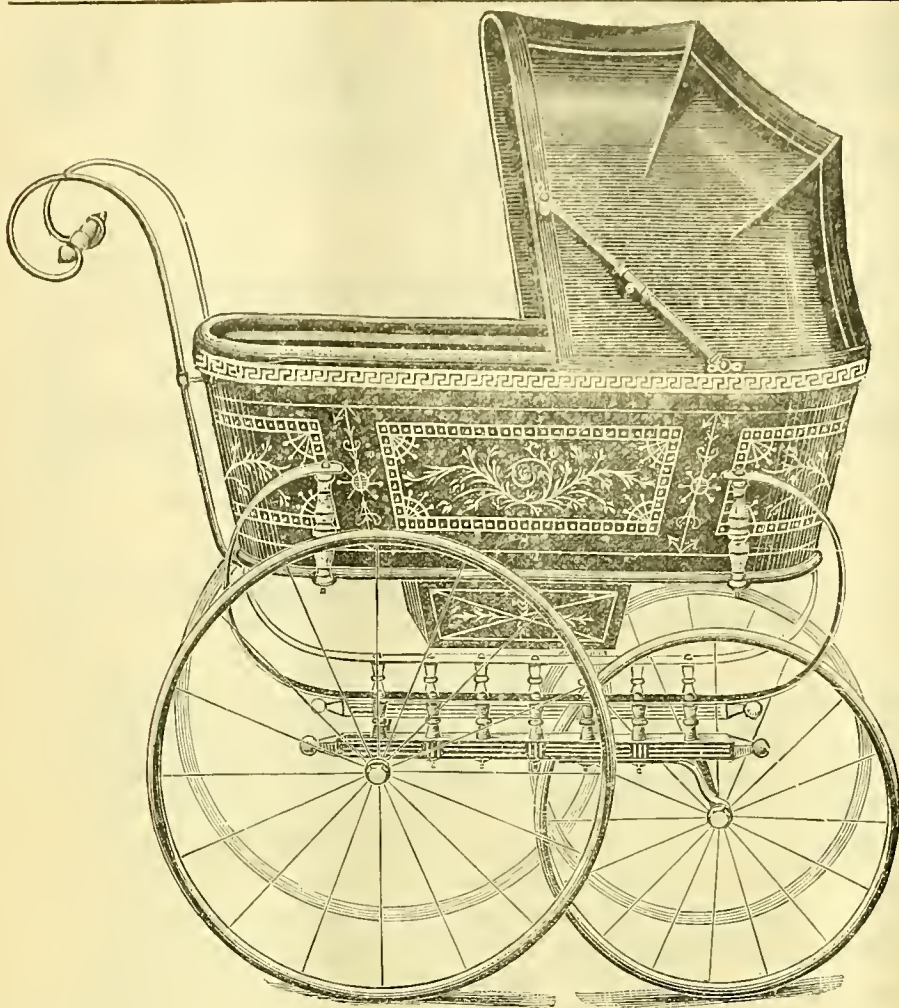
CHILDREN'S CARS.

We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.



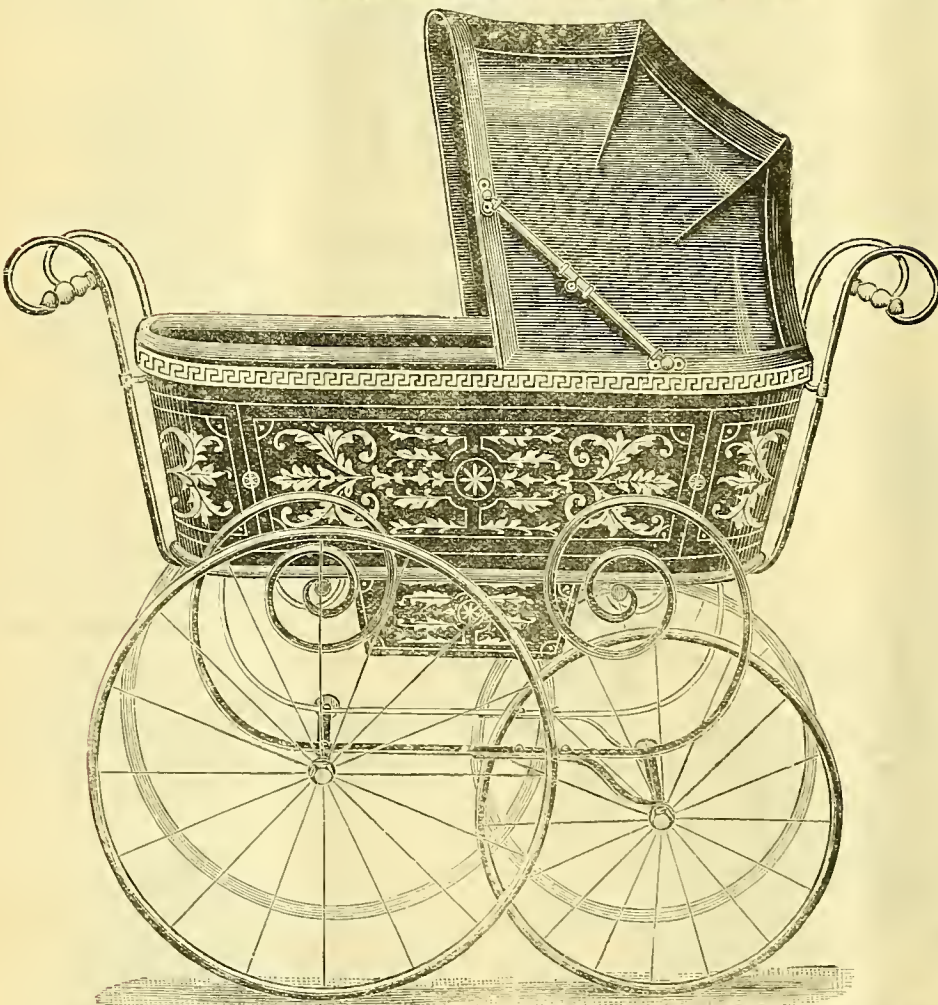
The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1889 we turned out a much larger number of Perambulators than ever before.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue for Present Season sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.



*These Beautiful
Designs of
Goldendine are
a Most
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Success.*

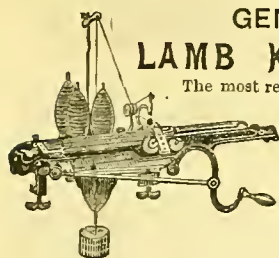
*Never Before
were Carriages
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such Delight by
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All other classes of Carriages (however good they may be) sink into complete insignificance when placed by the side of the Patent Golden-dine.

Come and see them for yourselves. It will pay you to do so ; or write for illustrated list to the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

LEON L'HOLLIER,
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GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

(Continued from our July Number.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

NOTES

IN analysing the clauses and wording of this Act let us, in the first place, consider the heading of the Act itself, as it throws no little light on its object and on its construction.

From a negative point of view it is not a married woman's emancipation Act; it is not an Act to enable women to make contracts as if they were men, but it is a married women's PROPERTY Act. In some respects women are placed in the same position as a man, viz., by section 1, sub-section 1, she may acquire, hold, and dispose by will or otherwise any property as though she were unmarried, and, of course, an unmarried woman has the same powers as a man. This sub-section 1 therefore deals with her powers to possess, hold, and dispose of property. It stops there.

Section 1, sub-section 2, deals with her powers to contract, and this, of course, is quite a different subject from section 1, sub-section 1. We must give sub-section 2 verbatim before proceeding to discuss its meaning.

Section 1, sub-section 2. "A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable in respect of and to the extent of her separate property on any contract, and of suing and being sued, either in contract or in tort or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*, and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant, or be made a party to any action or other legal proceeding brought by or taken against her, and any damages or costs recovered by her in any such action or proceeding shall be her separate property, and any damages or costs recovered against her in any such action or proceeding shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise."

It will be observed that the first sentence of this sub-section enables a married woman to contract "to the extent of her separate property." Bearing in mind that prior to this Act a married woman had no general power of contracting, we look to this section to see if it invests her with a general or unlimited power to make contracts. On reading over the above section it is impossible to conclude that any such general power has been bestowed on her. On the contrary, we find that this section expressly limits her power to make contracts "to the extent of her separate property." Additional light is also thrown on the meaning of this section, when we recall to mind what we have previously said, that the very title of the Act of 1882 shows it not to be an emancipation Act, but an Act relating to married women's *property*.

But, it may be asked, if a married woman has no separate property, can she contract? No, she cannot, because prior to this Act she could not do so, and this Act does not alter her position in cases where married women have no property. This sub-section presupposes the existence of separate property. Her power to contract is limited by the extent of her separate property, and that being so, if she has no property, she cannot contract. This point is made still clearer when we look at the words of this sub-section, viz., she is declared able to

render "herself liable in respect of, and to the extent of, her separate property." We must not be misled by the words "herself liable." We have shown that a married woman could not generally contract so as to render herself liable, but gradually she had power to bind her separate property by her contracts. The position of a married woman liable under a contract, and that of a man liable under a contract, differed in this respect. A man became personally responsible for the fulfilment of a contract, irrespective of the question as to whether he had property or not. Consequently his property generally became liable for his debts. He as a person was responsible, and any property belonging to him might be seized under an execution. But a married woman, as she lost her independent existence by marriage, of course lost, at the same time, her power to make herself personally responsible for her engagements, and this difference still continues. But equity allowed her not to render herself personally responsible on contracts, but gave her power to render herself liable in respect of, and to the extent of, her separate estate. Such being the state of the law at the passing of the Act of 1882, the question arises, did this sub-section alter her powers? Does it give her power to render herself personally responsible to fulfil the obligations of a contract just the same as if she were a man?

This sub-section does not give any such general power; it simply states that she may render herself liable, not in respect of personal responsibility but in respect and to the extent of her separate property. And the very fact that her contractual capacity depends entirely for its existence on the fact that the married woman has property *at the time she enters into the contract* also tends to prove that her property is intended to be rendered liable for her engagements and not her person. A little reflection will also confirm this meaning which we attach to this sub-section, because, if a married woman is to be made able to contract, she must also be made liable for the obligations of her contract. Otherwise we shall have to face the startling proposition that a married woman may make a binding contract and enforce it against the other parties without the other parties being able to enforce their rights against her, pursuant to the obligations of her part of the contract. Clearly, therefore, if a married woman was to be invested with the power of making a binding contract she must be bound in some form or another; was she to be bound in respect of her person like a man, and be held personally responsible irrespective of, the fact as to whether or not she had separate property, or was only her property to become liable for her engagement and not her person? As we have said, this Act of 1882 in this respect has adopted the old practice in equity, and has confirmed the doctrine of that Court that her separate property is to be held liable for her debts. In other words, that she is now "capable of entering into and rendering herself liable *in respect of and to the extent of her separate property*"

The same sub-section also enables a married woman to sue in her own name only, either in respect of obligations arising under contracts with, say, for instance, hire dealers, or in respect of wrongs that she may have suffered independently of contract or partially arising out of contracts—as, for instance, if a hire dealer wrongfully seize a piano let out to a married woman under circumstances that do not justify the seizure. Formerly a husband had to be joined and the action brought in both names. Likewise in suing a married woman for breach of her contract, or for a wrong independent of contracts, it is no longer necessary to make the husband a party to the action, but we shall have more to say on that point on a subsequent occasion.

(To be continued.)

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Jottings.

According to a recent Government publication, there is a law in Sweden making it compulsory for a foreign commercial traveller to take out a license costing £5 4s. Should he not comply he is arrested, taken to the nearest police-court, fined the full amount of the license, and ordered to at once take out a license at the full rate. In Norway no such arbitrary law is in force.

We are also told in this publication that in Denmark it is forbidden to sell to a consumer, and business can only be done with a middleman after taking out a license at the cost of £8 6s.

Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited, send us particulars of their "Work" Exhibition, which will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, W., from December 29th, 1890, to January 10th, 1891. Workmen, apprentices, and amateurs are eligible to compete, and the prizes comprise medals and awards of money and books. There is a department devoted to work in domestic appliances, including those for cooking, washing, and sewing.

Messrs. J. Chadwick & Bros., the well-known machine cotton manufacturers, have removed their London office from 10, Bow Lane, to larger and more convenient premises at 6, Cripplegate Buildings, E.C.

The superintendent of Messrs. Bradbury's dépôt at Woolwich, Mr. C. O'Donoghue, evidently believes in bold advertisement. During a recent visit we paid to that famous arsenal town we found Bradbury's capital parody of "Old King Cole," neatly framed, exhibited on many of the local tradesmen's premises, where they serve a two-fold purpose—adorn a shop wall and advertise the Bradbury machine. This dépôt has a healthy appearance about it, and, although somewhat out of the business quarter, succeeds, we believe, in securing a fair share of the local orders for machines and bassinettes.

Messrs. Allen & Co., who for many years carried on a sewing machine business in Hackney Road, E., have opened a repairing shop in Wells Street, Hackney, E.

The Eclipse Machine Company, of Oldham, late Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, have opened large and commodious premises at 5, Rushton Street, Bolton, near the Market, with a good stock of their well-known sewing and knitting machines. A short time ago this well-known firm opened suitable premises at 3, North Street, Goole, and we hear that further extensions are contemplated in the immediate future.

The Eclipse Machine Company, late Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough, manufacturers of the "Eclipse" sewing and knitting machines, Oldham, are adding a large building to their already extensive premises, and we hear that they are commencing the manufacture of high-class "Safety" bicycles, in addition to sewing, knitting, tobacco-spinning, and tobacco-cutting machines. As

their plant is very complete and unsurpassed by any in the trade, good, reliable bicycles will doubtless be produced.

Mr. J. W. Ash, the well-known Portsmouth sewing machine dealer, has been elected to the local Board of Guardians.

A further dividend of 10d. in the pound, the final one, will shortly be paid in the estate of E. J. Munday, late of Ealing. This will make a total of 3s. 10d. in the pound.

During the past month the following changes have taken place in the addresses of the undermentioned Singer branch offices:—Ulverston, to 3, Market Place; Workshop, to 5, Bridge Street; Middlesbrough, to Newport Road; Mold, to King Street.

The Singer Company have opened two new branches at 119, Askew Road, and 40, Jackson Street, Gateshead, and another at Cheapside, Old Shildon.

The Singer Company's office at Peckham has been re-numbered, the address being now 152, High Street, instead of 140, as formerly.

Mr. Cole, of the Bailey Wringing Machine Company, has just left London on a tour through Germany and Holland, where they do a large and increasing trade in their famous rubber wringers.

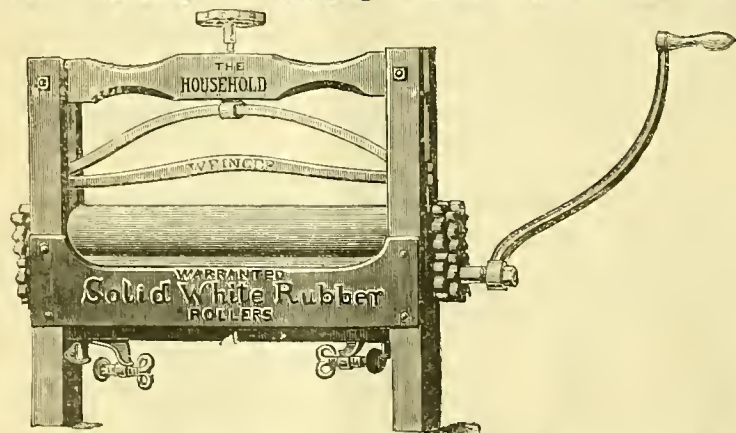
Mr. G. A. Milne, of the Williams Manufacturing Company, Montreal, has returned to Canada after having arranged with Mr. C. Lohmann, of 22, Jewin Street, E.C., to represent his company in this country.

Mr. Herman Loog, the sole agent for Seidel & Naumann's machines, has removed from 34, Newgate Street to 85, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. The latter premises, now being altered to suit the tenant's requirements, are exceptionally well adapted for the trade of an importer. They consist of four floors and a basement, all with well-lighted and capacious rooms. The ground floor, with shop frontage in a line with Finsbury Pavement, will make a capital show-room, and at the rear are the counting-house and principals' room. The building runs right through to Moorfields, and it has therefore been decided to receive and despatch goods from the back entrance.

With reference to our paragraph of last month as to Messrs. Cox & Co., of Alcester, we learn from a customer that they find this firm's needles as satisfactory in quality as they are cheap in price.

Messrs. E. Smith & Son, patentees and manufacturers of "The New Mail Cart," have removed to larger premises at 19, Alcester Street, Birmingham. Next month we hope to describe their *specialité*, which bids fair to enjoy a long run of patronage.

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Salary or Commission.

BY A VETERAN.—IN THE U.S. *Sewing Machine Advance*.
THERE has always been, since ever sewing machines were put on the market, more or less difference of opinion as to the best plan of paying those who make a business of selling them, in the employ of companies and dealers. It is a business so unlike any other in which *employees* are paid wages that it requires some special arrangement between employer and *employee* by which each may receive his just dues, and many plans have been tried in the effort to find one under which both may feel safe and which will give entire satisfaction. Thus far, however, no plan has been discovered which has proved sufficiently satisfactory for general adoption, and dealers and managers are yet pursuing different plans in hiring their men, as their judgment and inclinations dictate, or, in the cases of company managers, as their superiors instruct. I will discuss the subject from the canvasser's standpoint, and suggest such plans as will, in my opinion, be to his benefit.

For the canvasser who is just entering the business, salary is the best plan to work on, for the reason it is an experiment with him, and the employers, who are continually on the lookout for new material for canvassers, should bear the brunt of the experiments. Very few young men, or old ones, either, for that matter who enter the canvassing business have money enough to pay their board and expenses for any great length of time. If they have been in other employment previously it was most probably on weekly wages just sufficient to keep them. If they should go to work on the straight commission plan they could hardly hope to realise anything on matured commissions short of two months; and the half of the first payments would scarcely keep them in spending money. Therefore it becomes a necessity almost for the management to bear the expense of experimenting with beginners.

If the business is properly managed the new man's work will be so arranged that the manager can tell in a very short time what he is worth, either as a canvasser or salesman, or both, and his salary can be readily proportioned to his worth. The new man's intention should be to put in all his time at a business of which he knows nothing, and has everything to learn, but whether his work will pay or not will depend greatly on the management under which he works. It is a common practice to employ green canvassers on straight commission, load them up with circulars and cards, and send them out to work in a hit or miss fashion without watching them. I do not mean watching them with the suspicion that they are dishonest, but watching and helping them. If the beginners were given a little attention and assistance their work would prove far more remunerative, both to the employers and the men, and many who fall out of the ranks before fairly testing the business would remain to become good workers. When men are hired on straight salary, or any salary at all, the manager is more apt to give them proper attention because he has a live interest in them which he does not feel in the man who is no expense to the office, because working on straight commission.

In offices which employ teachers and lease closers a great deal

depends on them to make the beginner's work a success. This would not be the case were he able to do his own teaching and closing, and he could do better with his customers by dealing with them himself than he can where he has to call two or three strangers to his assistance. As a consequence he would make more sales, and his pay would be better, and doubtless, like almost all good salesmen, he would prefer to work on commission after he knows what he can do.

After the beginner has been in the business long enough to ascertain through faithful effort his ability as a canvasser or salesman, he can then judge by the amount of commission offered, as compared with the salary he receives, whether it will pay him better to work on salary or commission. If he decides to work on commission, he will assume a greater responsibility on each sale than were he to continue on salary, for, though the commission plan gives him more money on each sale, he must wait longer for it. For instance, the man who is getting 15 dols. a week straight salary is expected to turn in two good sales each week, which, were he on commission, would pay him at least 20 dols. The excess is supposed to cover losses on forfeitures and interest on the money while the commissions are maturing.

The company or dealer who employs men expects to make money by keeping them in employment sufficient to pay some profit on the capital invested in the business. If the service rendered by those whom he has employed is an expense for which he receives no adequate returns, then they may expect to stay but a brief period in his employ. It is to the interest, then, of every canvasser, no matter upon what plan he may be working, to do his best at all times. If he thinks he is not getting enough for the work he is doing, he should ask his employer for what he thinks is right, and in this notion of right he should be guided by what other canvassers are receiving who are doing the same amount of business he is doing.

The commission man has one advantage over the salaried man, and that is, that if he gets sick, or is off duty for any cause, there is money coming to him each week from his contingent account, and this will be enough to supply his ordinary necessities unless the account is a very poor one. Then, he is more independent when on commission, and the fact that he is working for himself, in one sense, should be an incentive for him to do the best he could for himself.

Sometimes the man on salary thinks that as long as the employer allows him to draw his salary, and makes no remarks about the inadequate business he is doing, all well and good. He will keep on just as long as the "snap" lasts, which will not be long, however, and then he will be put on straight commission or discharged. Whoever does this is losing time and money, for it is better to honestly earn what you get than to be always in fear of being discharged. Each office has a standard that each canvasser should try to work up to, and that standard is indicated by what the best canvasser in the office is capable of doing. If he can make an average of twenty sales a month, each of the others should try to come as near this as possible. The amount of commission realised would be much more than any employer would be willing to pay as salary.

There is another plan of working, known as the premium plan, by which the canvasser receives a sum of money for making the sale, with

THE NEW VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

EXCELS
ALL OTHERS.

THE
MOST
CAPABLE.

LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

THIS Sewing Machine contains an arrangement which involves a new departure from the ordinary style of working. The Machine is fed from the top, and has a smooth plate for the work to travel on. The needle descends into the material, pinning the several plies together, and the feed carries the needle and material along with it. When the needle is withdrawn the pressure foot is put down and the work held fast. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams. It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL MATERIALS**, from **MUSLIN** to **LEATHER**, without change of stitch or tension; as no matter what may be the difference in thickness, the stitch **MUST BE REGULAR**. Having the **FEWEST PARTS** of any Machine made, it is the **ACME OF SIMPLICITY**, and the heretofore difficult operations of **HEMMING, QUILTING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, FRILLING, &c.**, can

be learnt by any lady as easily as plain sewing, and in the same time.

NOTE.—All the above operations are done without tacking. The Machine has no **COGS, SPRINGS, or TEETH** to cause friction or get out of order.

READ ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

MARKET PLACE and HIGH STREET, TODDINGTON, BEDS.

MAY 14th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—We have had your Machines in use in our workrooms for several years, and, after trying other makers, we find that for easy running and perfect work yours is the best in the market.

Yours faithfully,

PITTS & NEALE,
Drapers, Clothiers, &c.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.

We shall be happy to show the Machine to anyone who will favour us with a visit.

SAMPLES OF WORK, PRICE LISTS, AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

an additional per cent. on the cash received for the machine. Say that the canvasser receives five dollars premium when the sale is turned in, together with half of the first payment, unless such half exceeds the balance due him on the sale. By this arrangement the canvasser gets more cash down on the sale than if he were on straight commission and he doesn't lose as much if the sale is forfeited. It is an inducement to the canvasser to endeavour to get as large a first payment as possible, so that he may get his entire commission out of the first payment, which, with the premium, is usually equal to a pretty good week's salary of an ordinary mechanic.

Take what plan you will and sewing machine canvassers of ability and industry, especially the latter, are paid better than any other class of working men. But those who go into the business thinking that they have found a way of getting money without working for it, will find that like any other business it must be energetically pushed to make it pay.

Customers I Have Served.

THE FUSSY CUSTOMER.

THERE are people to whom what we know by the term fussiness is a second nature. It probably was not always so. In the ages when our far-away ancestors lived in forests, and waged perpetual war with the more powerful though scarcely more savage beasts, and the little known and all unchecked forces of nature, there was little opportunity to be fussy. Yet the germ of the thing was visible, and, doubtless, a couple of hundred years ago in this fair island continent there were wives and mothers who made some considerable amount of fuss at the manner in which paterfamilias littered the gunyah with chips from half-scraped nullah nullahs, and ruined the family opossum rugs by his careless way of throwing them over his shoulder. Still, fuss in its full development is only found in fully civilised communities, and is most fully developed in the more thoroughly civilised sex.

Why women are naturally more fussy than men is one of those sexual mysteries which are past finding out. Of course, there are some men more fussy than some women, just as there are men who, in other ways, outdo some

women in other specially feminine matters. But, with the "generality of mankind in general," it is the woman who fusses, and the man who is worried thereby. Let us be just, and say at once that much of this is due to the inherent craving for the neat and orderly which women possess. A man sees the main principle, and goes for it, regardless of consequences and of the details of the necessary process; a woman deems each step, each link of the chain, as of essential importance, and lavishes as much care over what are probably non-essentials as over any others.

This at once brings us within touch of one definition of fussiness—an extra amount of care about little things not in themselves essentials. And from this that common form which consists of worrying and agitating over trifles, and—in the more selfish natures—shunting all the consequences on to another.

To the really fussy person, an assistant in a retail establishment is fair game. In the first place, he or she is there to please, and must, to a certain extent, bow to the will of the interviewer. The author of *Looking Backward* provides for the prevention of all this by having establishments with samples displayed in profusion, but without salesmen—simply clerks, who note the material chosen, and the quantity required. But then he presupposes perfect men and women, and we have no hesitation in saying that when either is produced for the first time, fuss will be left out of his or her composition.

The customer who does not really want to buy anything is almost always fussy, but this is exhibiting the evil in its negative form. It is indulged in to fill up time, and to avoid purchasing anything. This or that fault is found, and this or that objection raised, not because they are supposed to exist, but in order that the gratification of the "shopping" instinct may be indulged in without being properly paid for. There are few things more contemptible than a person deliberately taking up a large portion of another's time, when it is most valuable, under false pretences, and for personal gratification. And yet

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees &

Invalid Furniture,

Manufacturers.

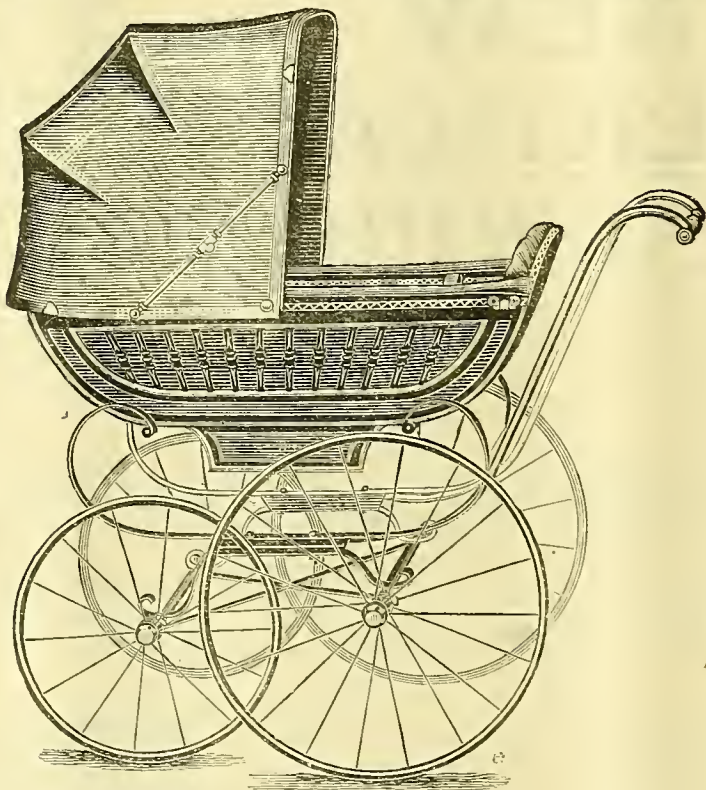
Combination

Perambulators.

Mail Carts.

HOME.

EXPORT.



Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

probably not a day passes in which it is not done in every large retail place of business. The evil is as old as business itself, at all events retail business as it is carried out at present, but it is one of those things which are not increasingly honourable by reason of age, and the woman who shops for amusement, and buys nothing, will, in the future, be improved out of existence. She, however, constitutes a class, and is not the fussy customer pure and simple.

A fussy customer may be a good customer, viewed in the light of the amount bought, or promptitude of payment, or other things which enter into the composition of the desirable visitor to the public side of the counter. In this case it may be urged that the fussiness is paid for, but a little consideration will show that this is not the case. A customer pays a sum of money for certain articles required, plus the benefit of the skill and judgment of the seller exercised on his behalf when asked for, and plus also a proper amount of attention and courtesy. But by so much as he exacts unnecessary work from the seller, by so much does he defraud the person from whom he buys. A fussy patient may have a medical man dancing attendance on more or less imaginary ailments for years, but the doctor is paid for his attendance, and not for the good he may do. A lawyer will welcome a fussy client, because he can make every call on his time or patience the subject of a six-and-eightpenny entry in his account book. But a fussy customer at the counter pays only as much as another who buys the same quantity of goods, and does so without any unnecessary waste of time, or any unreasonable taxing of a person's patience.

With regard to the proper method of dealing with a fussy person it may at once be said that there is no golden rule, or at all events none that can be laid down with any degree of hope that it will have any curative effects. You have only to "suffer and be strong." To resent the conduct in any way is to appear to dictate to the customer—to become buyer as well as seller—and is almost certain

to lead to the belief that the motive has another end in view. To appear unwilling to humour whims and fancies will surely convey the impression that you are either short of varieties or have a special reason for wishing to sell the particular article then under inspection. And if the latter be once suspected the sale is as good as lost. There is nothing for it but to humour the fussy customer in all ways—to fool her to the top of her bent.

A good story is told of how a wife once humoured a fussy husband in this way. She had often tried to give him a luncheon to his satisfaction, and determined on a final effort. She knew he was fond of fowl, and on his seating himself at the table he had placed in front of him a plump boiled chicken. "Boiled, of course!" said he, "how often have I said a chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled? Upon my—" but instant the dish disappeared and a roast chicken took its place. "Roast chicken I can *not* eat," he said, "chickens should be broiled, and broiled only—" and, presto, a broiled chicken appeared—"and require mushrooms with them too—" the mushrooms appeared. "Good heavens, madam, what extravagance! How can you spend money in this way!" "They were a present, dear," was the soft answer, which did not turn away anything except the husband, who at once bounced out of his chair with "and how dare you receive presents without my knowledge or consent?"

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Important Rise in Prices of Sewing Machines.

We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Ruh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

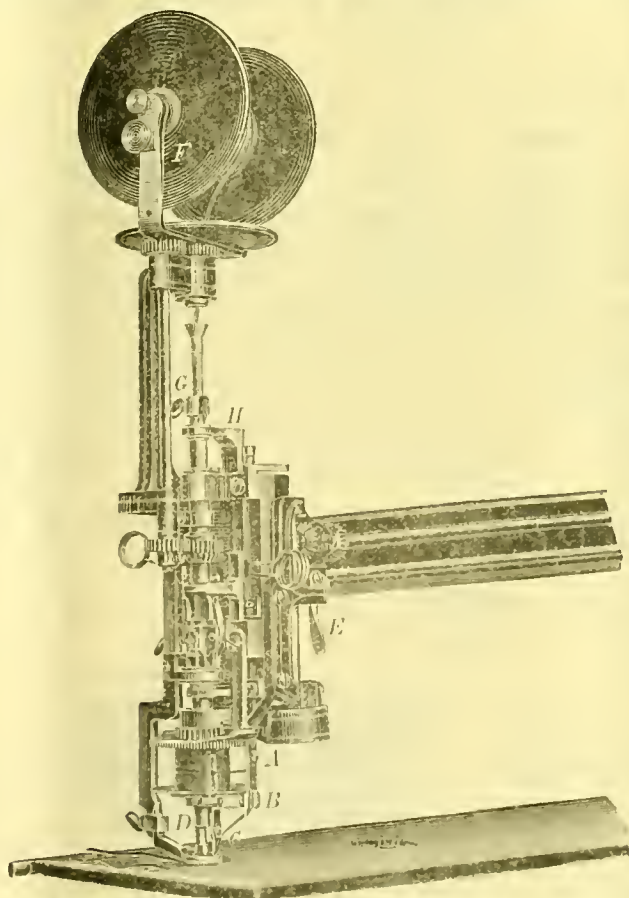
AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.



Made in
Six Styles
according
to
requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.
Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

Of course, this was not a case of fussiness exactly, but the humouring was complete enough. You may fail to please a customer by humouring her (I have to use masculine and feminine pronouns alternately to show I am not bigoted), but the chances are you will succeed in the end. Probably the husband referred to was more than half placated by the efforts made to please his taste, though he would not give in sufficiently to admit it. And a customer may not admit that she is pleased, or relax any of her *exigeant* manner, and yet be grateful for the concessions made to it, and more than a little ashamed of having displayed so much of it, and this is precisely the state of mind it is desirable to bring about. If a woman of true womanly instincts can be made to feel that she has, by ever so little, done you a wrong, she is at once possessed by a desire to make amends. And a customer who leaves with a feeling that he or she (particularly she) has given you an undue amount of trouble, and that you have put up with whims and fancies with exemplary patience, is one who will be disposed to repeat the visit, and possibly to make some sort of amends, either by increased purchases or a little forbearance in the future.

Glancing back over this sketch, it certainly seems to me that I have dwelt more on the ethics of fussiness and the method of meeting it than on the peculiarities of the fussy customer *per se*. But, then, who requires any description of the fussy one? Do we not see her (or him) every day? We used in my time, I assure you, and I fancy the race can hardly be extinct. If it is so—if this

one of the "customers I have met" is not among those who occupy your time now, "rejoice, O young men, in the days of thy youth," for the lines have fallen to you in pleasant places.—*The Stockkeeper*.

Odds and Ends.

By MECHANIC, in the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.
(Continued from our June number.)

MORSE had a hard time to obtain money to test his inventions in telegraphy.

The phonograph fell flat for over ten years; and Bell could not find a purchaser for the telephone in New York.

The electric light was in use on the docks and in the warehouses of Liverpool in 1846, and was patented.

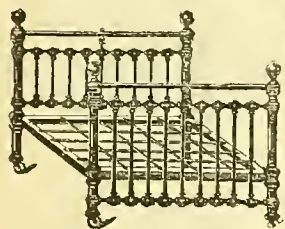
The typewriter, so much in use to-day, was first patented in this country in 1840—No. 3,228; in England in 1714—No. 395; and in France, in 1840—No. 7,028. The typewriter most in use is that copied from Sholes' patent of 1868.

In 1851 A. B. Wilson made his first rotary hook; and in 1852 he added the greatest of all improvements—the four-motion feed. This patent with its extensions expired in 1873, but so powerful had the combination now become that it actually *compelled* inventors to pay a royalty on the Bachelier patent which they had bought, and which had about four years to run after the expiration of the second extension of A. B. Wilson's patent.

SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

The NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES will be introduced next month by

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

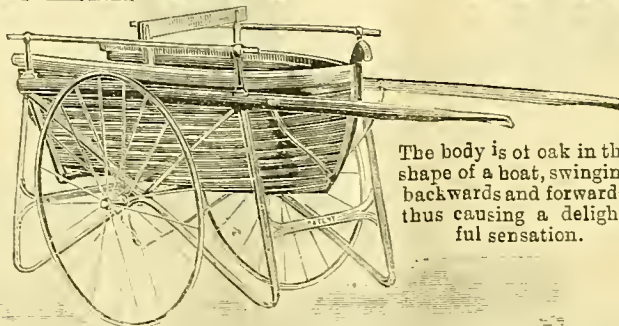
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

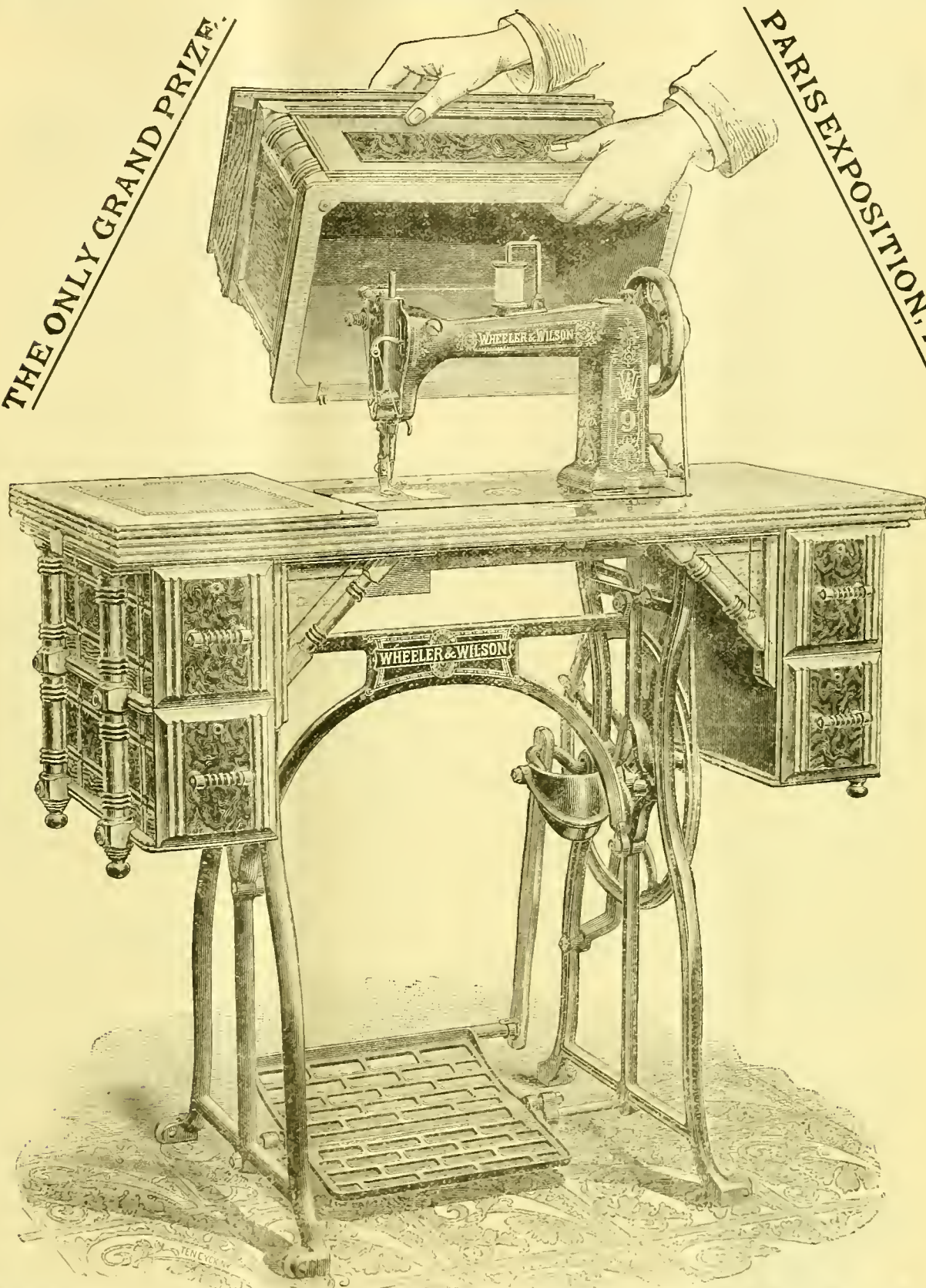
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

The above Machine has met with unparalleled success the past six months, and we believe it to be the best Treadle Machine in the Market

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Belle of the Dell.

JEMIMA Victoria Ophelia Bell

Was a beautiful maiden who lived in a dell,
Where wild flowers grow and the wild birds dwell;
She was lovely and fair, and her glossy black hair
Seemed to tremble with fear as it waved in the air,
So modest was she, yet so bright and so free,
That troops of young lovers on bended knee
To woo her and view her came over the sea.

And Jemima Victoria Ophelia Bell,
Who was known as the Beauty of Buttercup Dell,
Looked down on her beaus as before her they fell,
And pitying said, with a toss of the head,
"Rise! gentlemen, rise, why bend ye to me?
I'm but a poor girl as ye plainly may see;
Nor jewels, nor gold, nor title have I.
Then why do ye grovel, and languish, and sigh?"

Then each of the lovers sprang up on his feet,
And Ophelia Bell in accents most sweet
Said, "Suitors, your presence I heartily greet;
You are handsome and wealthy, and manly and tall;
I am proud of your homage, and thank one and all,
But he who would win me and make me his bride
Must submit to conditions that, whate'er may betide,
Must all be respected, and then I'll decide."

The suitors then bowed to Ophelia Bell,
To this charming young maiden of Buttercup Dell,
For each was a victim to Cupid's strong spell.
"Oh, name your conditions," in chorus they cried,
And they bent themselves low and deeply they sighed,
Then softly said she, "Who my husband would be,
A present (not costly) must bring unto me,
Whose merit must lie in its **Utility**."

"Au revoir," said the maiden of Buttercup Dell,
And away flew the lovers, scarce saying farewell,
For each was enchanted by Love's rosy spell.
One purchased a carriage, and ponies a pair,
Another a gold mounted comb for her hair,
Another a parasol, light as a feather,
To shield her bright face from the sultry weather;
But the shrewdest and 'cutest and wisest, I ween,
Bought a **Bradbury's Rotary Shuttle Machine**.

They brought all their presents to Buttercup Dell,
And placed them with pride at the feet of the Belle;
Who examined them closely, and wisely, and well.
She patted the ponies, and said "I declare
They are, I am sure, a most beautiful pair,
And oh, what a carriage! 'tis elegant quite,
And fills me with wonder, and joy, and delight."

Then she gazed on the comb that was mounted in gold
And said, "When my tresses I'm pleased to unfold
It would keep them arranged in an elegant way:
'Tis a duck of a comb I really must say."
She examined the parasol, pretty sunshade,
And said "'Tis a treasure for any young maid."

She gazed on the **Bradbury's Sewing Machine**
With high admiration and visage serene:
She saw it was perfect in every part,
Then turned to her beaus, who stood bending so low,
Saying "Take, as your guerdon, my hand and my heart."

Bradbury's Rotary Shuttle Machine
Was the thing most admired in all that bright scene;
Fascinated and pleased were all the gay throng,
'Twas so neat and so beautiful, clever and strong,
'Twas the only present that gladdened the eye.
And many a maiden breathed many a sigh,
And cried, "Ah! me, how blest I had been
With a **Bradbury's Rotary Shuttle Machine**."

The wedding day came, there was mirth in the Dell,
And right glad was the heart of Ophelia Bell:
'Twas a glorious day for the now happy pair,
And many old friends were assembled there.
The bridegroom was happy as happy could be,
No bird in the air was more joyous than he.
He thanked the high fates who so friendly had been,
But what he thanked most was the **Bradbury Machine**.

"Long life to the bridegroom, long life to the bride,"
Was drank by the guests, and the neighbours outside.
And "Success to the **Bradbury Sewing Machine**,"
Cried all the gay guests of that glorious scene.
The months and the years sped swiftly away,
And of children there soon was a goodly array,
Of sons and fair daughters there were just half a score,
And a bright cheering prospect of one or two more.

In the full course of time these children so fair,
With their bright sunny faces and long curly hair,
Became men and women and sought to get wed,
And so in due time to the altar were led.
And their mother, to whom all her children were dear,
In order to brighten their future career,
Made each one a present with smile so serene
Of a **Bradbury's Rotary Shuttle Machine**.

The merits of the **Bradbury** quickly discerning
They said, "It's the only one really worth learning,"
They soon were proficient adepts in its use,
And with praise the young husbands became quite profuse.
As famed mantle makers, Court modistes as well,
Or embroidery work they soon learned to excel,
And as to dressmaking no rivals had they,
So to London and Paris they soon found their way.
But first went to Windsor by command of the Queen
To exhibit the **Bradbury Sewing Machine**.

The boys became tailors or famous bootmakers,
And worked for all classes from kings down to quakers,
Or saddlers so clever in cloth or in leather
No matter the parts were held tightly together
By the matchless **Bradbury Sewing Machine**,
Of prize medals the winner of ten score and sixteen.

They soon became wealthy and famous and great
And were honoured by all the high magnates of State.
So they built them a palace wherein they might dwell,
And called it "Bradbury Castle" in Buttercup Dell.
And Laureate Tennyson, so I've heard say,
Is engaged on a lofty, magnificent lay,
Quite unique and sublime—the best ever seen,
On the **Bradbury Rotary Shuttle Machine**.

The above, accompanied by illustrations in colours, has just been issued by Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited.

Common Troubles with a Singer Machine.

THE Singer machine, when in a condition of proper adjustment, is capable of producing a very beautiful stitch; therefore, when the work does not partake of that character, there is something wrong with the "put up" of the machine.

If the line is not straight, and the stitches have a staggering appearance, the needle-bar is loose or the feed has a side motion.

If the needle is set too high, so that the thread chafes the underside of the shuttle, or lifts the shuttle so that the thread is clamped between the upper horn of the carrier and the shuttle, breaks will occur.

If the needle-bar has worn loose and the face plate becomes shifted towards the shuttle, it will cause needles to break.

If the needle plays too much to one side of the throat-plate it is apt to cause the needle to break.

If the throat-plate hole has sharp edges or rough places from the needle striking it, it will be apt to cause the thread to chafe and sometimes break, especially when sewing stiff goods.

If the shuttle rocks back from the face too easily, a skip stitch once in a while will be the result.

If the shuttle is rough it will saw the thread every half inch or less; sometimes, with a loose tension, it will sew for yards, but when the tension is tightened the sawing commences.

Other machines are subject to the same complaint. The Singer is not alone in these points.

The needle-bar, shuttle-carrier, and heart eccentric roller are about the only points subject to any serious derangement from wear, and these not to any great extent even after years of constant use.

The feed of the Singer machine has no independent time, being solid with the shuttle crank. If the feed be too sharp in front of the needle, the under thread in the completed stitch will be cut; sometimes this will be caught again by the upper thread and the seam continued. If the thread guide protrudes over the butt of the shuttle too far, it may catch the thread and break it; the end will generally be found there if this be the case.

The throat-guide on the shuttle must control its thread until the needle is safely down on the right hand side of it, but it must not press the thread tight enough to affect the tension. If the machine makes better work at a slow speed than at a fast one, there is an interference with the needle thread in its procession around the shuttle. The throat must have no more room on the side over the shuttle than is necessary to take down the needle thread, and the foot can have no longer slot than enough to cover the throat when properly adjusted. If the feed or foot has a side vibration, the fabric will not be carried in a regular line, and the stitches will have a staggering appearance.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our July Number.)

MR. HUGHES obtained another patent on the 27th of December, 1853, embracing various modifications and improvements in sewing machines. The first portion of this invention relates to various modifications in the construction of the needles of sewing machines formed with bearded or spring eyes, the object of these improvements being to prevent the beard from injuring the material under treatment whilst passing therethrough. Another portion of Mr. Hughes' invention consists in obtaining a cam motion from the rim of the fly-wheel, in connection with two vertical bearded needles and one sewing thread, the action of one needle being to draw the thread upwards through the fabric, and of the other to draw it down again, so as to produce a stitch similar to that made by hand.

A third part of this invention consists of a modified form of machine for making the stitch last referred to, the two bearded needles being used in connection with improved thread guides and feed motion. A fourth part of the invention relates to producing various forms of what is known as "back stitching" by means of one thread and one bearded needle. For this purpose a lateral as well as vertical motion is imparted to the needle so as to cause it to descend in the same place only at every alternate descent. In connection with the needle is used a thread guide for supplying the thread to the hook of the needle, and a hooked arm for the purpose of catching the loop and drawing it entirely through the fabric on the underside thereof. An intermittent feed motion is employed for moving the cloth in alternately opposite directions, one motion being equal to the length of a stitch and the other a shorter distance in the contrary direction. By these means the specification avers that all kinds of back stitching or sewing may be accomplished.

Mr. Hughes also describes an improved feed motion, which is applicable generally to all sewing machines. Another portion of this voluminous specification describes a mode of using two needles and two thread guides, or one needle and one thread guide. Each needle is formed with a large slot or eye near the point, through which a thread guide passes whenever the eye of the needle has advanced through the fabric and draws the thread through the eye. When two such needles are used one needle is placed below and the other above the fabric, each needle when in action moving between springs (one pair placed below and another pair above the fabric), which springs serve to hold the thread whilst the thread guide is taking it through the eye of the needle. When sewing the lower needle rises between its springs and through the fabric until the eye is above the latter; the upper guide then catches the thread, which is held by the upper pair of springs, and draws it through the eye of the needle; this being accomplished, the needle passes back out of the fabric and from between the lower springs, carrying with it the thread, which is caught and held by the lower springs. The upper needle now descends between the upper springs and through the fabric, and the thread is drawn through its eye by the lower guide; after which the needle descends, and draws the thread through the fabric, completing the stitch. A needle of the above kind with its thread guide may be substituted for the hooked needle and hook or thread guide previously described, producing a stitch similar to that made by hand.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 8,924. T. M. Cockcroft and R. Farmer, for improvements in sewing machines.
8,949. G. L. Oemler, for improvements in knitting machines.
9,025. W. Barsby, for improvements in or additions to lockstitch sewing machines.

- 9,220. W. B. Griffiths, for improvements in sewing machines.
9,713. S. H. Garwood, for improvements in darning, and in apparatus connected therewith.
9,848. J. W. Watts, for improvements in and relating to latch needle knitting machines.
9,933. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, for improvements in shuttle apparatus for sewing machinery.
10,046. J. Moffat, for improvements in glove sewing machines.
10,105. D. M. Smyth, for improvements in the method of and machinery for sewing books.
10,106. J. Reynolds and A. J. Jacobs, for improvements in the method of and machinery for sewing books.
10,140. T. M. Cockcroft and R. Farmer, for a self-acting stop and brake for sewing machines.
10,246. P. M. Justice, a communication from the Wardwell Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in wax thread sewing machines.
10,328. H. S. Cropper and W. Birks, for improvements in embroidery machines.
10,464. J. Ruckdeschel, for improvements in fancy stitch sewing machines.
10,572. A. L. Traver, for improvements in trimming attachments for machines for sewing looped fabrics.
10,734. G. L. Oemler, for improvements in knitting machines.
10,738. A. Helwig, for improvements in button hole sewing machines.
10,744. J. Mathieu, for improvements in embroidery machines.
10,781. C. H. Richards, for improvements in fair stitching wax thread sewing machine.
10,886. J. Binns, for an improvement in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 11,543. *Sewing Tubular Leather Goods.* T. M. Cockcroft and R. Farmer, of Sheffield.—Dated July 19th, 1889. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to provide a sewing machine adapted for what is technically known as "flat seaming," more especially on that class of goods of a tubular or of an elliptical cross-section and of a gradual taper, such as dagger sheaths, sword scabbards, &c.

- 13,167. *Overedge Sewing Machines.* W. Robertson, J. G. Orchar,

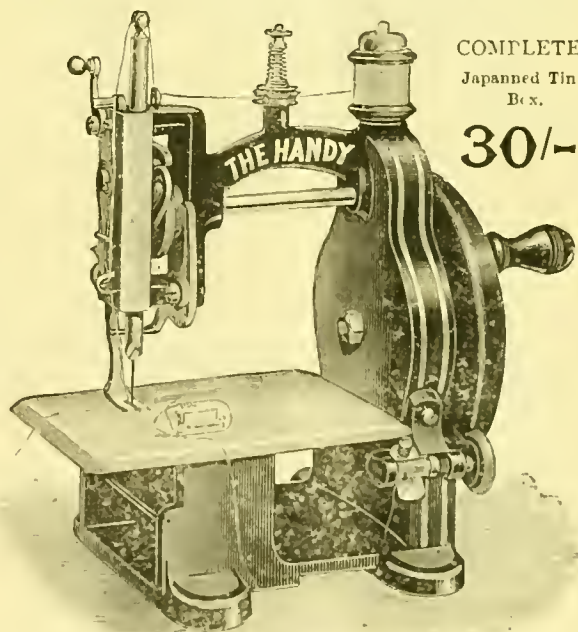
GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c., From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

THE "HANDY" PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.



Perfectly Reliable and Suitable for all ordinary purposes.

HARPUR & MASON,
MANUFACTURERS,

72, LOZELLS ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

W. Adie, and T. Robertson, all of Dundee.—Dated August 21st, 1889. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements on a prior patent, No. 3,493, of 1874, and comprises improvements in various parts of such machines. According to one modification a helical needle is employed, with drivers, adapted to act only on its outer surface in combination with loose shells or helices on the drivers, or with grooves wider than the needle.

15,597. *Sewing Machines.* W. Jones, of Guide Bridge, near Manchester.—Dated October 4th, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates to improved combinations and arrangements of mechanism of the rotary hook class of sewing machines. The improvements can only be understood by reference to the drawings accompanying the specification.

7,234. *Sewing Machines.* E. C. Lea, of Silverdale, Kingston.—Dated May 9th, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists of mechanism operated on by the plunge or down stroke of the point of the needle to throw the shuttle from right to left and left to right, in order to form the lockstitch.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 24TH, 1890.

430,786. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn., cutting mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.

430,897. R. Stephenson, Wollaston, Mass., feed mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 1ST, 1890.

431,137. W. F. Beardslee, New York, welt gauge for sewing machines.

431,192. E. J. Pierce, jun., Woonsocket, R. I., wax thread sewing machine.

431,238. G. F. Wachtershauser, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 8TH, 1890.

431,832. L. C. Wing, Boston, Mass., machine for sewing on buttons.

431,994. G. T. Reed, Baltimore, Md., hand driving mechanism for sewing machines.

The Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

DURING the month of July trade has not been so good as it ought to have been. I fear we must ascribe this state of affairs to the epidemic of strikes in which the tradesmen of Dublin have recently been engaged. Each class of labour has been fully represented in their efforts to disorganise the normal state of business here. We have an enormous number of orators, the country is quite congested with them; is it not therefore too much of a good thing that England should contribute her quota to swell the crowd of braying bipeds, who, being too lazy to work, like true parasites hang on to the honest workman, and by the trickery of the tongue, guided and directed by vicious minds, are clad in broadcloth and live in luxury while their poor dupes suffer and contribute their last penny to a dozen of harpies who prey upon them, and defile everything they touch?

I believe the Singer Company still feel the loss of their former manager in Dublin, Mr. Burchill. He carried on their business in a thorough and gentlemanly manner, and worked up a good trade for them. All his actions were worthy of the great company he so efficiently represented. He did not allow machines to be scattered over the lanes of Dublin, where they may remain derelict for months without a penny placed to their credit. Another novel way of working, lately introduced, is by sending out a van with half a dozen of machines, and half a dozen of canvassers, after the manner of the coalmen who were lately on strike. The canvassers knock at the doors of the houses along the road, and ask if the inhabitants "want a nice machine." Now a house to house canvass is hard enough; I dare say this is only the beginning, and after a little we shall have the canvassers crying out "Machines! machines!"

The Bradbury bassinette has made a splendid reputation for itself, and is highly esteemed for its sterling qualities, combining strength without heaviness, light running, elegantly designed, and tastefully upholstered with the best materials, and every care is taken to turn out a first class bassinette at a moderate price.

"NEEDLE."

At the good old age of 84 there recently died at Highgate, Mr. George Kent, an inventor with a wide notoriety. Mr. George Kent invented no new combustible, projectile, cannon, rifle, torpedo, sword, or bayonet, he did not even patent a new knapsack, or a novel solar topee. He only thought out and manufactured such things as knife-cleaners, refrigerators, ice machines, and analogously unpretending domestic appliances.

Personalities not Appreciated.

BUT, DECIDEDLY DISTASTEFUL TO THE PARTIES THEMSELVES.

IN its issue of June 7th the *United States Sewing Machine Times* devotes a column and a half to a re-hash of items taken from *The Press* in one instance, credited to a New York correspondent of the *Indianapolis News* in another, and winds up with a quotation from *Genius Rewarded*, giving the latter source, however, no credit except by enclosing it in quotation marks, probably to show that it was not original with the *United States Sewing Machine Times*. The entire article, or rather articles, for there were two of them, could have been so clothed without robbing the compiler of a very great deal of glory, while omitting the whole would certainly have been much more to the paper's credit.

In its article headed "A Wise Choice," it mentions Mr. Alfred Corning Clark in a way not at all in keeping with good taste, and one thoroughly disagreeable to that gentleman. In saying the many things it did about Mr. Clark one truth did find its way in—it would be a sorry mess without any seasoning of truth—that the gentleman owns one-half the stock in the Singer Manufacturing Company, though its terms make him the half owner of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Perhaps the writer of the article, if called upon, could likewise state which half this man owned.

In order to better reënte some of the statements made we quote a few paragraphs from this article which, in aiming to flatter the principal stockholder in the Singer Manufacturing Company, has fallen far short of its mark.

"The father of this Clark bought, for 6,000 dollars in cash, a half ownership in the sewing machine inventions of I. M. Singer, and from that investment in about a quarter of a century he grew into colossal wealth. At his death, about ten years ago, he left his property to his son. The young man took a week, so an intimate friend tells me, to study the situation. There was a choice of two courses. One was to make himself the directive head of the great establishment and devote his life to its management. The other was to follow his artistic bent and entrust the property to other men.

"I have only one life to live," he said to this friend, "and I mean to enjoy it to the utmost that good sense and decency will permit. My inclination is to indulge myself in art pursuits, and so I shall do so."

"Thereupon he selected three men to entrust with the immense business.

"Frederick G. Bourne, a singer in a church choir, was a man whom he knew and liked. Bourne was made president of the great Singer Company. Chas. A. Miller and Edwin H. Bennett were respectively at the head of the sales system and the manufacturing department. He constituted one secretary and the other treasurer of the company. Their salaries and contingent income were fixed so liberally that, in all honesty and devotion to the interests of the concern, each could almost certainly become a millionaire in a quarter of a century. Having thus placed the burden promisingly on other shoulders, Clark freed himself altogether from any share in it, and has not even visited the offices or factory six times a year."

Edward Clark, father of Alfred Corning Clark, was a partner with I. M. Singer in the manufacture of sewing machines, and when the concern was converted into the stock company as at present, acquired considerable of said stock. "At his death, about ten years ago, he left his property to his son." This is true, but the statements that this son "took a week to study the situation," and "selected three men to entrust with the immense business," are not true, nor are they sustained by any facts.

Frederick G. Bourne was not "picked up" as the article makes it appear—culled out of a church choir—because he was a man whom Mr. Clark knew and liked, but a thorough business man, and a gentleman of refined tastes, who had sung in Trinity and several other churches, where his voice may sometimes be heard even now, and was also connected with the very select Mendelssohn Glee Club. As a trained business man he had been placed in charge of all detail work in the management of Mr. Edward Clark's estate for several years before that gentleman's death, and upon the decease of Mr. Edward Clark, as the man best fitted to represent that estate, he took the position of secretary of the company of which Mr. McKenzie was then made president. As everybody at all posted in the history of the Singer Manufacturing Company knows, George R. McKenzie, after acting as president for several years, was relieved of his labours in the early part of 1889 by the election of the present officers.

It will thus be plainly seen and readily understood that Mr. Clark did not put Mr. Bourne in as president of the company at the time of his father's death, but when Mr. McKenzie was promoted to the presidency left vacant by Mr. Clark's death, Mr. Bourne, as the most competent to watch over the interests of the estate, with which he was already familiar, became secretary, and was later promoted to the position of president in the regular sequence of events. The company maintains a strict rule of promotion, always according the fittest to fill the position that may be vacant, be the same that of president, agent, or sub-agent.

Thus, when Mr. Edward Clark died, and for several years afterwards, Mr. McKenzie was president, Mr. W. F. Proctor was vice-president, which office he still fills, Mr. F. G. Bourne was secretary and Mr. Cheyne was treasurer, which office he held until a year ago. He is still a member of the board of directors.

Charles A. Miller had been with the company for several years, and had likewise attained his position, that of purchasing agent for the company, by his particular fitness for that place, before his election as secretary. Edwin H. Bennett has been connected with the company since boyhood, and has risen to his present position step by step.

Mr. Wm. F. Proctor was associated with I. M. Singer when the concern was in its infancy, afterwards married Singer's daughter, but though a stockholder, does not own "about a third of the Singer Company."

Now that we have proven that Mr. Clark did not "put in" the three gentlemen, Messrs. Bourne, Miller, and Bennett, in the manner and at the time stated by the *United States Sewing Machine Times*, which would give the impression that they were "outsiders," we will,

in turn, make mention of what he did do. Though, by virtue of his controlling vote, possessing one-half the shares in the company's stock, he has always used his judgment and power of selection with a view to advancing the prosperity of the company and to the best interests of the other stockholders, so, when at the meeting held a little over a year ago, the following gentlemen were proposed as officers, it was in accordance with his wishes as well as the general desire that Mr. Bourne was elected president, Mr. Proctor vice-president, Mr. Miller secretary, and Mr. Bennett treasurer. This was in 1889, and not at the time of Mr. Edward Clark's death.

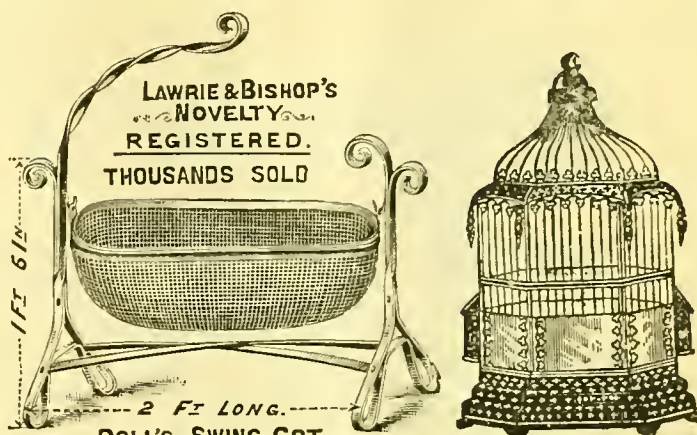
We cannot, nor do we wish to, hold the *United States Sewing Machine Times* responsible for what it reproduced from exchanges, but would recommend greater caution in the matter, and where the truth can so easily be learned, it would be much wiser to ascertain how much of that be contained in an article before it be reprinted. The interviews cited in the two articles in question are not founded on fact—having never taken place.—*U.S. Sewing Machine News.*

How Rustless Iron is Produced.

THE Sanitary Plumber says that "the rustless process has demonstrated that great economy can be used not only in ice pipes, but in every article where iron is used. In the past year over 2,000,000 kettles have been subjected to this process in Pittsburgh. The method is very peculiar. After the article is made it is put into a furnace about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 15 ft. long and 18 ft. broad. The furnace is made in an oval shape, air tight. After the iron has been in the furnace for two hours and has attained almost a white heat, the air that comes through the regenerators and air valves is shut securely off, and the furnace is made air tight. After the air has been shut off the superheater, which is located in the combustion chamber at the rear of the furnace and at right angles from the air valves, is opened, and the furnace is filled with steam and kept in this condition for eight hours. At short intervals a small valve is opened, so as to allow an exodus of steam in the furnace, allowing fresh steam to be put into the furnace. When the articles have been ten hours in the furnace there has been accomplished the formation of magnetic oxide upon the iron surface. They are then put into an acid well, which is the last treatment.

Electro-plating with Aluminium.

UNTIL quite lately the problem of electro-plating objects of various metals with aluminium has been held to be practically impossible. There is a field for it, undoubtedly, as a substitute for silver-plating, and to some extent also for nickel-plating, and experimenters have eagerly sought its solution. During the present year, says the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, a Philadelphia firm, styling itself the Harvey-Filley Aluminium Plating Company, has engaged in the business, and has apparently accomplished the long-sought-for result. The deposit of aluminium is obtained, it is said, with equally satisfactory results on any desired metal, and of any desired thickness. The metal thus deposited is soft enough to be burnished, and yields a brilliant, lustrous surface, of a silvery-white colour, with a slight bluish tint that is quite agreeable to the eye. The company above named is endeavouring to introduce this new plating as a substitute for silver, and with some show of success. It will not blacken, as silver does, on exposure to the emanations from stoves and gas-jets; and in respect of general permanence and resistance to atmospheric and other chemical influences of change the metal appears to be fully equal to silver. Burnishing is indispensable to bring out the lustre of the metal, as is the case also with silver. This is a costly operation, and this makes it impossible to compete with nickel-plating for a host of cheap articles. The process employed has thus far not been described, but is stated to be that of Dr. Jeancon, of Newport, Ky. The fact that it has been demonstrated to be feasible to deposit aluminium in reguline form, in films sufficiently heavy to serve as a protective coating for the underlying metal, and to accept a high and permanent lustre under the burnisher, is an advance in the art of electro-plating that is worthy of going on record.



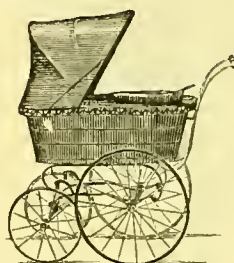
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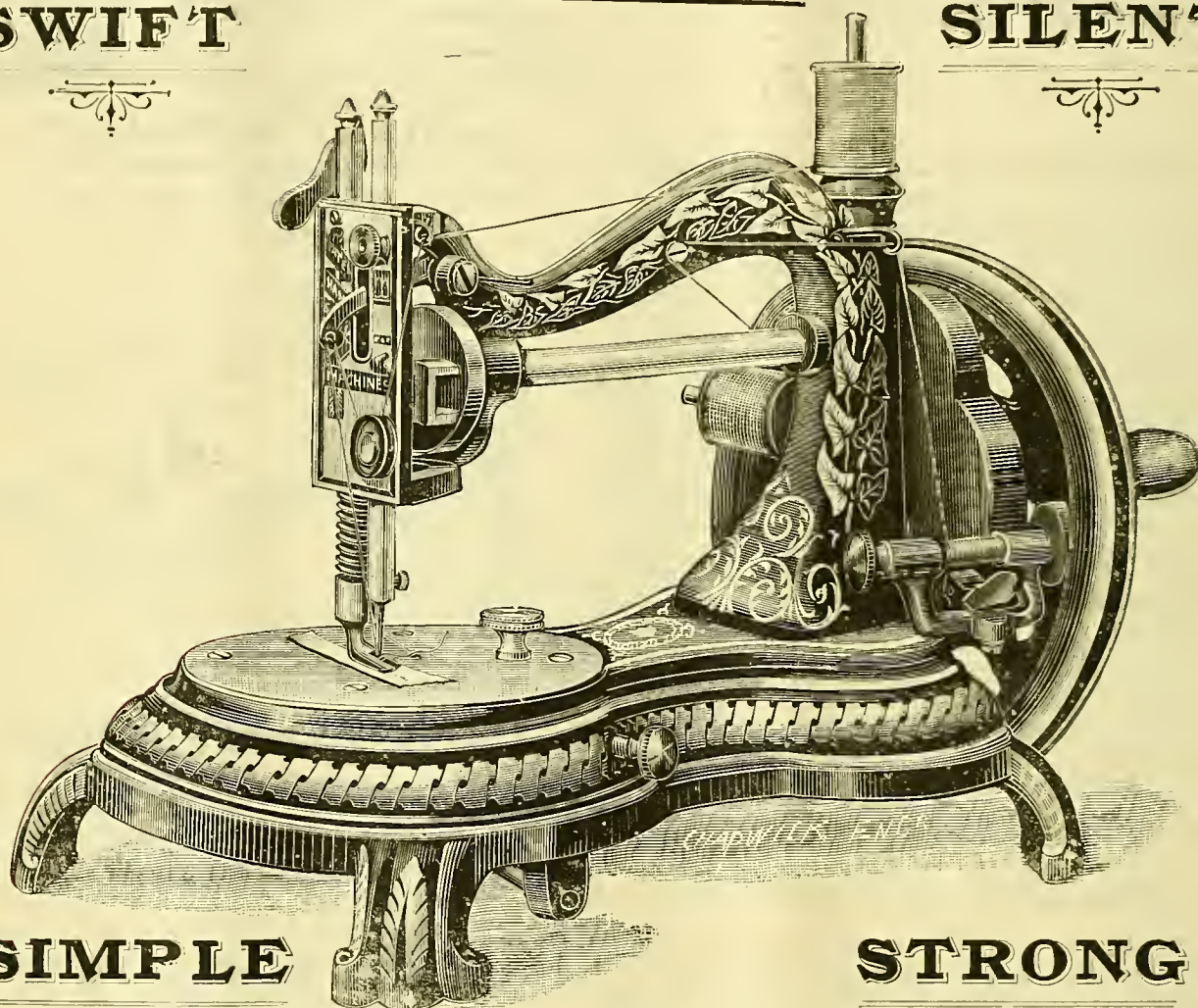
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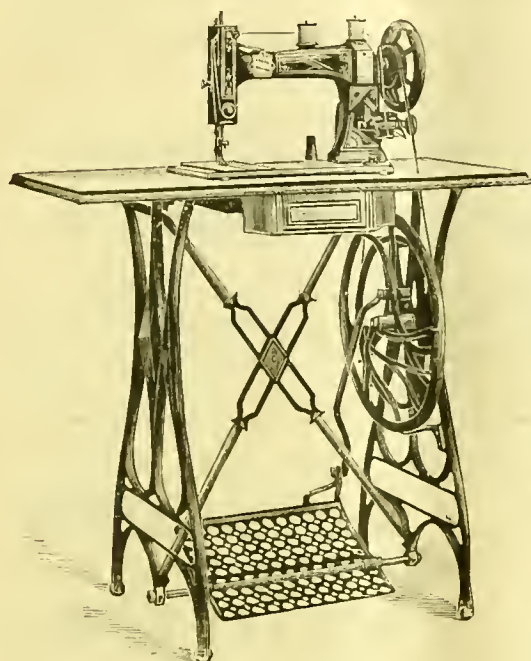
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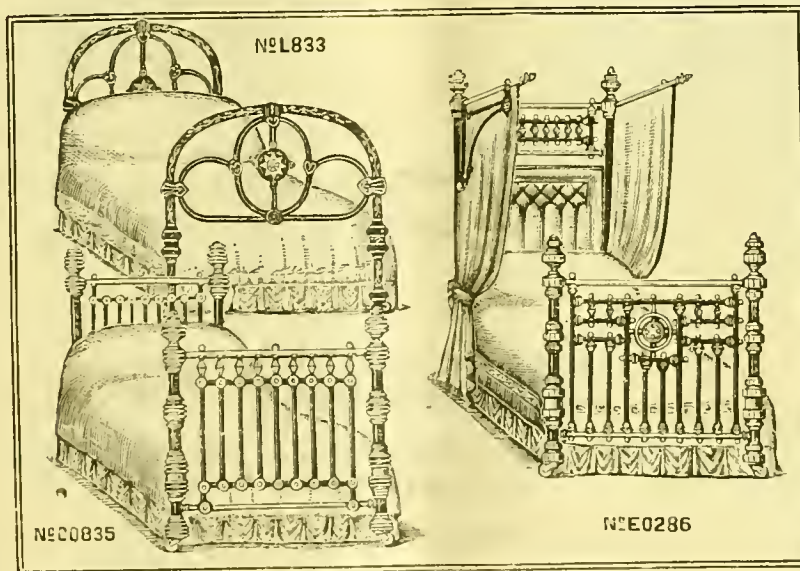
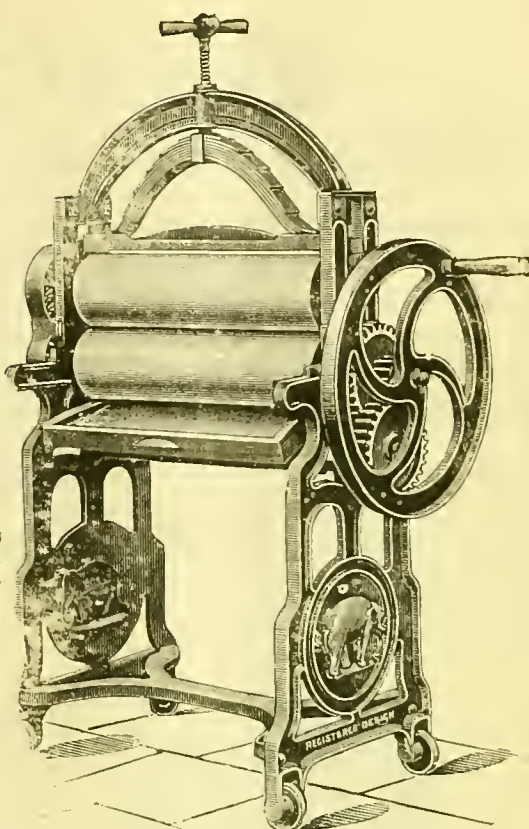


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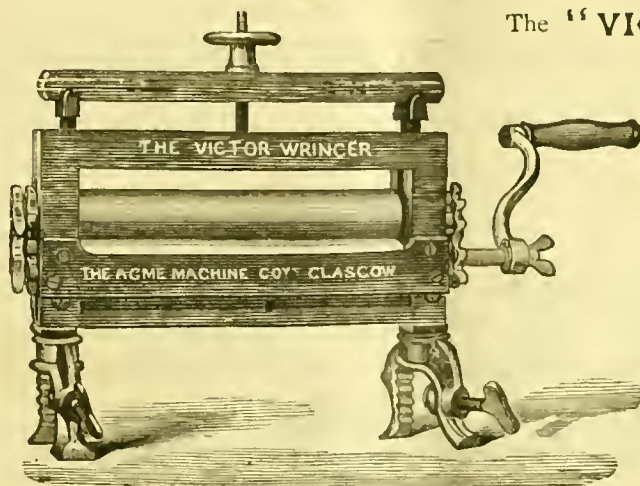
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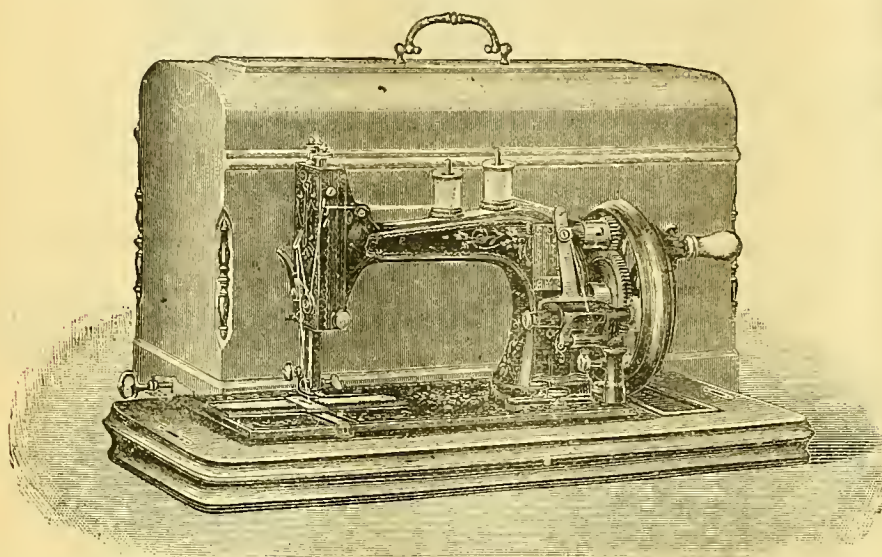
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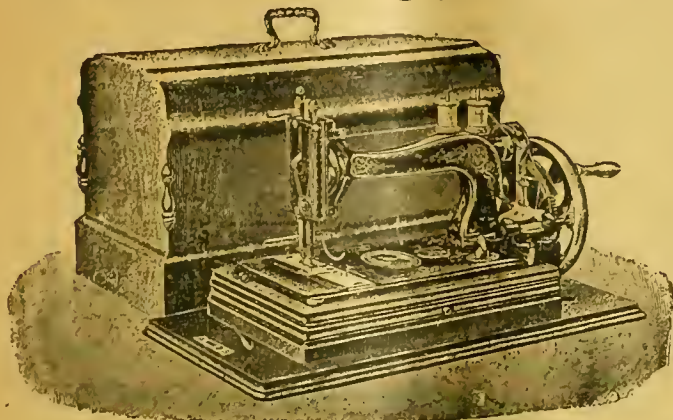
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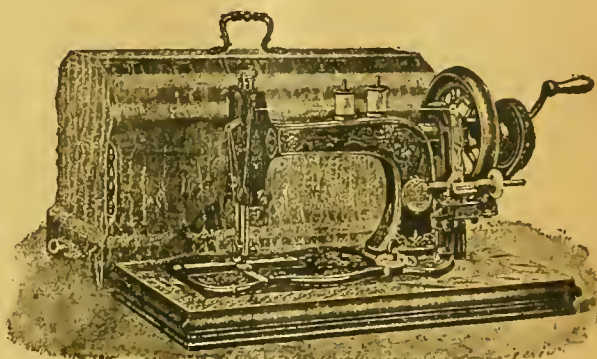
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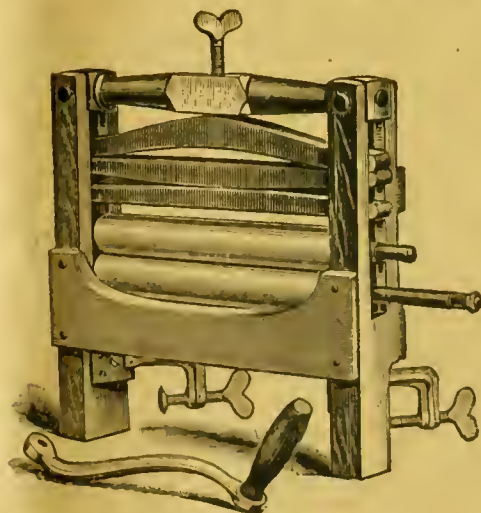
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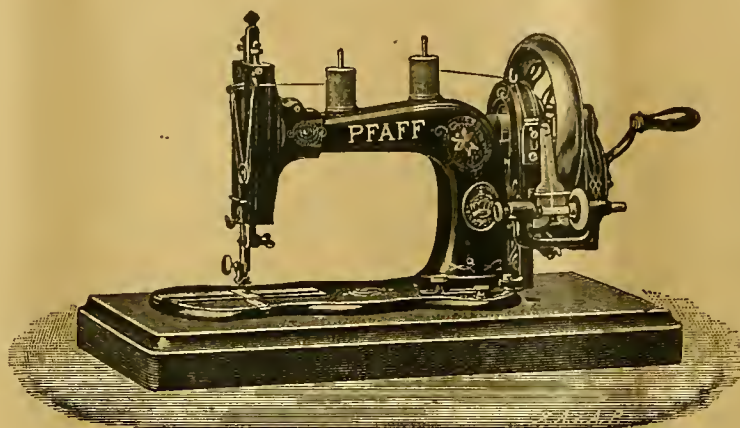
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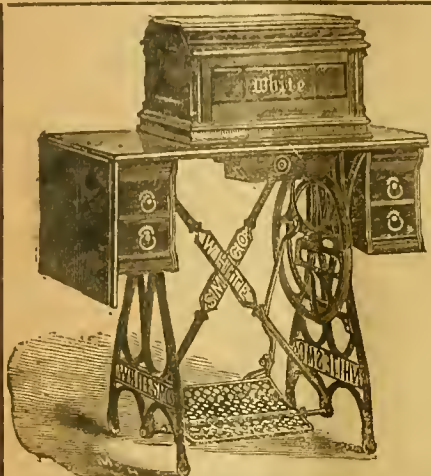
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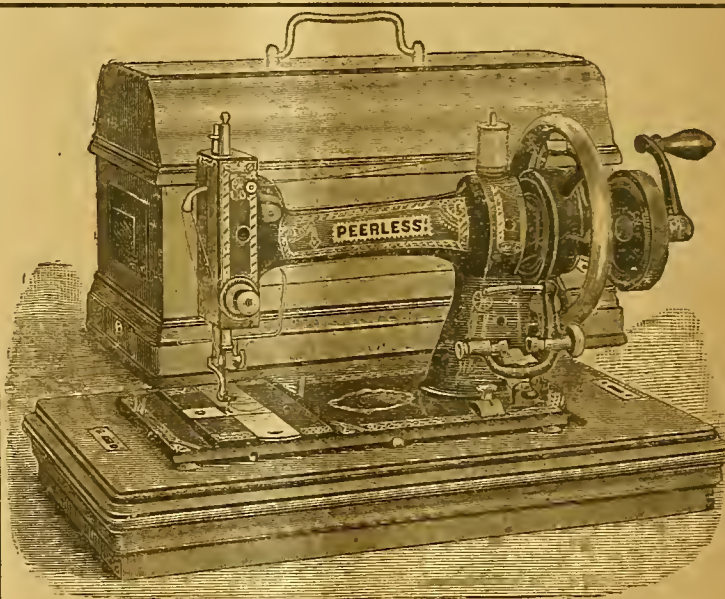
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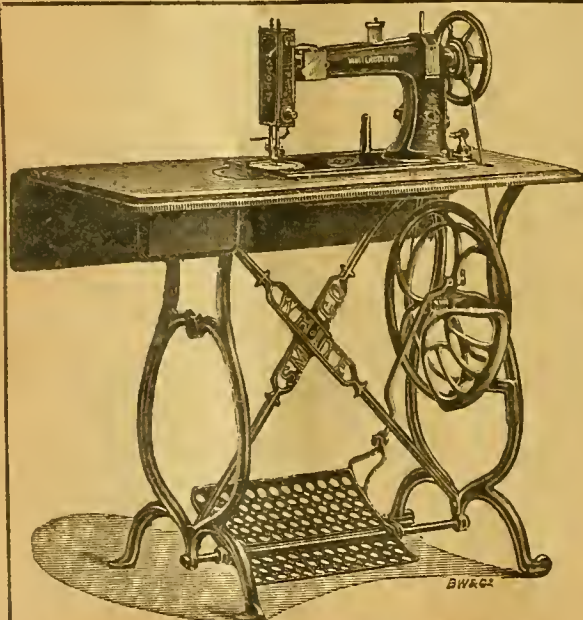
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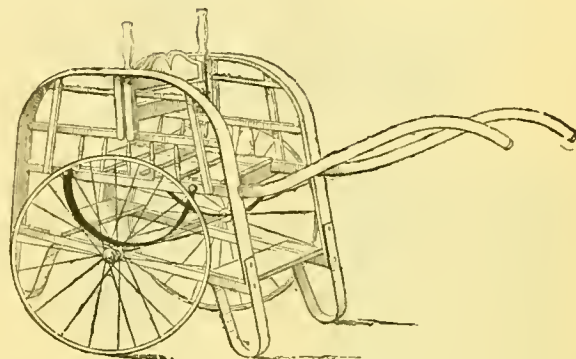
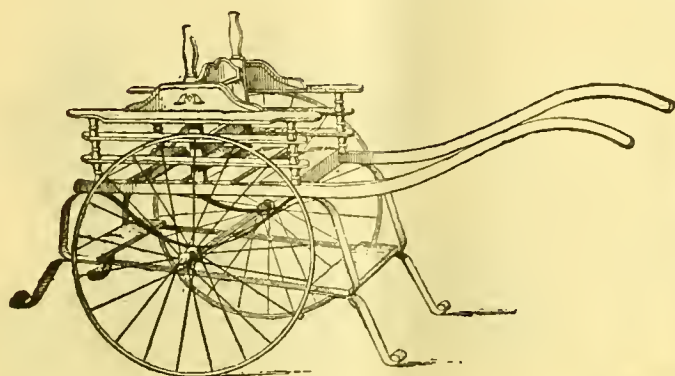
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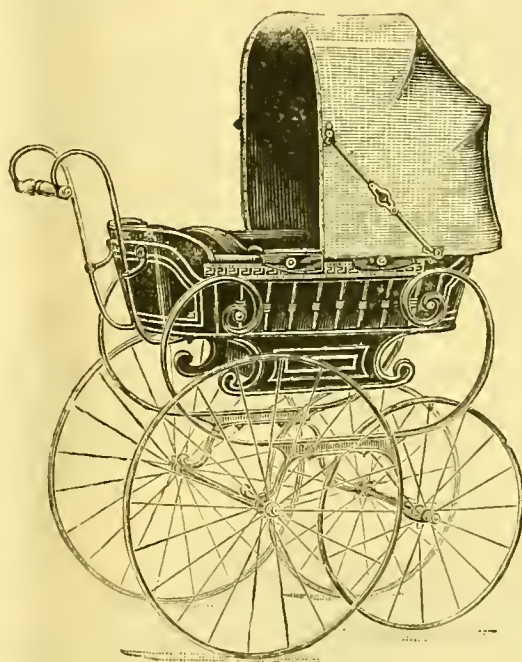
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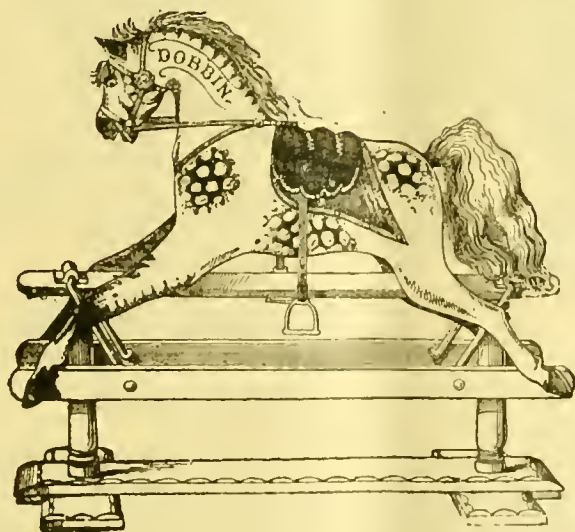
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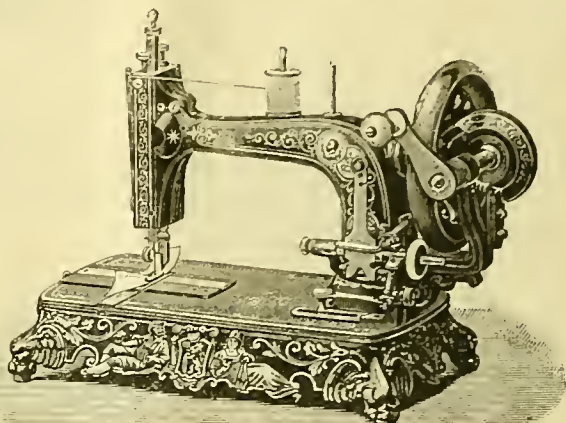
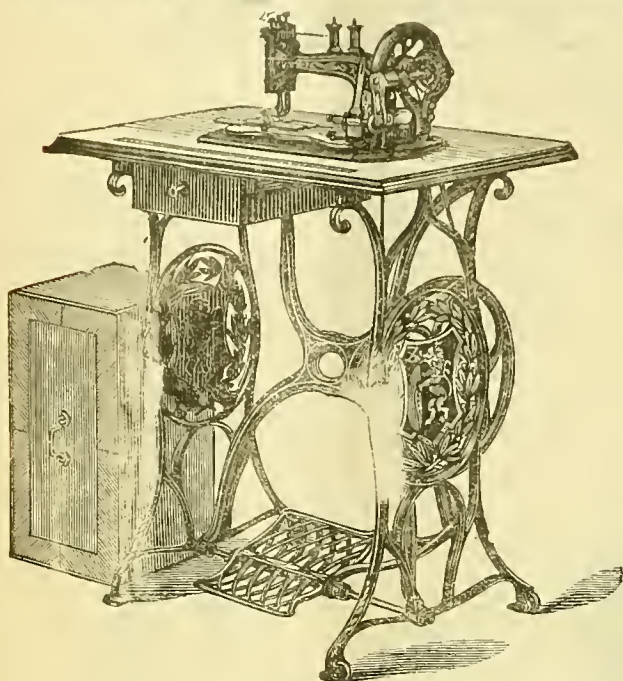
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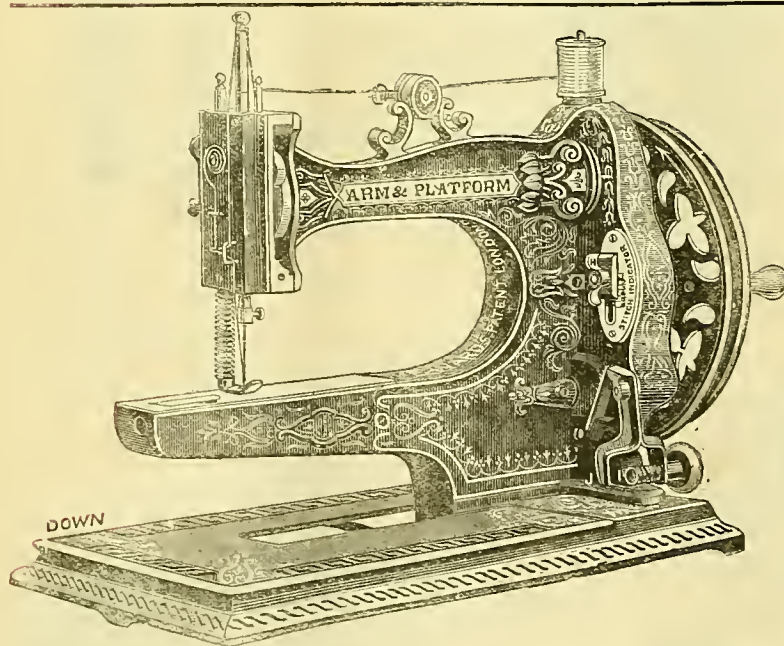


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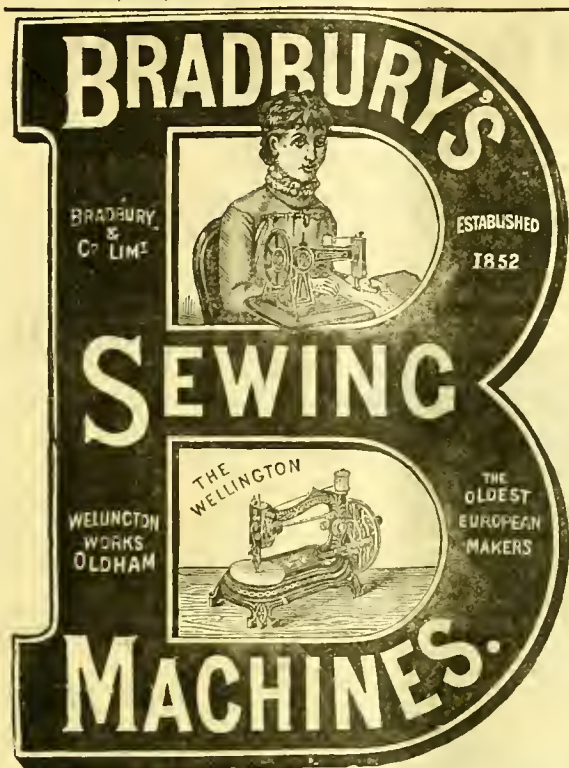
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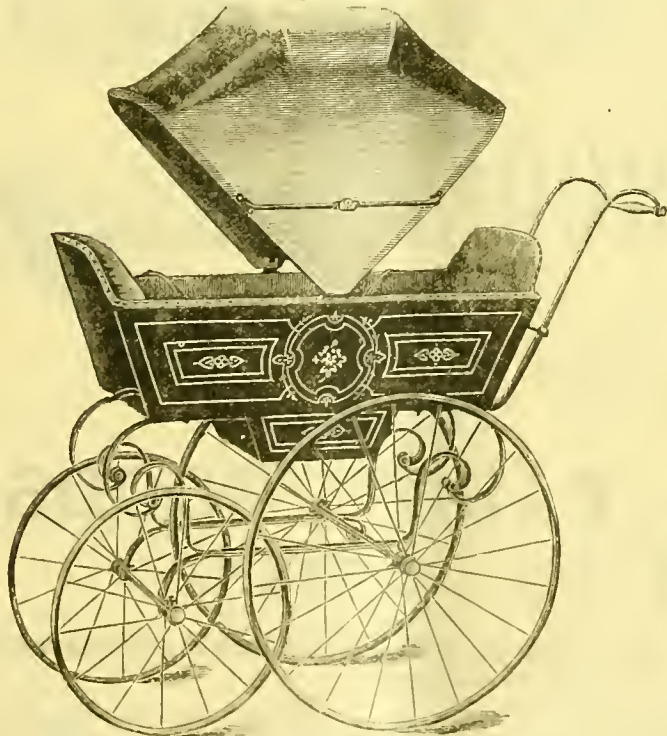
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Wood body, square ends, hand-painted panels and flower centre upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed reversible hood, &c. Made of well-seasoned timber, beautifully ornamented, and upholstered in the best possible manner.

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Circular wood body, beautifully painted in new colours, hand-painted flower centre, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass-jointed reversible hood. Made of the best materials, and finished in first-class style.

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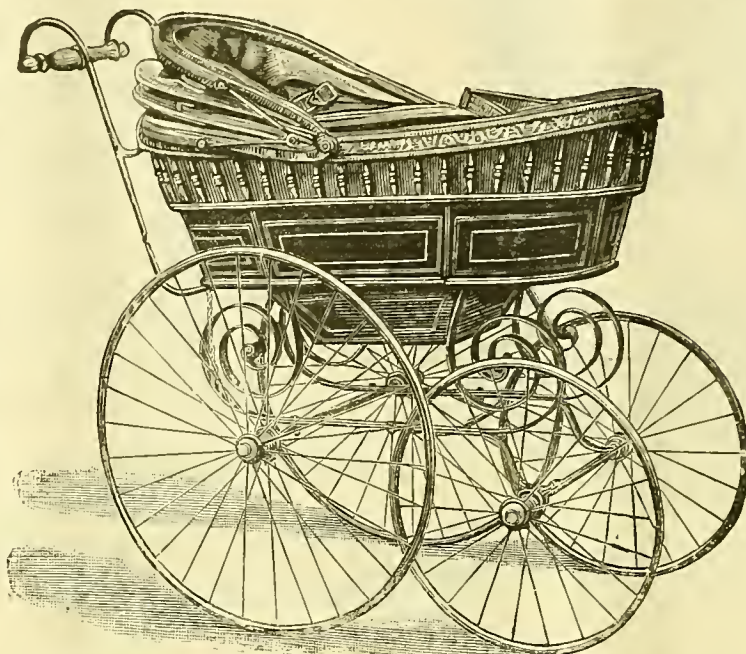
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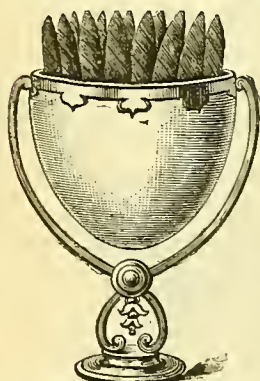
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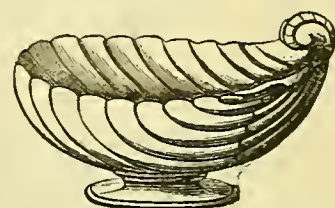
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Flower Vases for Windows suspended by Chains.

Flower Vases for Windows in original Cocoanut suspended by Chains, also in polished Cocoanut.

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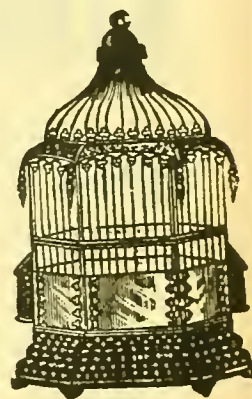
Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

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We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Ruh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

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Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

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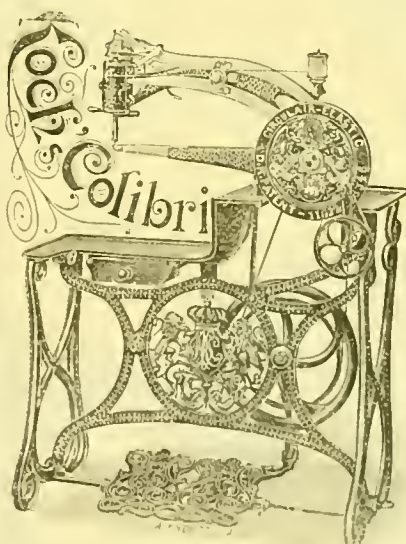
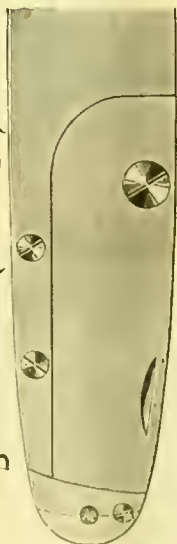
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No Shuttle Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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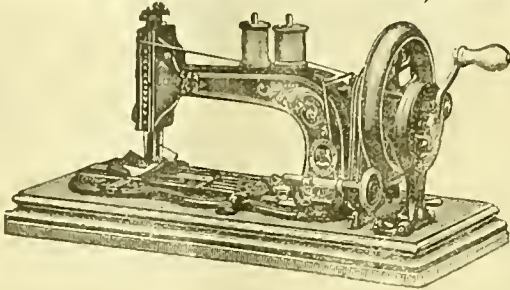
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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

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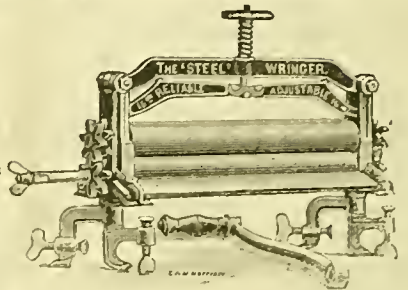
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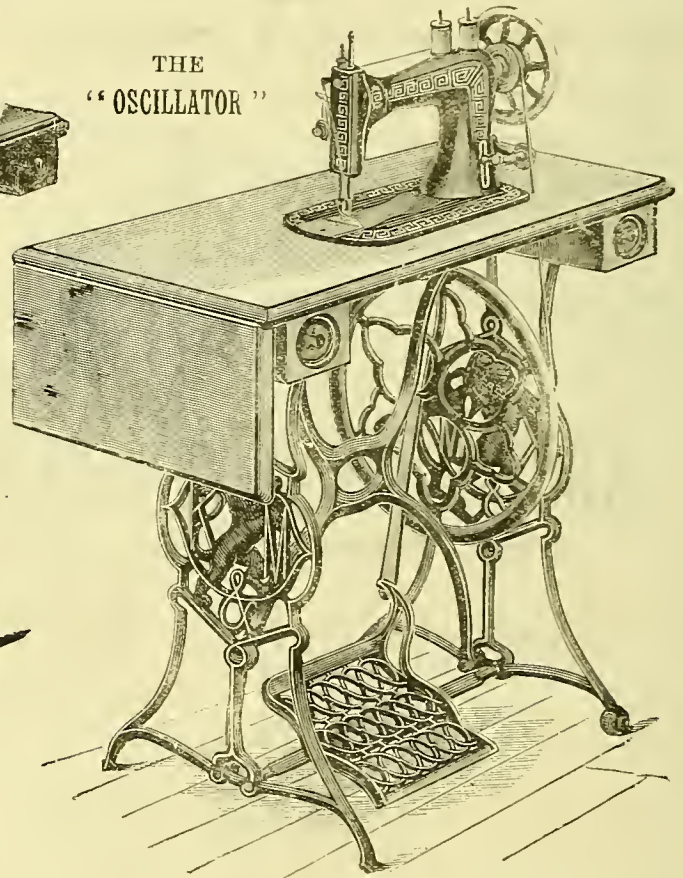
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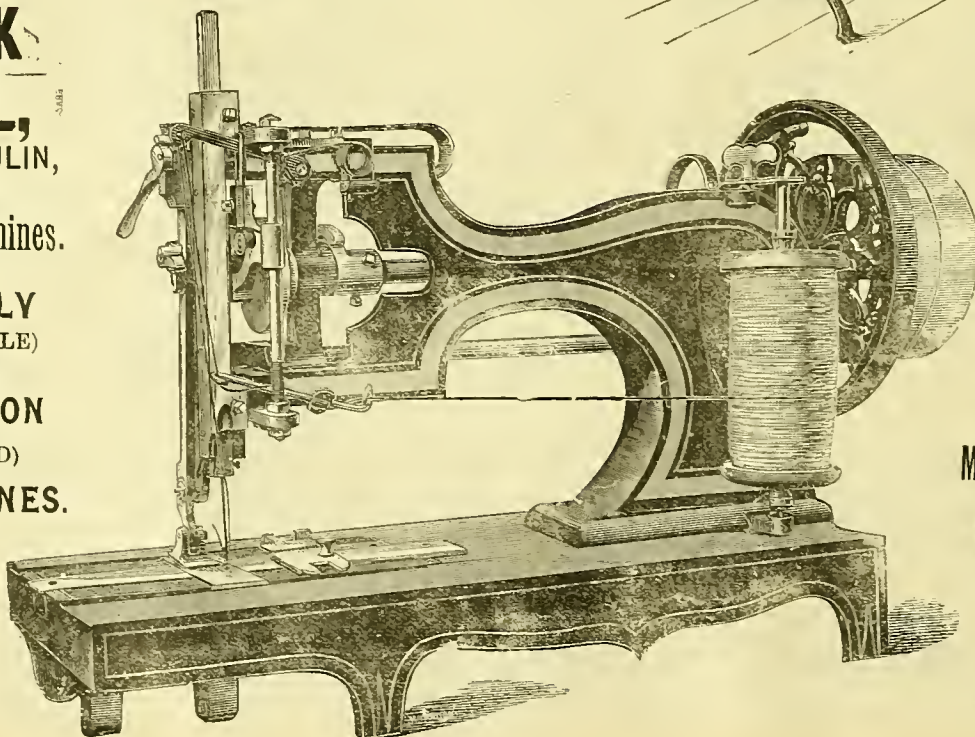


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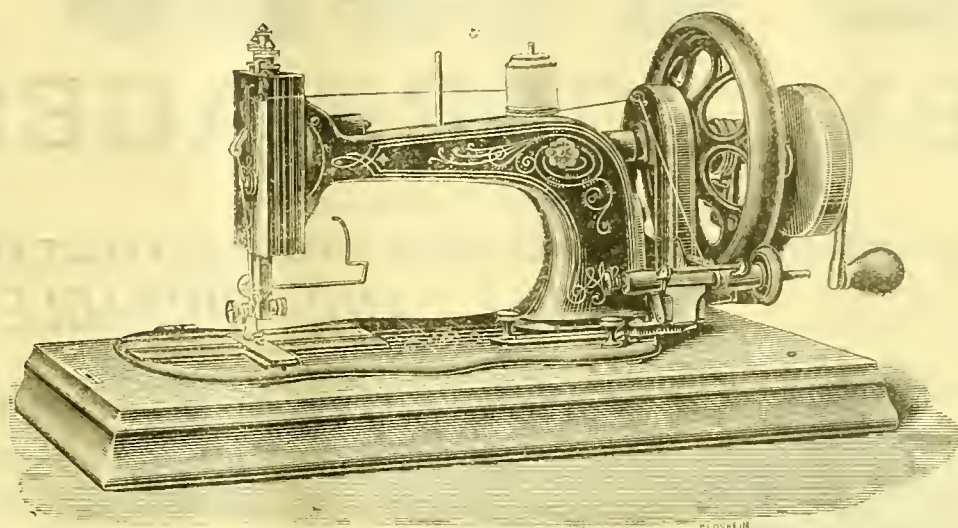


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IN
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VARIETIES

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SILENT "ELECTRA" MACHINE
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IMPROVED SINGER SYSTEM.
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DEALERS SAY IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO SELL THE "ELECTRA."

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DEFY COMPETITION FOR QUALITY AND PRICES,
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LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

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THE STAR BABY CARRIAGES.

UNIQUE DESIGNS. SOUND CONSTRUCTION.
ARTISTIC, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.



The STAR Carriages are in use throughout the World, and in Every Country have given the utmost satisfaction.

DEALERS find the Star Goods give finest results, yield biggest Profits, and sell at sight.

ORDERS should be placed at once for Season's Goods to avoid delay when the usual rush comes.

➡ The STAR Patent SPRING. ➡

The Most Successful Anti-Vibrator Ever Invented for the
BABY CARRIAGE.

New Season's Illustrated Catalogue Post Free upon Application.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
STAR WORKS:
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(HAND OR TREADLE)

Are the BEST HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES ever offered to the Public. They have the SIMPLEST SHUTTLE, SHORTEST NEEDLE, BEST STITCH ADJUSTMENT, MOST PERFECT TENSION, ARE NOISELESS, and MAKE THE PRETTIEST STITCH.

Complete Accessories, Handsome Cabinet Work.

EASY TO BUY.

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EASY TO WORK.

FOR CASH 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. Or on Hire with Option of Purchase.

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CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and to avoid deception see that the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

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And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

SINGER'S Medium and Family, 2s. per gross, 3d. stamps for postage, makers of wax thread needles.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

FOR SALE, a number of Wheeler & Wilson No. 1 Heads and Stands, old style Thomas Button Hole Machines, Gophering Machines, and Heberling Running Stitch Machines. Offers invited. A. F. Ivey, 48, George Street, Plymouth.

WE are now doing a splendid 4 oz. bottle Sewing Machine Oil at 24s. gross, equal to oil now in the market at 36s. A good bold 6d. bottle Cycle Oil 23s., about 100 gross to clear.—J. W. Drake, Oil Importer, Ilfracombe.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Provincial Wholesale Firm calling on dealers in Domestic Machinery, Ironmongers, &c., desires particulars of any Novelties or Goods suited to these trades, Commission or Purchase.—"Provincial," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a Respectable Steady Man as Mechanic. Must thoroughly understand Singer Oscillating Shuttle Machines. State experience, age, and salary required to the Singer Manufacturing Company, Donegal Square, Belfast.

WANTED for the North of Ireland a few Respectable Steady Men as Canvassers, Collectors, and Depot Agents. Write, giving full particulars, "North of Ireland," care of this journal.

CANVASSER AND COLLECTOR WANTED to take charge of Country Depot. Married man preferred. Apply by letter, stating what experience, to W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, Sewing Machine and Perambulator Manufacturers, 219, Old Kent Road, S.E.

The Hire-Purchase System.

HIRING A BASSINETTE.

At the Gloucester Police Court, on the 13th inst., George Biggs was charged that he being the bailee of a bassinette did unlawfully convert same to his own use. Mr. Edward Pitt, domestic machinery dealer, Lower Barton Street, Gloucester, stated that early in April last Alice Maud Biggs went to his shop to hire a bassinette, for which she paid 2d. for the hour, but it had never been returned. About May 15th he was passing the shop of Mr. Prosser, in Victoria Street, and saw the bassinette outside. The prisoner had no authority to dispose of the bassinette. Alice Maud Briggs (13) said the prisoner was her brother. One morning in April last she went to her brother's house in Millbrook Street, and was afterwards sent by prisoner's wife to Mr. Pitt's shop to hire a bassinette for one hour, for which she paid twopence. She had hired one previously for her brother's child. She thought the bassinette produced was the one she hired in April. Robert Prosser, furniture dealer, Victoria Street, Gloucester, said that on April 26th last the prisoner went to his shop and invited him to go to his house and buy some furniture. On his going there the prisoner offered him, amongst other things, a bassinette, for which he gave 5s. The prisoner said he wished to sell it because he was going away from Gloucester. The bassinette was taken to his shop on April 28th, and paid for by his wife. He could not say to whom the money was paid. Mr. Chipp, on behalf of prosecutor, applied for a remand, in order that another witness might be produced, as the latter portion of Mr. Prosser's evidence had taken him by surprise, and it was possible that he should bring another charge against the prisoner. The prisoner was remanded.

ILLEGAL PLEDGING.

At the Nottingham Summons Court, on the 8th August, before Mr. C. G. Hill and Alderman Sir John Turney, Joseph Randel, of Randall Terrace, Randall Street, was charged with illegally pledging two silver watches, the property of Messrs. John Murdoch & Son. Mr. Arthur Barlow appeared in support of the case. It appeared that the defendant got the watches on the instalment system, but after paying the deposits did not pay anything further, and subsequently,

as headmitted, pledged the watches. Fined 30s., or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

SELLING HIRED GOODS.

At the Sheffield Townhall, on the 13th of August, before the Stipendiary, Harry Thorpe, alias Howe, alias Albert Parker, engineer, of 60, Saxon Road, was charged with obtaining a piano from Mr. Henry Arnold, 83, William Street, by false pretence on August 1st.

A second charge was one of obtaining on the 28th June, from Mr. Robert Brown, sewing machine dealer, 134, Bramall Lane, a sewing machine by means of false pretences. Prisoner employed precisely similar means to obtain the machine as he did to get possession of the piano. Going to the shop of Mr. Brown in a pony and trap on the morning of the 28th June, he said he wanted to purchase a sewing machine on the hire system. He gave the name of Herbert Staveley, and said he kept a fish shop at 36, Pond Street. It turned out that there was no Herbert Staveley, a fishmonger, at 36, Pond Street, but at 134 in the same street Mr. Isaac Staveley does keep a fish shop, and according to his statement prisoner had been courting his daughter, but since "this machine business" got known to him he had "discharged him altogether." Upon his statement to Mr. Brown prisoner was allowed to have a machine, which he took to Mr. Henry Ball, auctioneer, and asked the cashier there to sell it for him, giving the name of "Herbert Thorpe," and the address "Hyde Hall, Bacon," for Beighton). He was advanced 30s. on it until it was sold, and for this he gave a receipt, writing the address above given.

A third charge was for obtaining, on the 17th and 20th of June last, two concertinas, from Messrs. J. & W. Hastings, West Street. Similar tactics were employed in this case.

Thorpe said he had nothing to say, and was committed for trial on all charges.

SUMMONS THROUGH A SEIZURE.

At the Cork Police Court, before Messrs. J. R. Cronin, R.M., and E. Pike, Mr. H. A. Wynne, solicitor, said he had to make an application to the Bench to issue a summons at the suit of Mrs. Matilda Thomson, Marina Terrace, against Mr. James Burchill, Grand Parade, sewing machine agent. She had previously applied for a summons in the ordinary way, and it had been refused. She charged Mr. Burchill with having abstracted a sewing machine and its cover, an account book, and the sum of 11s. 6d. from her premises.

Mr. Cronin: Is there not an agreement made by the parties, in which after so many weeks' instalments for the payment of the machine are due the agent has a right to go into their premises and recover the machine? I have seen one such, but I don't know whether it exists in this case.

Mr. Wynne: If it does, it will be for Mr. Burchill at the proper time to prove that he had a right to take away the machine, and that the agreement was a proper and a legal one. I may mention that Mr. Burchill got possession of the book in which the receipts for the payments for the machines were entered, and deliberately refused to return it. We ask for a summons against him on this charge also.

Mr. Cronin: Embody in the summons an order for the production of that book.

Mr. Wynne: I don't care whether he produces it or not. On this day, immediately after he took away the machine, Mr. Burchill was arrested by Sergeant Rowe, and brought before Mr. Shannon, who discharged him in order that this lady might institute any proceedings she thought proper. Well, when we asked for a summons subsequently we were refused.

Mr. Cronin: Mr. Burchill took this machine under his supposed right, whether proper or not. Would it not be better to substitute "did unlawfully take and carry away" for "steal"? It is an ugly word.

Mr. H. Humphreys, jun.: That is what the magistrates objected to when the summons was refused.

Mr. Wynne: Whatever pretended right Mr. Burchill may have had to the machine he had no right to the 11s. 6d. I don't see how he can support the taking away of that. When your Worships hear the evidence it will be your bounden duty to return him for trial, and let him, if he can, defend his action before a jury.

Mr. Cronin: I would be very slow to send a case of the kind for trial. Did Mr. Butler, R.M., refuse to sign this summons?

Mr. Humphreys: He would not take the word "steal."

Mr. Cronin: Cannot a civil action be taken?

Mr. Wynne said the civil case could not be tried until the felony was disposed of.

Mr. Cronin: I think it is the greatest stretch I ever heard to call this a case of felony.

Mr. Wynne: Remember, he took the 11s. 6d.

SEP 11 1890

U. S. PATENT OFFICE

Mr. Cronin : Oh, that is another thing altogether. You charge him with stealing that. Make an information, and we will give you a summons for that, of course.

Matilda Thomson was then sworn. She deposed that on last Monday she left the room in which the machine was and went upstairs. The machine was on one table and the cover on another, and there was also in the room the sum of 11s. 6d., a piece of embroidery, and a bread book. When upstairs she heard a noise in the hall. She looked out of the window, and saw Mr. Burchill running away from the place. He was taking something with him—what it was she could not exactly say. She went downstairs immediately and missed the machine, the book, the embroidery, the cover, and the 11s. 6d.

Mr. Cronin : You missed the 11s. 6d. ?

Mrs. Thomson : Yes ; it was in the drawer of the cover. I saw it there one hour before. There was no one else in the room during that time except myself, Mr. Burchill, and a little child. Afterwards I accused Mr. Burchill of taking the 11s. 6d. He denied it, and denied taking anything from my house. He denied being there at all. But I saw him go out, and there are people who can say he had the machine in one hand and the cover in the other when leaving.

Mr. Cronin : Do you believe he took this 11s. 6d. ?

Mrs. Thomson : I certainly do.

In reply to Mr. Wynne, Mr. Thomson said she paid the instalments on the machine regularly up to the 28th February. On that day Mr. Burchill got possession of the receipt book and refused to give it back. She had paid nothing since, as she had no receipt book to get the money entered.

Mr. Wynne : I will be able to prove that Mr. Burchill took away the machine and cover and left them in a neighbouring place.

Mr. Cronin : Draught the information. The strongest point against him is this denial of taking the machine, and his denial of being at the premises. When he took the receipt-book and refused to give it back you should have asked for your summons then and made him show cause for his action.

The summons was granted. The case will be heard next Wednesday.

A SEWING MACHINE A TOOL OF TRADE.

At the Blackburn County Court, on the 25th ult., before his Honour Judge Coventry, a widow, named Annie Arnold, who resides in Kemp Street, Blackburn, and supports herself by dressmaking, sued Elijah Holden, auctioneer, of the Technical Salerooms, Blackburn, for £10 for illegal distraint. Mr. Withers appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that on the 29th June the defendant, who was an authorised bailiff, distrained upon Mrs. Arnold's goods on behalf of the landlord, and, amongst other things, took away a sewing machine. He contended that the man was not entitled to do this, as the plaintiff was a dressmaker, and could not get her livelihood without the machine, which was, within the meaning of the Act, "an implement of trade." Mr. Riley, who represented the defence, said the sewing machine was a hired one, and not the property of the plaintiff. His Honour, however, said that plaintiff was in lawful possession. Mr. Withers stated that the Leicester County Court Judge had decided that a sewing machine used by a dressmaker in her business was an implement of trade, but he admitted that the point had not been decided in the High Courts. His Honour said the defendant no doubt believed he had a perfect right to remove the machine. His opinion was that the sewing machine used by a dressmaker was an implement of trade. Mr. Riley said his client would be glad to return the machine. His Honour stated that on that understanding he would give judgment for 21s., the machine to be returned within a week.

CLAIM FOR BALANCE OF INSTALMENT.

At the West Riding Summer Assizes held at the Leeds Townhall, before Mr. Justice Wills, on Thursday, August 14, 1890, an action was brought by Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, against Walter Hartley, tailor and clothier, Wade Lane, Leeds, to recover the sum of £54 2s. for hire of sewing machines and goods supplied.

Mr. C. M. Atkinson, instructed by Mr. H. A. Child, solicitor, Leeds, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Walton, Q.C., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Atkinson said this was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who were manufacturers of sewing machines on a large scale, and doing an extensive business in the country, to recover the sum of £54 2s. from the defendant, and which was made up of two items, viz., £7 9s. 6d., being balance of an account for the erection of a bench in the defendant's workshop, and £46 12s. 6d. for the hire of eleven sewing machines which were supplied under an hire agreement, dated Jan. 21, 1889. The defendant had used the machines in connection with his trade, and paid at irregular intervals for them up to October of that year, when he requested the plaintiffs to remove the machines, as he professed he had no further use for them. This the plaintiffs did not do, and they remained in Hartley's possession until January of this year, when Hartley sent them back to Messrs. Bradbury's shop in a hand-cart. He should have to place the hire agreement before his Lordship, and would at once proceed to call evidence, to bear out the facts of the case as he had stated them.

Mr. Walton, Q.C., for the defendant, said he thought it would hardly be necessary to do that, as he was quite prepared to admit the facts of the case as laid before his Lordship by his learned friend ; but he submitted, in defence, that the plaintiffs could not recover the whole amount claimed for the hire of the machines, as the defendant was released from his liability under the agreement when he gave the plaintiffs notice in October of 1889 that he did not want the machines any longer, and requested the plaintiffs to remove them. This they had failed to do, and consequently they could not claim for any time beyond October.

Mr. T. M. Cockroft, the plaintiffs' manager at Leeds, was called and examined as to the state of the account, and after Mr. Atkinson had addressed the Court on the point raised by Mr. Walton, his Lordship gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for £24 7s. 6d., with costs, but made no order as to the disposal of the machines, which remain the property of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.

Lloyd & Co.'s Annual Outing.

The annual outing of Messrs. Lloyd & Co., perambulator and domestic appliance factors, foreign and colonial shippers, of the Borough, took place at the Cyclists' Rest Hotel, Fooks Cray, on Thursday, the 21st of August. The party started in brakes from the Borough at 9.30, and went by way of Old Kent Road, Lewisham, to the Tiger's Head, Lee, where the first halt was made for luncheon. Thence to Chiselhurst Common, to the Bull's Head, where the party enjoyed themselves for a short time in its lovely garden, afterwards proceeding to their destination.

Just before reaching Fooks Cray arrangements had been made with a local photographer to take a portrait of the party, which was done most satisfactorily. The Cyclists' Rest was reached after a most charming and delightful ride of four hours.

Dinner was served in most King's very best style, at which every one expressed satisfaction.

Mr. Lloyd proposed the usual loyal toast of "The Queen and Royal Family," in a few well-chosen sentences.

Mr. Williams next proposed, "Prosperity to the firm of Lloyd & Co.," which he was sure would be heartily responded to by all, for their interest was the interest of the firm ; that is, the interest of employer and employed were mutual in every way, because if the *employees* did not support the firm the firm could not stand. Therefore, it was obvious the better work the *employees* did the better the reputation the firm would have in the minds of the patrons of Lloyd & Co. The speaker said that from observation he was able to make of those connected with the firm, and he had many opportunities of seeing the way the business was conducted, both in the presence of Mr. Lloyd and in his absence, he felt sure that the firm would prosper and increase in the future as it had done in the past.

Mr. Ives, manager of the retail department, proposed the health of Mr. Lloyd, and said he had had the honour and privilege of knowing Mr. Lloyd for a great many years, long before he had any idea of being connected with the firm of Lloyd & Co. in any way, and if he ever had a proud moment in his life it was then, in being allowed to propose the health of one the most deserving of long life and prosperity of any one in the room (loud cheers), and he sincerely hoped that Mr. Lloyd would be long spared to preside over these annual outings, and to direct his large and growing business.

Mr. Lloyd, in responding, thanked Mr. Williams for his kind remarks re the firm of Lloyd & Co., and Mr. Ives for the kind words he had spoken of him personally, and he said it would always be his pleasure and delight to make the outing a success, and as Mr. Williams had said those who are employed by the firm must feel an interest in their work as he felt an interest in them or they would not be together to-day. He might say that he felt very safe in that respect, or they would not have the confidence of customers in all parts of the world, for it was only last week a remittance came from New Zealand, value £200, from some one he had never heard of, so some one must be satisfied with the way they conducted their business, or have heard a very good account of the firm and the way the business was conducted. He was also glad to see so many of his friends and neighbours present ; that also was proof of the respect the firm was held in by those who knew him.

The toast of the visitors was responded to by Mr. Harding, of Malta, now on a visit to England with his charming little daughter. He said that he was very pleased to respond to this toast, for he had been a customer of Mr. Lloyd for some few years, but he felt a very great feeling of kind regard for Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd for the manner they had always treated him, and he felt it was Mr. Lloyd's habit to make friends of all those he came in contact with ; further, he looked forward to his annual visit to England to renew the friendship of one he held in the very highest esteem. He thanked Mr. Lloyd most heartily for accompanying his name with this toast, and asked the company to assist him in giving three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and family, which was done with "three times three."

Mr. Williams then proposed "Our Host," and Mr. King having briefly responded, the party adjourned to the spacious lawn and grounds, where the newly-invented and amusing game of Buzz was indulged in.

After a concert, and fun and frolic of various kinds, the start for home was made, which was reached safely, all having enjoyed themselves beyond measure.

The visitors included Mr. John Lees (of Holloway), Mr. and Mrs. Moss Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, Mr. Williams, Mr. O'Keeffe, Mrs. Maples, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Ware, Mr. Hardy (from Scotland), Mr. Harding and daughter (from Malta), Mr. Osmond (Jersey), Mr. Fred. Williams, Mr. Cauty (Bailey Wringing Machine Company), &c.

The Action Against Bradbury's for Damages for Injuries.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Kay, sitting as a Divisional Court, on the 11th August, the action of Hopwood v. Bradbury & Company, Limited, came before their Lordships in the form of a motion by the defendants for an order directing the plaintiff to pay the costs of an abandoned appeal.

The action came on for hearing before the County Court Judge at Hanley to recover damages for injuries to the plaintiff's children through the alleged negligence of defendants' servants (reports of which have already been reported in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* for June and July last), the result being a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff then gave notice of appeal, but as the appeal had not been entered the defendants now asked for the costs of same, which was granted.

Failures and Arrangements.

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator maker, Pollard's Yard, Millgarth Street, Leeds.

The above debtor came up for his public examination on the 12th day of August, at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Marshall. The statement of affairs filed by the bankrupt showed liabilities estimated at £2,027 18s. 6d., and assets valued at £584 13s. 9d. In the course of his examination by the Official Receiver the debtor stated that he began business as a merchant, in Leeds, in 1884, but in the following year he started making perambulators. He had had a large number of monetary transactions with a man named Bland, who had lately filed his petition. Bland was in the same trade, and when he failed he owed debtor £800, but he obtained goods from him which reduced the debt to about £600. He had had no previous experience in the perambulator trade, but he had previously been in partnership, in Bradford, in the wool trade. That business proved a failure, and resulted in his paying his creditors a composition of 8s. in the pound, but since then he had paid £600 to two creditors. In one case it was for money lent, and in the other case he had got goods from a creditor; however, if he had been successful he would have paid all his creditors in full. When he went to Leeds he commenced business on borrowed capital. A statement of affairs had been prepared for a meeting of his creditors held recently, which showed 10s. in the pound, but only 2s. 6d. in the pound was offered to the meeting. The Official Receiver remarked that the debtor was entitled to a one-third share of his father's property, under a will made by the latter, but he had borrowed £2,600 upon it, and it was not estimated to be worth more than that amount. The debtor stated that he could not tell how much it was really worth, as some considered it to be worth more than £2,600, and others less than that amount. Finally, it was decided to adjourn the examination.

On August 14th Mr. J. Routh, C.A., Park Road, Leeds, was appointed trustee in the above. The total estimated liabilities amount to £2,000. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Callon, W. H., London	36	18	3
Cunliffe & Croom, Manchester	47	5	6
Cook, W., Birmingham	10	7	0
Cholerton, H. & Co., Derby	17	14	0
Foster, W. & Co., Birmingham	63	18	4
Hughes, G. H., Birmingham	31	1	0
Hooper & Edwan, Birmingham	32	2	10
Littlewood, G., Birmingham	52	0	0
Saunders, Davies, & Co., Birmingham	10	19	6
Smith & Parker, Birmingham	10	7	0
WILLIAM TURNER, boot and shoe dealer, and domestic machinery dealer, 29, Bethel Street, Brighouse.			

This debtor was publicly examined at the Halifax Bankruptcy Court, on the 6th ult., before Mr. Registrar Alexander. In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that his liabilities amounted to £126 14s. 3d., and his deficiency to £68 17s. 4d. He first commenced business about fifteen years ago, without any capital. He formerly had a small shop in Briggate, but removed to larger premises, hoping to do better business. Until these bankruptcy proceedings he never knew what a cash-book was, and of course had never kept one. He attributed his failure to insufficient capital, bad trade, and sickness in family. He had done a little business in sewing machines and bicycles, but with regard to the latter he usually paid for one machine when he sold it, his brother assisting him by lending him money. When he filed his petition he had only three sewing machines in stock, one belonging to the Singer Company sent to him on trial, and two machines from Messrs. Jones & Co., which had been sent to him for sale or return. When he found he was not doing so well as he expected in his larger premises he spoke to some of his relatives, who advised him to file his petition. The debtor was finally allowed to pass his examination.

CHARLES COUSSENS, domestic machinery dealer, Queen's Road, Hastings.

The above debtor, in the course of his adjourned public examination at the Hastings Bankruptcy Court, stated that the books had been kept by his manager, as he did not understand much about bookkeeping. The amended accounts he had filed were based upon estimates, as he could not get the actual amounts from the books. The Official Receiver remarked that the accounts were as unintelligible as the books, but he did not think that any useful purpose would be served by keeping the examination open, therefore, he had no objection to the debtor being allowed to pass.

HENRY RIPLEY, perambulator maker, Leeds.

The public examination of the above debtor came on for hearing at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Marshall, on the 30th ult. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £2,039 15s. 8d., and assets estimated to produce £278 5s. 8d. In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he began business about five and a half years ago without any capital, and he was very successful until he took larger premises. His present position had been brought about by bad debts, excessive law costs, and expenses consequent upon removing to larger premises. He denied that he was in an insolvent position twelve months ago, and he had not bought goods within a month of filing his petition, with a knowledge of his insolvency. He had become involved in some bill transactions with another perambulator maker named Bottomley, who had since filed his petition. They had accommodated one another with bills to the amount of £340, which were discounted at the bank and the money divided. The examination was finally adjourned in order that the debtor might be enabled to furnish further accounts.

WILLIAM SCOTT, invalid furniture, wheel chair, and bassinette manufacturer, 9, Broad Street, Bath.

The statutory meeting of the creditors of the above failure was held on the 13th August at the offices of the Official Receiver, Bristol. The statement of affairs filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £154 10s., and assets estimated at £43 4s. 6d. The debtor commenced business in 1886 with a capital of £30. The only book of accounts he has kept is a sale book. It appears that early in July the

debtor attempted to carry out a private arrangement of 5s. in the pound, but failed. No offer has been suggested, and the debtor has been adjudicated bankrupt on his own petition. The estate is being realised.

At the public examination, in answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that his statement of affairs was quite correct. With regard to some transactions with the Carlton Bank, the debtor stated that at the end of last year he was pressed by several creditors, through their receiving anonymous letters, and he borrowed £25 to meet his liabilities, being charged £10 as interest. He had repaid £8 15s., and transferred four £5 shares to the bank, which still held them as security. He did not realise them and meet his creditors without borrowing, because there was a difficulty in selling them. They were shares in the Rock Building Society. The bank sent him interest upon the shares, and he received one amount in December last. He had a copy of one of the anonymous letters, which read as follows:—"If you have an account with No. 9, Broad Street, it will be well to look it up sharp, confidential." That letter had been sent to a creditor, who had sent it on to him, and he had made a copy of it. He could not recognise the handwriting, but it had evidently come from some one who was at enmity with him. The Official Receiver remarked that the debtor appeared to be an inoffensive man, and he should not have thought he had any enemies. Debtor: It appears that I have. The Official Receiver: Were you cutting the prices at all? Bankrupt: I only desired to get an honest living, and strived to do so. The Official Receiver: Did some of the people look it up sharp? Debtor: Well, one or two of them did, and I had solicitors, letters. The Official Receiver: You attribute your being brought here to these letters? Debtor: Yes. In the course of further examination the debtor stated that his own landlord would have become guarantee for the 5s. in the pound that he offered to his creditors, but the offer fell through in consequence of some of the creditors refusing to accept it. He wanted to leave Bath as soon as the bankruptcy proceedings were finished. The debtor was finally allowed to pass.

The creditors are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Calverhouse, London	35	0	0
Halesowen Carriage Company, Birmingham	10	5	6
Isly, Tunbridge	29	1	0
L'Hollier, Leon, Birmingham	33	14	2
Masters, T., Bristol	15	0	11

FREDERICK GEORGE MUNDAY, dealer in sewing machines, 3, Broadway, Wimbledon, and 65, High Street, Sutton.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. A. Mackintosh, 14, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

TIMOTHY SHEPHERD, sewing machine dealer, Richmond.

In our last issue we reported the failure of the above. On the 19th ult. the debtor's public examination was held at the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court. The liabilities were stated at £838 13s. 1d., of which £776 4s. 9d. was expected to rank for dividend. The assets were estimated at £340 1s. 10d. The debtor alleged that he was solvent. A dividend of 8s. in the pound was offered and accepted by most of the creditors, but a further meeting was to be held on Aug. 29th. The adjourned meeting of the creditors was held as arranged, when it was stated that the guarantor of the dividend previously offered had withdrawn. Nothing was therefore decided, and a further adjournment until the 5th of September was arranged to enable a fresh offer to be made.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

A County Court judgment was registered against Edward Carey (trading as Edward Carey & Co.), cycle and perambulator dealer, 61, New Kent Road, S.E., for the sum of £13 3s. 9d., on July 1st.

A County Court judgment was registered against R. A. Cole, sewing machine dealer, Spring Grove, Surbiton, for the sum of £13 3s. 6d., on July 9th.

A County Court judgment was on July 25th registered against John Pettitt, machine dealer, 3, Upper Road, Plaistow, for the sum of £12 1s.

A County Court judgment was registered against Ralph Howarth, machine dealer, Manchester Road, Rochdale, for the sum of £12 1s., on July 16th.

Erratum.—In our last issue we reported a County Court judgment against Mr. J. H. Greenwood. This was no mistake on our part, but the judgment ought never to have been registered, and was an error on the part of the clerk of the County Court. Mr. Greenwood was sued for £13 9s. 6d., but had a counter-claim which should have been taken as a set-off, and no entry made in the register of judgments. We are very sorry that we should have given currency to such an error, and thereby caused, we are informed, great annoyance to Mr. Greenwood, who is a highly respected sewing machine dealer at Hanley.

BILL OF SALE.

A Bill of Sale was filed on July 29th for £30, in favour of the Southern District Bank, against Byron William Barnard Eldon, to a sewing machine company, 30, East Street, Chichester.

The Automatic Brake Wanted.

A CORONER'S jury have found a verdict of "Accidental Death" in the case of Harold Swain, aged eight months, son of a brass moulder, residing in Radnor Street, Eccles Road, Salford. The evidence showed that on the 7th ult. the deceased was in a bassinette, which was standing on the footpath whilst its nurse looked in a shop window. Shortly afterwards another girl touched the bassinette, which ran off the footpath and upset in the road, just as a cart was passing; the result being that the cart wheels passed over the child's head, and he died soon afterwards.

Finding a Way out of the Difficulty.

At the Bow County Court, on the 4th August, Ann Ayres, dressmaker, 56, Stafford Road, Walthamstow, sued Mr. Goldney, wine merchant, Broadway House, Leyton, for £5, being £3, value of a sewing machine alleged to have been damaged by defendant, and £2 claimed for loss of time consequent on the damage.

Mr. Wilkinson St. Martin's Lane, for defendant.

In February, plaintiff was working at defendant's house, and her sewing machine was fetched for her by defendant himself. When the work had been completed defendant took the machine back again for plaintiff, when an accident occurred, and the plate was broken. Defendant took it to Singer's to have it made right for plaintiff, but Singer's said the machine could not be repaired. Defendant thereupon lent plaintiff a machine, and only fetched it away recently when threatened with an action.

He now pleaded that in removing the machine all possible care was used, and that the accident had occurred to the machine, which was a very old pattern, because in lifting it into the cart the screws, which should have held it to the wooden stand, came out.

His Honour suggested that defendant should give plaintiff something, and settle the affair.

Mr. Wilkinson said his client was willing to give plaintiff a sovereign, but she refused to accept any such amount.

Upon the suggestion of his Honour, the parties conferred together, but plaintiff refused to settle, and eventually Mr. Girtton, sewing machine dealer, Bow Road, was fetched, and asked to give his opinion respecting the damage.

Having examined the machine, he said Singer's could have repaired it if they chose, but if they would not nobody else could. He had had a machine, made by another firm, damaged like the one produced, and it had cost £1 to repair it.

In the course of conversation which ensued, it transpired that Mr. Girtton was willing to supply for £2 a machine as good as that in dispute before it was damaged, and defendant thereupon offered to give plaintiff 30s., and to lend her 10s. more, which she might repay as she pleased, so that she could buy a new machine at once.

His Honour accordingly gave judgment for plaintiff for 50s., with costs, plaintiff appearing, however, to be anything but satisfied.

Action Against a Hire Dealer for Malicious Prosecution.

AT the Yorkshire Summer Assises, held at Leeds on the 1st ult., before Mr. Justice Wills, an action for malicious prosecution was heard. The plaintiff in this case was Joseph Thornton, auctioneer and valuer, Tong Road and Bramley, Leeds, for whom Mr. Waddy, Q.C., and Mr. C. M. Atkinson appeared; the defendant was George Newell, furniture dealer, Manchester Road, Bradford, who was represented by Mr. Walton, Q.C., and Mr. W. Beverley. The action was brought to recover damages for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff formerly carried on business at Birkenshaw, and in July, 1889, he purchased a quantity of furniture from a man named Adam Bolton for £7 10s., which he sold to another man at a premium of 35s. The goods had been obtained twelve months before by Bolton from the defendant on the hire system, and he had only paid 25s. 6d. towards the £20 at which they were valued. In March last Bolton was apprehended, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having feloniously converted the chattels to his own use. It was alleged that the plaintiff knew that the goods had been got by Bolton on the hire system, and he was brought before the police-court at Dewsbury on a charge of feloniously and fraudulently receiving the chattels, well knowing the same to have been feloniously and fraudulently converted by Bolton to his own use. After hearing the evidence the magistrates dismissed the case, and an action was commenced for false imprisonment. Proceedings were taken by Newell in the County Court to recover the value of the furniture, and he obtained judgment for £15 and costs. Witnesses were now called for the defence.

George Newell, the defendant, said that on the 1st October, 1888, he let Bolton have a quantity of furniture on hire. The money was to be paid in instalments of 2s. 6d. a week. On the 1st July, 1889, £1 5s. 6d. had been paid on account of the furniture. On the 26th July Mrs. Bolton brought the key of the house to him. She said her husband had sold the furniture, but that she had locked up the house and nailed fast the windows, and brought the key. It was afterwards found that the furniture had been taken away by Thornton. A person

named Hutchinson and others said they had told Thornton that the furniture was on hire. He laid information against Thornton on the advice of his solicitor. He honestly believed the information was true. He had no malicious feeling towards Thornton. He had never seen him, and did not know him. The County Court proceedings had not been commenced before May 9th, when he received a letter from Mr. Child, the plaintiff's solicitor, with regard to the present action, but he had instructed his solicitor to take proceedings.

Mr. Waddy: You went at him in the County Court to try and recover the value of this furniture? I took the advice of my solicitor.

You took criminal proceedings, and you took civil proceedings, and you took criminal proceedings first, and you were beaten. Why didn't you take civil proceedings first? I was advised by my solicitor.

His Lordship: I suppose in the County Court he recovered against Thornton?

Mr. Waddy: Oh, yes; he got judgment, and the date of payment is the 7th August—about £30—£15 and costs.

Hannah Bolton, wife of Adam Bolton, stated that she told Thornton the furniture was on hire.

Fred. Hutchinson said he told Thornton that the goods were on hire, and he replied that he did not care, he was going to have them.

Martha Jane Hall, wife of David Hall, also stated that she informed the plaintiff that the goods were on hire.

Other witnesses having been examined, his Lordship asked the jury whether they thought that when the defendant put the criminal law in motion by issuing a summons against the plaintiff for felony, he had made reasonable inquiries; and if they said no—possibly whether they said yes or no—he would ask them whether he made this accusation maliciously, that was to say, from some other motive than an honest desire as a good citizen to put the criminal law in motion against a person whom he believed to be an offender against the law; and if they answered both of these questions in favour of the plaintiff it would become a question of damages. It was to be regretted that the defendant took criminal proceedings. A greater mistake, in his judgment, was seldom made than when people preferred a criminal court to a civil court when there was any ground for dealing charitably with a man, instead of rigorously, and the defendant certainly could not protect himself by saying he took the advice of his solicitor or counsel. If he got unreasonable advice and acted upon it, he could not protect himself if he had acted without reasonable and probable cause or maliciously. He could not really see from the facts as they knew them that the plaintiff was guilty of any misconduct at all, and he had been subjected to the indignity of standing in the dock of a criminal court, and would have been sent, if he had been guilty, to the same kind of punishment that Bolton received.

The jury, after an absence of nearly an hour and a half, answered the first question in the negative and the second in the affirmative, and awarded £60 to the plaintiff as damages.

His Lordship gave judgment.

Employes' Pic-Nic.

The employees of the Leicester and district branch of the Singer Manufacturing Co. held their first annual pic-nic on the 21st ult., the place selected being Longcliffe. A party of sixty had a very pleasant drive in brakes through Cropstone, and arrived at Longcliffe at 12.40, where they were joined by the Loughborough contingent. Dinner and tea were served by Mr. Bennett in first-class style, and afterwards outdoor games were indulged in. On the cloth being removed, after tea, Mr. German (Stamford) proposed "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Co.," coupling with it Mr. Whittie, the popular European manager, which was seconded by Mr. Pole, and supported by Mr. Dexter (Loughborough). Afterwards a programme of songs and recitations was gone through in a most satisfactory manner. A vote of thanks to Mr. Clare, the Leicester manager, for his kindness in presiding on this occasion, was proposed and drunk with musical honours. A two hours' drive through Loughborough brought a most enjoyable day to a successful termination.

During the past month Mr. John Edge, of 62, Liverpool Road, Newcastle, Staffs., and 15, Broad Street, Hanley, has exhibited the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine at the local Agricultural Show, and did a good trade in the same.

TO THE TRADE.

SIMMONS & CO. supply Perambulator Manufacturers with
BODIES AND IRONWORK

of Children's Carts and Carriages,
SPRINGS, HANDLE RODS, HOOD IRONS, &c.

Lowest Prices consistent with Reliable Work.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

SEND SAMPLES OR DRAWINGS FOR FREE ESTIMATE.

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BODY MAKERS AND PERAMBULATOR SMITHS,

TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY STREET, S.E.

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery. MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 2.—MR. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

A QUARTER of a century's experience of the sewing machine trade; such is the record of Mr. George W. Phillips. Born in London in 1845, after four and a half years' commercial experience, he in 1865 entered the service of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Company. He had not been with this company very long before he was filled with a desire to visit the United States, and accordingly went to New York for a time. Whilst in America he made the acquaintance of Mr. Elias Howe, which decided his future business in life.

At this time, 1866, the Howe Machine Company were represented in England by Mr. N. Salamon, but they decided to open an office of their own. In 1867 their intention was carried out, premises at 64, Regent Street, London, W., being taken, and Mr. Geo. W. Phillips being engaged as manager of the counting-house.

Thus commenced a term of service which lasted fifteen years. During this long period Mr. Phillips was entrusted with the management of several of the most important departments, including the financial and correspondence, and there is no person living to-day who has a better knowledge of the ups and downs of the Howe Company than the subject of our sketch. As our readers well know, the career of that company has been exceedingly chequered. The attempt of several of the original proprietors to enrich themselves too rapidly by making the concern carry impossible financial burdens could only end in ruin to the interests of the shareholders. This was only too patent to the mind of Mr. Phillips, and he therefore severed his connection with the Howe Company in 1882.

During his fifteen years' service with the Howe Company Mr. Phillips had worked very hard, taking but few holidays, so that when free from the duties of office he decided to give himself a year's rest.

At this time the Davis' Vertical Feed Sewing Machine was gaining a footing in this country. The agents for the United Kingdom were Messrs. McLean Bros. & Rigg, the well-known Australian merchants. Thinking that there was a great future before the machine, Mr. Phillips, in 1873, entered the service of the agents. Business increased so rapidly that the Davis Company, in 1885, decided to open an office of their own in this country. Premises were taken at 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and a manager appointed. It was not long, however, before the Davis Company felt that their interests would be best served by giving the command to Mr. Phillips, and for the past four years he has fulfilled the duties of manager of the whole of their business on this side of the Atlantic.

Only a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Phillips is sufficient to convince a visitor that he believes thoroughly in the vertical feed principle. His company has been singularly successful. It was organised in 1866, at Watertown, N.Y., and had twice to enlarge its plant at that place. A few months ago it removed from Watertown to Dayton, Ohio, where it now possesses immense premises, covering four acres of space, with a capacity of 400

machines per day. To sell this quantity requires men of energy and enterprise, and we do not think it is possible for the Vertical Feed Company to be represented in the country by a more active manager than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Phillips is essentially a methodical man, never appearing to be hurried, but working away steadily all day, thus getting through an immense amount of work. During his management the business of the company has grown by leaps and bounds, as it well deserves to do. The principle of their machine is thoroughly sound in mechanics and useful in practice, and the quality of the material of which it is built, and the workmanship and finish of both metal and wood parts, is the finest possible.

We hope that Mr. Phillips, who is still quite a young man, will for many years continue to preside over the fortunes of his company on this side of the "herring pond."

The Triumph Cycle Company.

MOST of our readers are acquainted with the firm of S. Bettmann & Co., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., who have for some years acted as agents for Messrs. Biesolt & Locke's sewing machines, as well as manufacturers of cycles.

They have just converted their business into a limited liability company, under the style of the Triumph Cycle Company, Limited, with a capital of £10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of £5 each, only £3 10s. per share being called up. The directors are as follows:—

George Sawyer, Esq., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. (Manager White Sewing Machine Company); Philip Schloss, Esq., 53, Cambridge Road, Gunnersbury, S.W.; S. Bettmann, Esq., 11, Wallace Road, Canonbury, N.; M. J. Schulte, Esq., 129, Church Road, Islington, N.; Joint Managing Directors.

The Bankers are the Union Bank of London, Limited (Holborn Circus Branch).

Messrs. Rollit & Sons, of 12, Mark Lane, E.C., are the solicitors and Mr. John George McCorry the secretary, with offices at 4, Golden Lane, E.C.

The following is the Prospectus:—

The company is formed to acquire, as from the 28th July last, and to carry on the well-known business of S. Bettmann & Co., of 4, Golden Lane, London, E.C., and 287, Upper Street, Islington, as a going concern, and to manufacture cycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and other machines, and to dispose of them.

This business was established in January, 1886, and has been steadily increasing since that time, and the firm has now a wide and valuable connection in Europe, and also in the United States and some of the Colonies.

The "Triumph" cycles have a very high reputation both in England and on the Continent, many races having been won on them. (See enclosed extracts of press notices and testimonials.)

Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. have not, up to the present, been able to realise the full proceeds of their trade, having themselves had to pay large profits to manufacturers of their cycles. The company with whom they have hitherto been connected have paid dividends of from 10 to 30 per cent.

Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. sold during the last twelve months more than 500 machines, but their manufacturers having been unable to turn out cycles at the required rate, many orders have been lost. Had Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. been in a position to supply their customers promptly, their sales would certainly have exceeded the number, of 900.

Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. have established for themselves a reputation second to none for business capacity, and their name is honoured and respected by every one having had dealings with them.

Mr. S. Bettmann has gained great experience in the cycle trade, both at home and abroad, having constantly travelled for the last six years in France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, North Africa, &c., and knows nearly every cycle dealer in those countries; he also knows, from personal observation, their business places, and is able to judge whether they deserve credit, and to what extent.

Mr. M. J. Schulte has gained practical experience in the manufacture of cycles, having been a director in the company with whom Messrs. S.



MR. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Bettmann & Co. have hitherto been connected. Mr. Schulte has designed an entirely new set of both bicycles and tricycles of the most modern and improved shape and construction, and it is intended to manufacture only high-class machines. He has a practical knowledge of all the details required in the manufacturing of bicycles, and the machines sold by Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co. have been manufactured according to his designs and instructions.

The price fixed by the vendors for the goodwill and business (as a going concern), book debts (which are guaranteed by the vendors), furniture, fittings, tools, machines, &c., &c., is £4,261 5s. 10d., payable as to £300 in cash, and as to £2,500 in fully paid-up shares; the balance, £1,461 5s. 10d., being the amount of the liabilities of the vendors, are to be discharged by the company.

The services of both Mr. S. Bettmann and Mr. M. J. Schulte have been secured for three years as joint managing directors, upon very favourable terms. They depend mainly for their remuneration upon the success of the company, having each agreed to accept a merely nominal salary of £200 per annum. The directors, other than managing directors, will receive no remuneration for their services in any year in which a dividend of less than 10 per cent. is declared.

The White Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland, New York, Boston, Montevideo, London, and Paris, will take up the sale of the cycles manufactured by the company, which should be a guarantee of an important turnover, that company having more than 10,000 agents all over the world.

A convenient factory, which is being rebuilt and altered to suit the requirements of the company, has been secured upon very favourable terms in the town of Coventry, which is the centre of the cycle trade.

The directors confidently hope that for the first year the sale of the machines manufactured by the company will exceed the number of 1,500, and they feel reasonably certain of earning for the shareholders, even for the first year, a dividend of at least 10 per cent. On 1,500 machines a gross profit of £6,000 may be expected, which, after making every allowance, should be sufficient to pay a dividend exceeding 10 per cent.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz. :—

1. A contract dated the 18th day of August, 1890, and made between Siegfried Bettmann and Moritz Johann Schulte of the one part, and Edward Fowler of the other part.
2. A contract dated the 20th day of August, 1890, and made between the said Siegfried Bettmann and Moritz Johann Schulte of the first part, the Triumph Cycle Company, Limited, of the second part, and the said Edward Fowler of the third part.

In the Memorandum of Association we find the following clauses:—

The objects for which the company is established are—

1. To acquire and take over as a going concern, as from the 28th day of July, 1890, the business of dealers in cycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, carriages, and sewing machines, and the various parts thereof, now carried on by Siegfried Bettmann and Moritz Johann Schulte, at No. 4, Golden Lane, in the City of London, and at No. 287, Upper Street, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, under the style or firm of "S. Bettmann & Co.," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith, and with a view thereto to enter into the agreement referred to in Clause 3 of the company's Articles of Association, and to carry the same into effect with or without modification.

2. To carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of cycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, carriages, sewing machines, and other machines of every description, and of the various parts thereof, and of all articles necessary or used in the manufacture thereof, and of all machinery and apparatus used in the production of cycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, carriages, sewing machines, and other machines, or any parts thereof, or of any such articles as aforesaid.

3. To carry on the business of machinists, fitters, makers of tools, saddlers, enamellers and platers, and all other detailed branches of business usually or conveniently connected with any such business as aforesaid.

We understand that most of the capital of this company has been subscribed privately, but that there are still a few hundred shares not yet allotted. The concern appears to us to be well worthy of support from investors.

Mr. George Sawyer (the manager of the White Sewing Machine Company) is well known as a thorough business man. For him to act as chairman is a guarantee of the highest order. Further, he can influence a large amount of new business. Messrs. Bettmann & Schulte, the vendors, have been known to us for several years as energetic business men. The former has had much experience of the sewing machine and cycle trade on the Continent, and with increased capital

at his command will no doubt be able to largely increase the trade in cycles that his firm have done in the past.

We might add that the Triumph Cycles have for some time past enjoyed considerable popularity as thoroughly reliable machines.

Visits to Kilbowie.

DURING the past month some 87 officials connected with the Singer Manufacturing Company's London business were conveyed from the metropolis to Scotland in order to inspect their Company's huge factory at Kilbowie, near Glasgow. They left London on the evening of the 1st ult., and after visiting the Forth Bridge travelled from Edinburgh to Glasgow. Thence they went aboard the *Sultana*, and steamed down the Clyde to Rothesay in the Isle of Bute, arriving there the same evening. On the following day they were driven in brakes through a considerable portion of the island. "Fall in" was sounded next morning at 5.30 by Highland bagpipes, admirably played by one of the party, and after breakfast a start was made for Kilbowie.

Having travelled over the same ground ourselves, we can vouch for the fact that the party thus far had been highly gratified with what they had seen. We really envy them the stay they had made at Rothesay, which, like Brighton, claims to be "queen" of watering-places. But other propensities than those of admiration had been aroused as they gazed at the massive proportions of the Forth Bridge, and equal surprise was in store for them when they arrived at the factory of their gigantic company. It was only in June last that we spent a whole day roaming through the Singer works, and although

we had visited many large engineering establishments, we felt that we were inspecting a factory which could not possibly be surpassed either for size or completeness. It seemed incredible that at this one place alone there should be employed 4,982 persons making sewing machines, but such were the figures given us by the energetic and kindly manager, Mr. A. Anderson.

We have not space to follow our visitors through every department. No doubt their surprise was very great when they entered the enormous foundry and saw hundreds of men engaged in the several operations of casting the parts, heads and stands, of sewing machines. But when they entered the huge machine shops and watched the hundreds of milling and drilling machines, working automatically with the most perfect accuracy, they had cause for equal surprise. Then the screw making department, in which 250,000 screws are made weekly, and the needle factory, in which 320 persons produce some half a million needles weekly, are interesting to no small extent. Kilbowie is a veritable wonderland, and we can quite understand that when the visitors had finished their inspection they felt that they had only then realised the enormous extent of the trade in contrivances for mechanical sewing.

We have received several reports from members of the party, one of which we give at foot.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Who would have been bold enough to prophecy a few years ago that in the year of grace 1890 the Singer Manufacturing Company *could*, and *would* organise, or permit to be organised, an excursion party to their immense factory at Kilbowie, Scotland, comprising an all-told crew of eighty-five men, all good and true, being the London superintendents of this firm, each man representing five collectors or salesmen. Such an item of news helps one to form an idea as to how the public located in the big city are looked after in the sewing machine interests. A further fact that over 750 people are now connected with the London central offices shows that sewing machines, besides being both useful and ornamental, cause employment for a large body of the community outside of the manufacturing question.

The word *could* is used because as short a period as twelve months ago, to take every sixth man of those (it might almost be said of the whole sewing machine trade) employed by the great American firm, would have formed such an insignificant number that it, at any rate, would not have disturbed the railway accommodation. What then would the number have been a few years ago?—so small that *could* would have blushed at such a proposal, and would have despaired of seeing the bonny Clyde.

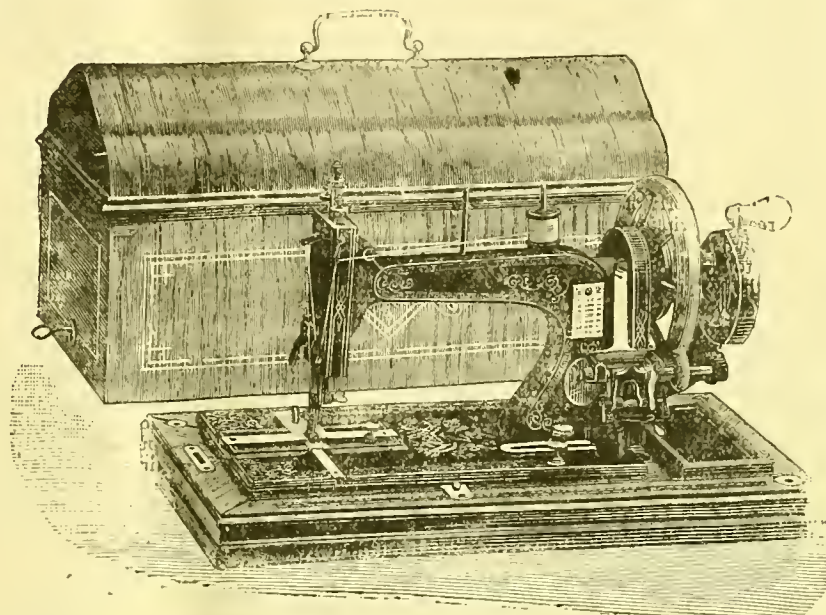
The term *would* is employed because in smaller numbers discipline and good conduct are never valued, and never so essential as in larger assemblies, and in the past the endless sewing trade was not distinguished for these qualities, and it might have been dangerous to start a few years since on such a tour with such a number, many of whom were salesmen or collectors not many months ago. Had such a venture

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LD.,

147, ALDERSGATE ST.,

LONDON, E.C.

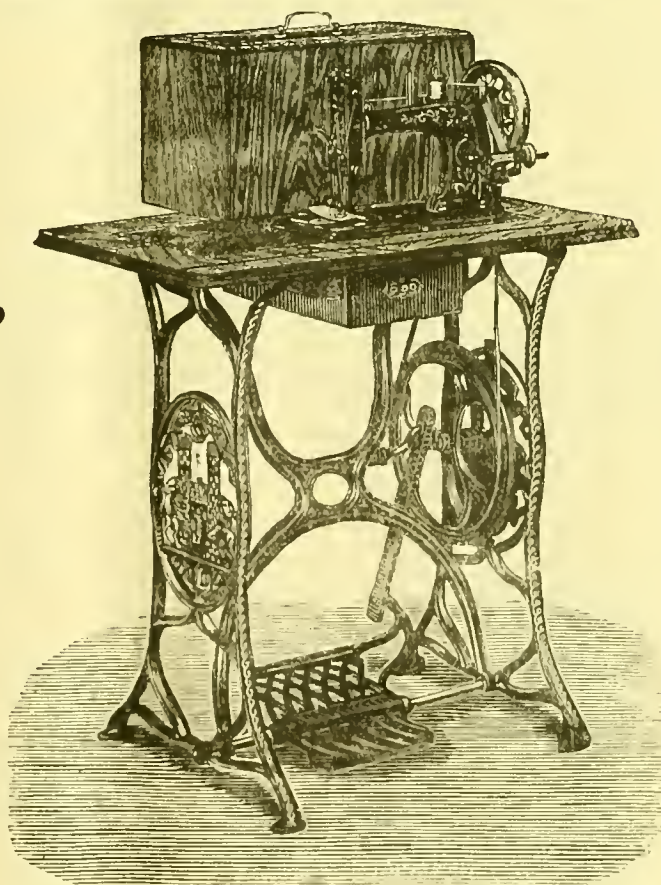
New
Curved
Cover.



New
Curved
Cover.

More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.

THE
'GLORIA'
TREADLE
MACHINE.



THE
'GLORIA'
TREADLE
MACHINE.

We have just brought out the "Gloria" as a treadle machine, and it affords a splendid opportunity for Dealers wanting as a special line a good cheap treadle machine. We are prepared to give Sole Agencies.

Sole Agents for J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialities on application.

been attempted, in all probability some might not have returned, but a change has come o'er the scene, and our trade, like all others that stay, and like all that is best, and lasts, has realised that to get good generals they must first be good privates. The salesman of to-day is not the salesman of the past, to become a collector he must not only show a good career before joining the trade, but he must have a good pedigree while in it and a good record, thus an appeal is made jointly to his ability and to his character. Well, the *could* and the *would* being disposed of, this happy group left St. Pancras at 7.50 on the evening of the 1st of August, arrived at Edinburgh in the early morning of Saturday, enjoyed a good breakfast, coached it to the Forth Bridge, and after sailing under it and duly inspecting it, and pronouncing it next to sewing machines, returned to Edinburgh, took the iron horse to Glasgow, where a special boat awaited the party to enable the visitors to enjoy some real Scotch breezes, and having hoisted the Singer flag (about the first piece of bunting so inscribed ever seen on the Clyde) sailed to Rothesay. After enjoying a thoroughly substantial dinner on board the good ship *Sultana* (Piper Shaw, of London, and a fellow professional giving the company a musical feast the while), these Londoners from home cast anchor, and pitched their tents in two of the best hotels in this beautiful spot till Monday.

Vibrators, oscillators, round tops and panels seemed to be quite forgotten, and rational sport and merry fun for the nonce took their place.

Monday arrived all too soon, when by water and rail the eighty-five of London wended their way to the world of wheels at Kilbowie. Many of the visitors, who had read descriptions and seen graphic sketches of the wonder on the Clyde, seemed bewildered with the spectacle. In the past they seemed to have had no idea of the producer of Singer's sewing machines; for the present the sight seemed overpowering. In the future may they recover and reflection follow. They heard, they saw, and got thoroughly tired in visiting every department, and with gratitude to their considerate friends at Kilbowie left for Glasgow, which they briefly inspected by driving through the principal streets in four brakes. An enjoyable tea was the next item on the programme; ample justice was done to this, and after thanking Mr. Raper for organising the trip they caught the London express, and the theme on the return journey was unanimous, how much they had seen, and in how short a time, and at such a comparatively little cost, one and all expressing themselves that not only is the company able to make and sell Singer's sewing machines, but that their ability in these two respects are fully equalled by their consideration, which had characterised the arrangements all through the programme in connection with this outing, which, besides being a most delightful holiday, had the advantage of being instructive also. Sadly then it must be counted with the PAST; the PRESENT, as it must always be, is made up of remnants of the past and forecasts of the future; but in this present the past is fast disappearing. The London sewing machine men, who are to-day making an income of 50 per cent. more than in the past, have learnt that reward, to last, must be earned and cared for, and that this business, employing the large number of workers which it does in the making, and the large number also in connection with selling and realising, and further conferring benefit on the user and the buyer, must by the ordinary law of industry last and continue to grow. The sewing machine is in reality first a labour maker, and next a labour saver. With two such supporters, how, then, could the industry help but prosper?

A collector of to-day, with promotion ahead, if he will qualify himself for it, receiving his £2 a week or more, with the feeling that the work is continuous, is not ashamed of admitting he is engaged selling sewing machines. There is less expediency to-day than of yore, more certainty, and rules that regulate and guide and decide right from wrong, each of which is most surely followed with results that pay or otherwise.

The FUTURE who can tell? But if the past is less preferable than the present, and believing, as all progressive people do believe, that the future bearing the same relationship to the present as the present does to the past, and having improved the past, it is but reasonable that the present being better the future must be best. So that in looking to the future we shall all best win who most believe that accomplishment by industry is better than gain by questionable honesty; that the former may be an investment at a smaller interest, although on the compound principle which remains and multiplies, while the latter is a sudden benefit *sometimes*, and to which the participator never has a right, and must not only eventually forego his interest, but yield up the principle which was never his.

As fairer men, and such as who find that there is no substitute for honest hard work, enter the trade, there will be less room for such as who at one time felt it to be the height of ability to scheme a way of obtaining a commission wrongfully, and as sterling honesty and real ability that comes of working increases, the disapprobation of the many will overwhelm the few.

Formerly the balance was the other way, and well-meaning men felt their surroundings unwholesome. Now the unscrupulous man finds no sympathy amongst those around him, and good men see a beacon ahead, straight and clear, requiring only average intelligence and average fortitude, and he only has himself to blame if he has occasion to grumble with his FUTURE.

"ONE OF THE PARTY."

Not to be behind London in knowledge as to the factory of their company the Newcastle officials of the Singer Company also paid a visit to Kilbowie, which is described in the following article written by one of the party:—

A party, numbering eighty-eight of the principal officials employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Newcastle district (counting house, 7, Royal Buildings, Bigg Market), left the Central by the 1.52 a.m. train on Wednesday morning, the 15th ult., for Glasgow. The N.E.R. Co. provided three saloon coaches, and the party, after a comfortable journey, reached Glasgow about 6.40 a.m. After half an hour's stroll over some of the important streets of Glasgow the party took the 7.20 a.m. train to Kilbowie, about ten miles from Glasgow, where The Singer Manufacturing Company employ between five and six

thousand people in the manufacture of their well-known sewing machines. Breakfast was ready for the party in the company's large dining-room on arrival at Kilbowie, after which the gentlemen forming the party dividing themselves into five sections, spent the morning in inspecting the various departments of the factory. After dinner in the factory the members of the party assembled on the platform of the North British Railway Company at Kilbowie, in order to proceed to Rothesay. Arrangements had been made for the 1.25 express to Helensburgh to stop at Kilbowie to take up the party and convey them to Craigendoran. From the latter place the journey was completed to Rothesay on board the *Guy Mannering* (s). Arriving at Rothesay, the party was lodged at the Queen's Hotel, Bute Arms Hotel, and the Victoria. At 8.40 Thursday morning the party re-embarked for Craigendoran, and, after spending a short time in Helensburgh, proceeded by express to Edinburgh. There a number of them visited Forth Bridge, others spending considerable time at the Exhibition. After a pleasant day, the party met at Waverley Station at 10.40 p.m. for the return journey to Newcastle, and reached this city about two o'clock on Friday morning. The Singer Manufacturing Company employs over 300 persons in the Newcastle district.

"NEWCASTLE."

Early on Saturday morning, the 23rd August, thirty-four of the Singer Manufacturing Company's employees from their Nottingham district proceeded to Scotland with the object of visiting the company's works at Kilbowie.

Arriving at Edinburgh on Saturday morning about nine o'clock, they spent their first day in viewing the Forth Bridge and Exhibition, Saturday being an unsuitable day for visiting Kilbowie. On the Monday morning they proceeded, along with their district manager, Mr. H. T. Sang, by the early morning express, which, by special arrangement, stopped at Kilbowie.

After being very kindly received by Mr. Anderson and other factory officials, the party formed itself into two detachments, and four hours were spent in hastily viewing the leading departments of the factory. After partaking of lunch in the works, they proceeded by the express from Glasgow to Craigendoran, which the Glasgow railway officials kindly stopped at for that purpose. Arriving at Dunoon about eight o'clock, they spent some time at that favourite watering-place. The return journey was made on the steamship *Columbia*, and the men, after a hasty view of Glasgow, returned to Nottingham, which they reached early on Tuesday, all agreeing that they had never enjoyed an outing better.

The staple trade of Nottingham at present is in a most depressed condition. The leading local paper, in one of their July editions, actually states that "the town is at the lowest point of commercial stagnation ever reached." The fact that, notwithstanding this, the Nottingham branch has largely increased its returns, both as regards sales and remittances, no doubt largely helped to conduce to the enjoyment of the excursion.

Among those present were Messrs. H. T. Sang, district manager; J. Stewart, Chesterfield; A. Watson, Nottingham; C. Beighton, Lincoln; C. Connell, Boston; T. Tacey, Newark; H. Lovelee, Grantham; and J. Briggs, Ilkeston.

"NOTTINGHAM."

End of the Wanzer Company.

ON Wednesday last a petition presented by T. Drew, a creditor for £115 11s. 9d., for the winding up of Wanzer, Limited, was heard before Mr. Justice Lawrence.

Mr. Young, for the company, admitted that he could not resist an order being made.

Mr. Brickdale, on behalf of James William Vickers, supported the petition so far as it asked for a winding-up order, but asked that the carriage of the order might be given to his client, who was a large creditor, and not to the petitioner, as one member of his firm had been a director of the company.

Counsel appeared for unsecured creditors, and objected to any order being made, alleging that there was sufficient to pay all the creditors, and that the only result of winding up would be to hand over everything to the debenture holders.

His Lordship made the usual winding-up order, and, on the application of the petitioner, appointed Mr. Ernest Cooper provisional liquidator, with liberty to complete existing contracts.

In a debenture-holders' action instituted by the International Trustees, Assets and Debenture Corporation, Limited, against Wanzer, Limited, for the appointment of a receiver and manager, his Lordship appointed Mr. E. Cooper, on the application of the plaintiffs.

MAIL CART CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, have just issued their new illustrated catalogue of Mail Carts, Baby Chairs, Swings, &c. It contains several excellent articles which should find a ready sale, and shows increased enterprise on the part of the wideawake Borough perambulator manufacturers.

Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company, Lim.

A COMPANY under the above title has recently been formed with a capital of £10,000, in 2,000 shares of £5 each.

The Directors are as follows:—Samuel Saddington, Esq., Chairman, merchant, 30, Lime Street, London; C. W. M. Wilson, Esq., merchant, 153, Fenchurch Street, London; John Thomas, Esq., Cornbrook Rubber Works, Manchester; W. H. Dunkley, 41 and 42, Jamaica Row, Birmingham.

The Consulting Engineer is Mr. Henry J. T. Piercy, M.I.M.E., 54, Broad Street, Birmingham; and the Secretary, Mr. Louis Monaet.

The Registered Offices of the Company are at 1 and 2, Market Street, Smithfield, Birmingham.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire and develop the provisional patent rights of Mr. W. H. Dunkley for improvements in metallic spoked wheels for perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles, No. 2564, dated 21st

(2) Reduced cost of production:—

Cost of new hub in wrought iron, finished ready for use, 1½d.

Cost of old hub in rough, unfinished malleable iron, 2d.

Cost of labour in making new wheel (24in.), 1d.

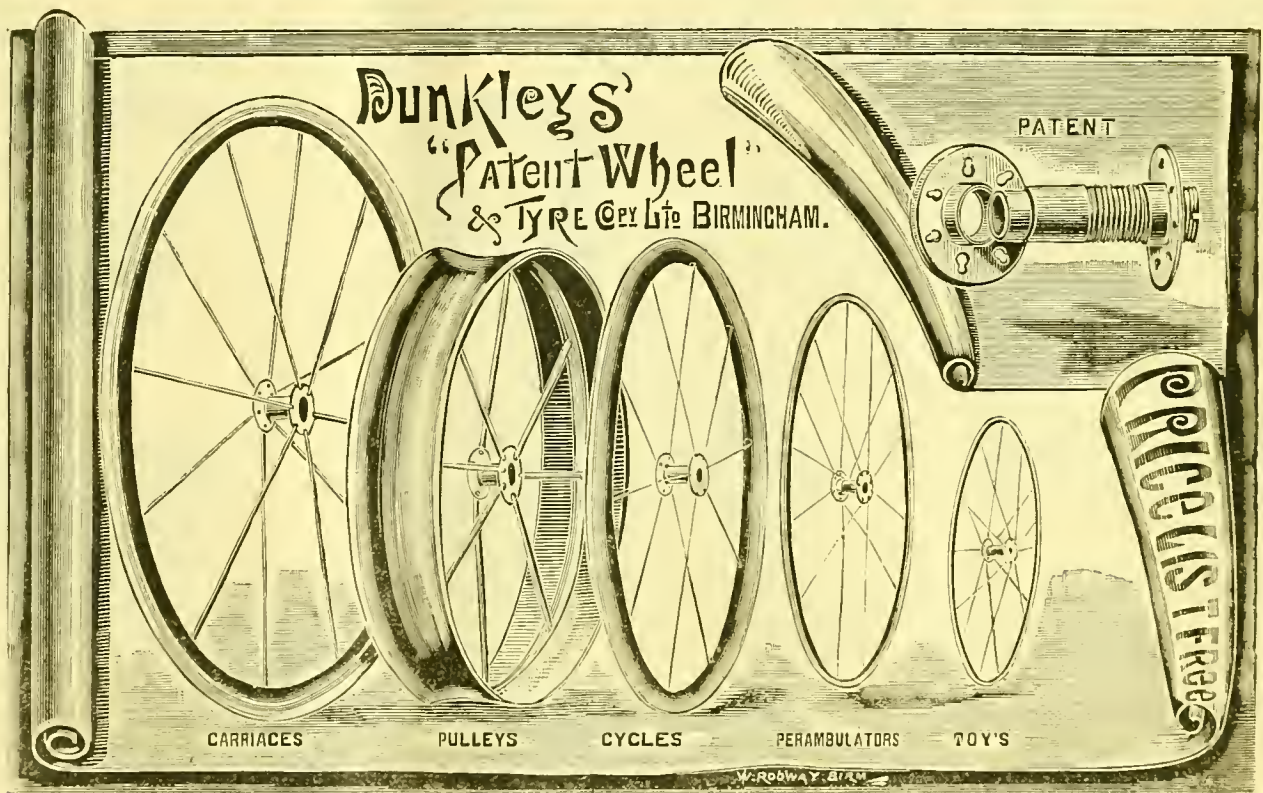
Cost of labour in making old wheel (24in.), 4d. or 75 per cent. cheaper by new process.

(3) Reduced cost of transit:—

Great saving to shippers, hubs of new wheel being detachable, 100 can be packed in the same space as 25 of the ordinary kind.

The principle of the patent is applicable to all kinds of cycle wheels, from the very smallest toy wheels to the largest suitable for broughams, landaus, waggonettes, dogcarts, handcarts, pulley wheels, and also to various other purposes.

The great difficulty hitherto experienced by coach-builders with vehicles having cycle rubber-tyred wheels has been the danger of the tyres coming off. With Dunkley's improvements in the rims or felloes of wheels for bicycles, tricycles, and wheel carriages, Patent No. 1613, 30th January, 1890, these obstacles and dangers are overcome. The rubber being moulded and vulcanised around the steel felloes of any shape completely embody-



December, 1889, and for improvements in the rims or felloes of wheels for bicycles, tricycles, and other velocipedes, and for wheel carriages, No. 1613, dated 13th January, 1890.

In Dunkley's new expansion wheel, the hub, instead of being cast, is produced from wrought welded tube, which is both lighter and stronger than cast iron, and circular flanges to which the spokes are attached are separately screwed on. The flanges are first stamped with a number of eyes or keyholes corresponding to the number of spokes they have to carry, and to these eyes the spokes, which are suitably shaped at one end, are securely hooked, the other extremity of the spoke being previously attached to the rim in the ordinary way by means of a round or cone head. When the spokes have been threaded through the hollow rim and hooked on to the flanges, the wheel is tightened up by screwing the flanges asunder. This is effected by simply turning the threaded tube upon which the flanges are screwed, and as they separate, pulling the spokes with them. The tension upon the rim causes the entire wheel to become as rigid as though it were made in one piece.

The advantages claimed for Dunkley's Patent No. 2564 for metallic spoke wheels are:—

(1) Reduced weight:—

Weight of new hub, 3 oz.

Weight of old hub, 9 oz.

ing the same, makes it quite impossible for the rubber to be in any way forced off, cut in two, or broken, or for tram grooves to have the least effect upon it. Slipping off is an impossibility. No cement is required, no splice in the rubber, no stretch, no attachments whatever.

Mr. Henry J. T. Piercy, Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Broad Street, Birmingham, has made an examination of, and a full report upon, the invention. This report is dated 19th March, 1890, and can be inspected by intending investors at the registered offices of the company. The following are extracts from the report:—

"By Mr. Dunkley's process the hub or centre consists of a piece of wrought iron tube, partially screwed, and two wrought flanges, one screwed to fit the tube, the other fitting up to a shoulder, the flanges being punched with oblong holes to receive the spokes. As in the old method one end of each spoke is headed, but the other, instead of being screwed, is made into a crooked head; half of these crooked heads are simply inserted into the oblong holes of each flange, and when they are all so inserted, the hub is turned round and round, by which means the two flanges are screwed further and further apart which operation tightens the spokes, and makes the whole very firm and rigid.

"The cost of labour upon fitting up the whole of the new wheel would, I think, be about one quarter of that of the old wheel."

Mr. Piercy also states that a very small amount of machinery would be needed to manufacture the increased supply of these wheels in accordance with estimated output.

Mr. T. Birkett Barker, M.I.M.E., Gas Motor Works, Birmingham; and Mr. C. Hill, City Carriage Works, Birmingham, write as follows:—

Gas Motor Works, Scholefield Street, and Weston Street, Birmingham.
May 19th, 1890.

Dear Sir,—Having examined your new patent wheels, I am so very favourably impressed with the mechanical advantages secured, and the great structural economy effected by your patents over the old style of wheel, that I shall be glad to take shares in the company you are promoting.

Yours truly,
T. BIRKETT BARKER, M.I.M.E.
City Carriage Works, Bradford Street, Birmingham.
February 18th, 1890.

Sir,—Please supply a set of your patent wheels, with fast-moulded tyres. Carriage customers frequently ask for their vehicles to be fitted with rubber-tyred wheels, if we could ensure their not coming loose; with your improvements I consider it impossible for them to come off.

Yours truly,
C. HILL.
To W. H. Dunkley.

From the wheel statistics and other sources it is computed that 10,000,000 wheels are made annually in England for various purposes, for all of which purposes Dunkley's new wheel is suitable. The demand for perambulator wheels alone, during the last three years, has almost doubled; many manufacturers have lost large orders, owing to the supply not being equal to the demand.

It is estimated that the new company will be in a position to turn out at least 200,000 wheels per annum. Orders will forthwith be placed with the company for 40,000 wheels, and applications are being constantly received from all parts of the country for further quotations.

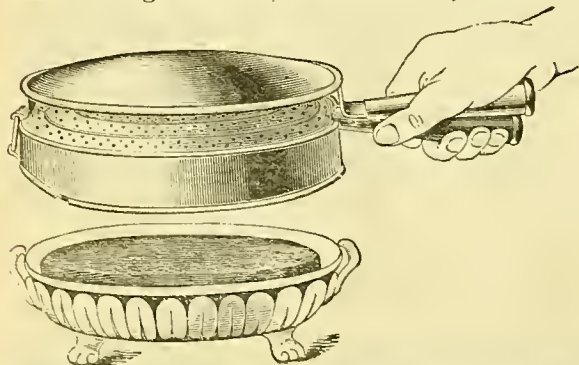
We illustrate herewith the patent wheel described in the foregoing prospectus. Although a new invention, it has been thoroughly tested by perambulator manufacturers and found to possess all the advantages claimed for it, and it is generally recognised that Mr. Dunkley, who enjoys world-wide fame as an inventor, has once more "struck ile." Already orders for large numbers have been received by the company, who are now in a position to turn out the "Dunkley Wheel" at the rate of 5,000 per week.

Novel Domestic Appliances.

WE have recently inspected several novel domestic appliances which Messrs. Wright & Harrington, of Bradford Street, Birmingham, are introducing to the trade.



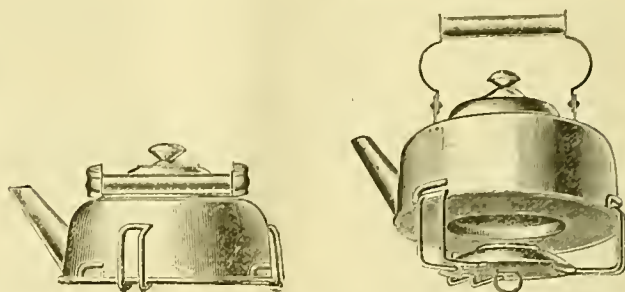
Our first two illustrations show their Patent Desideratum Cabbage Strainer, which instantly strains all the



superfluous moisture from vegetables, and presses the latter into an ornamental shape ready for the table. This

is such an excellent contrivance that we are surprised it has not been introduced before.

There are few homes in which at times hot water is not required hurriedly. The Patent Wimbledon Stove



Kettle in such cases would be a great boon. It is made in two sizes, as shown, and in both cases the water is boiled in an astonishingly short space of time, owing to the peculiar construction of these vessels.

Our next illustrations almost speak for themselves. The appliance shown is called the "Workman's Friend." As will be readily understood, a dinner can in this ingenious contrivance be kept hot by means of tea, coffee, or hot water. The "Workman's Friend" is



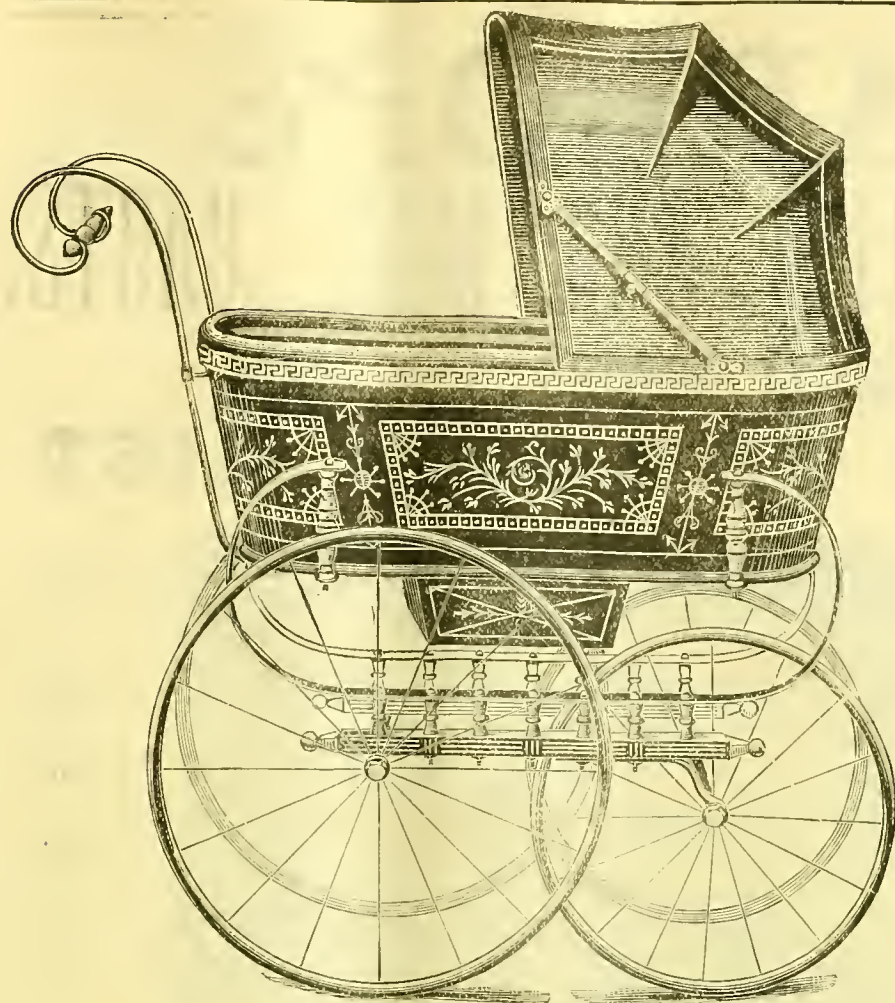
useful in the home as well as at the factory. It can be employed in making porridge or custards, being much better than the ordinary saucepan, as owing to the water surrounding the basin the contents can never be burnt. The price of this vessel complete is only one shilling.

Messrs. Wright & Harrington also make several other domestic appliances, among which we would specially notice their "silver grid" and their plated cruet. The



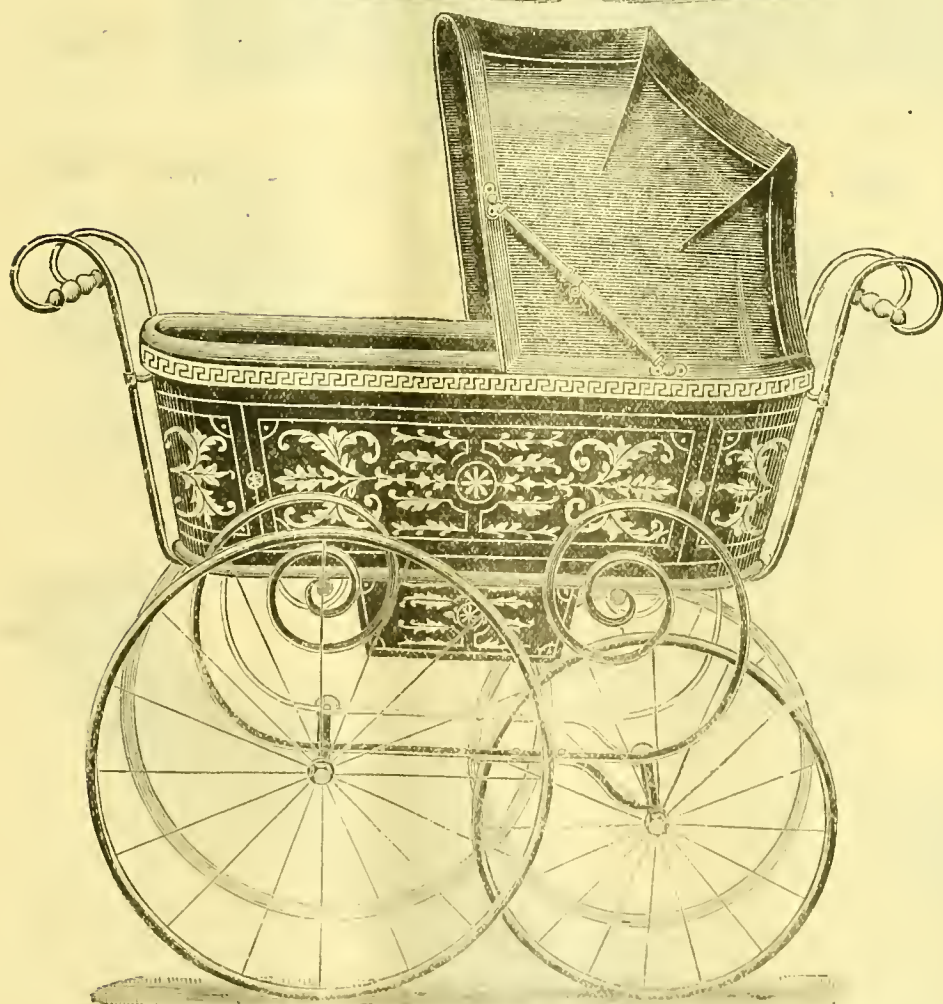
latter is a marvel of cheapness. It comprises a strong wire frame standing 6½ in. high, bottles with nickel plated tops, the whole packed in a strong box to retail at one shilling.

We are often asked by dealers to mention a few quick-selling, useful articles. The above seem to us to answer admirably.



*These Beautiful
Designs of
Goldendine are
a Most
astounding
Success.*

*Never Before
were Carriages
received with
such Delight by
the Public.*



All other classes of Carriages (however good they may be) sink into complete insignificance when placed by the side of the Patent Goldendine.

Come and see them for yourselves. It will pay you to do so ; or write for illustrated list to the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

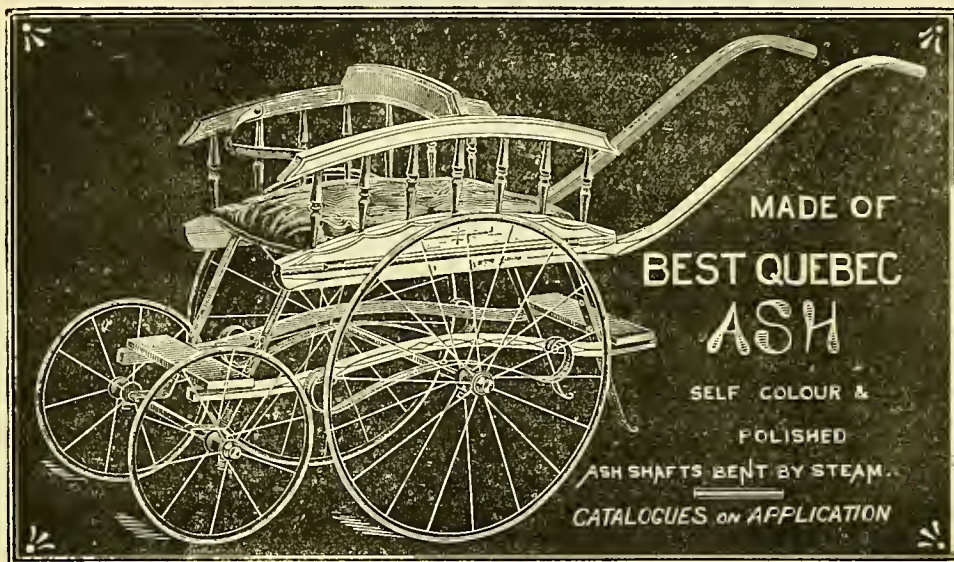
LEON L'HOLLIER,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

HARROP'S BASSINETTES AND MAIL CARTS.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "HIRE TRADE."

WRITE FOR NEW LIST.

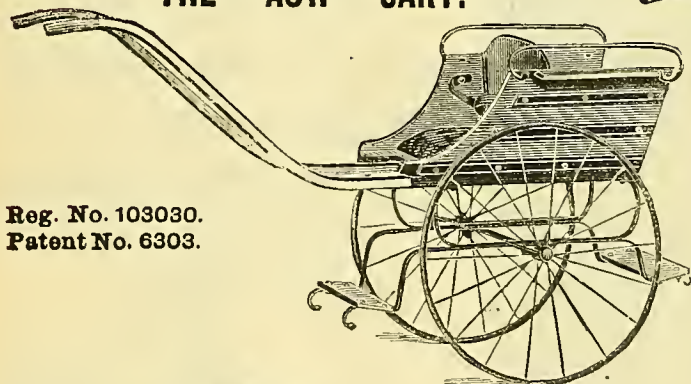
The
Best
in the
Market
for
DEALERS
to
Buy.



Sells
at
Sight.
Greatest
Success
of
the
Season.

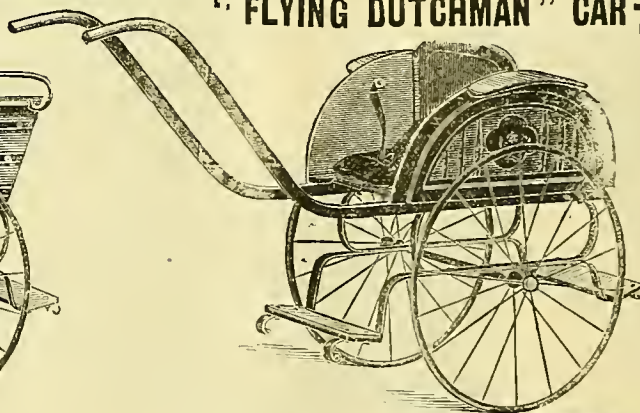
MADE WITHOUT SMALL WHEELS IF REQUIRED.

THE "ASH" CART.



Reg. No. 103030.
Patent No. 6303.

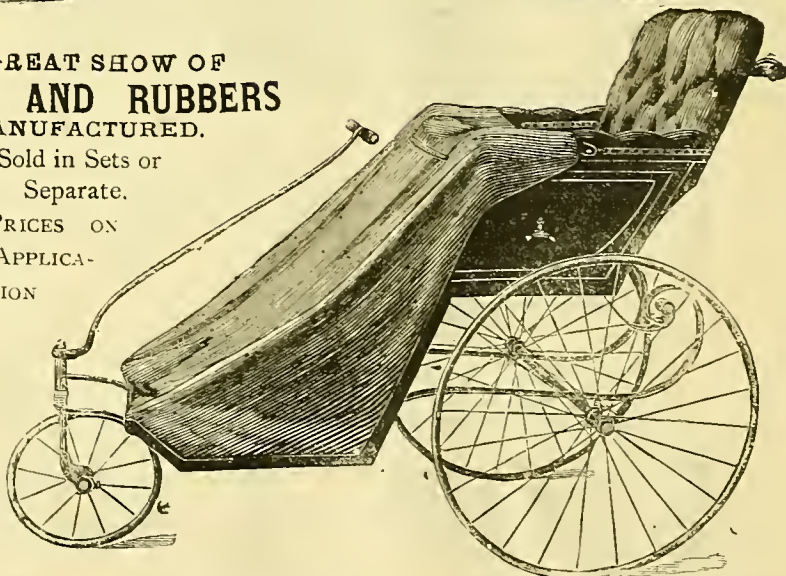
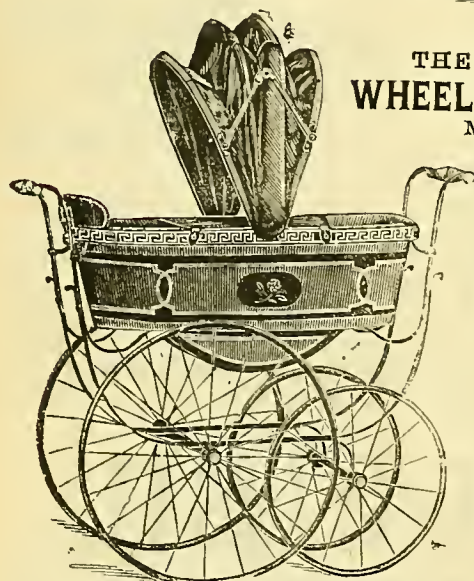
"FLYING DUTCHMAN" CART



THE GREAT SHOW OF
WHEELS AND RUBBERS
MANUFACTURED.

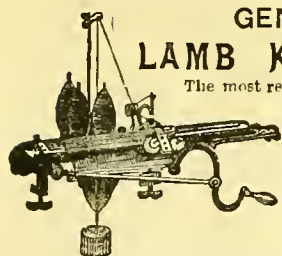
Sold in Sets or
Separate.

PRICES ON
APPLICA-
TION



Chief Office and Wholesale Warehouse
(LARGE SHOWROOMS),

55, TILB STREET, MANCHESTER.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,
Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

The remaining portion of this sub-section is very important. It states that any costs or damages which she may recover are to be her separate property, and, on the other hand, that any costs or damages recovered against her in any such action "shall be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise."

If any doubt could exist on the opening sentences of this sub-section, it is certainly removed by these words which declare that when a person has obtained a judgment in an action against a married woman, it is not to be regarded as a personal judgment against Mrs. Browne, but a judgment against Mrs. Browne's property, "*and not otherwise*," i.e., not personal. In other words, if we may be allowed to coin an expression, a judgment against Mr. Browne is a personal judgment, but a judgment against a married woman is a separate property judgment. Accordingly a personal decree against a married woman is irregular, and an enquiry has to be made as to the extent of her separate property, and the Court will enforce payment against *that*, and not against her. And this doctrine that a married woman's property and not the married woman is liable for breaches of contract and for wrongs done by her independent of contract, may be clinched by the fact that, with a few exceptions, a married woman cannot be sent to prison for not paying a debt, because the ground for sending a person to prison for not complying with an Order of Court which directs such payment to be made is for contempt of Court in not complying with its order. But as a married woman cannot be made personally liable on a contract, neither can a personal decree be enforced against her. Therefore, as the Court cannot order *her* to pay, it cannot send her to prison, for where there can be no order neither can there be any contempt, where there is no command there can be no disobedience. And, as we have said, that is the ground on which a man or single woman, or married woman trading apart from her husband, by the custom of the City of London, can be sent to prison in default of complying with an Order of Court.

In Wilson's Judicature Practice, 7 Ed., page 181, it is stated:—"Such a judgment does not create a personal liability on the part of the married woman. It is a 'proprietary,' not a personal judgment. There is, therefore, no debt due from the married woman within section 5 of the Debtors' Act, 1869, and no power to commit her *Scott v. Morley*, 20 Q.B.D., 120." As to the form of judgment, the learned author gives the following, taken from *Scott v. Morley*:—"It is adjudged that the plaintiff recover £ and costs to be taxed against the defendant, such sum and costs to be payable out of the separate property as hereinafter mentioned, and not otherwise; and it is ordered that execution herein be limited to the separate property of the said defendant, not subject to any restraint against anticipation (unless by reason of section 19 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, and property shall be liable to execution, notwithstanding such restriction," see also p. 167 and 240.

Now it is often difficult to know whether the married woman has any separate estate. In this event due

* All Rights Reserved.

inquiry may be directed for information on this point. An appointment is obtained before one of the Masters of the High Court of Justice, and the subject will be gone into by him, and if necessary witnesses may be called, see Chitty's Archibold's Practice, 14 Ed., p. 1,158. Execution is issued in the ordinary way (we shall subsequently explain how execution is issued), see also Daniell's Chancery Practice, 6th Ed., pp. 119-153; 185-193.

To sum up then what we have said on this sub-section.

(1.) This Act does not invest a married woman with a general power to contract as if she were a man.

(2.) It invests her with power to contract "to the extent of her separate property."

(3.) A married woman can only contract if she has separate property at the time the contract is made. Thus, at one time a married woman may not have power to contract, e.g., when she has no separate property, whereas at another time she may have power to contract because she happens to have at the time separate property.

(4.) This sub-section presupposes the existence of separate property. Therefore married women having no separate property are unaffected by this part of the section.

(5.) By contract a married woman can render her property liable to fulfil her engagements, but she cannot render herself personally liable.

(6.) A married woman may sue and be sued in her own name only.

(7.) Damages recovered by her are to be her separate property.

(8.) Judgment is to be enforced against a married woman's property and not against her.

(9.) She cannot, with a few exceptions, be sent to prison for not paying a debt, but her separate property may be seized.

(10.) The Court will direct an enquiry as to the extent of her separate property before one of the Masters in the usual way.

(To be continued.)

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our August Number.)

MR. JULIAN BERNARD obtained a patent on the 31st of December, 1853, for improvements in stitching and ornamenting various materials, and in machinery and apparatus connected therewith. Mr. Bernard's invention is described under five different heads:—

Firstly, the production by means of machinery of a peculiar kind of stitch, somewhat similar to that known as herring-bone stitch, which stitch is used for uniting materials and sewing their edges, and also for ornamenting the same, to which the inventor gives the name of the diamond stitch.

Secondly, the production of another improved form of stitch, suitable for uniting and ornamenting materials and sewing their edges, and applicable also to the stitching of button holes.

Thirdly, the production of another improved stitch and part of the means employed therein, which is similar to a certain extent to that known as crochet, tambour, or chain stitch, but unlike it in so far that the tendency to unravel or rip will be diminished or entirely prevented.

Fourthly, a peculiar arrangement and construction of mechanism for hemming or sewing the edges of materials.

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Fifthly, placing or securing on one common bed-plate two or more sets of mechanism, each having independent needle mechanism for sewing or stitching.

In producing the diamond stitch an alternate lateral motion or side travel is imparted to the material to be stitched or ornamented, in conjunction with the usual forward travel or feed, which compound motion has the effect of presenting the material beneath the needle in such a manner as to produce the peculiar arrangement of stitch.

The arrangements adapted for producing the stitch above mentioned are clearly shown in the drawings (which we cannot take advantage of in this description).

A portion of the bed-plate of the machine is a moveable plate, which gives the lateral motion to the feeding-wheel or friction band. This band is passed through slots in the plate, and travels over its surface much in the same way as in the arrangements used in a former machine. It is actuated by wide driving pulleys; the pulleys which carry the band may be made to slide to and fro laterally along fixed stud centres. There is also a crank bell lever working on a fixed centre in the underside of the table or bed-plate, and connected by a pin and slot with the plate. The longer arm of this lever is actuated by a double-grooved cam, which is provided with a movable director or guide hinged between the two grooves, for the purpose, during the rotation of the cam, of guiding the end of the lever from one groove to the other, thus producing a lateral or vibratory motion at each turn of the cam, which motion is imparted by the smaller arm of the lever to the plate. The needle of the machine works in an elongated hole or slot in the plate, so as to allow for the lateral traverse thereof. In stitching or ornamenting by this machine, the needle with its thread is brought down through the cloth, and the thread is retained therein by any suitable mechanism.

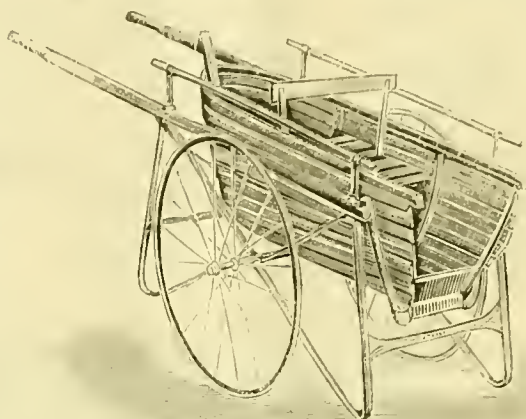
The needle then rises and the material is traversed forward and laterally, so as to bring a different part of its surface under the needle, which again descends and rises, and the material is again traversed forward and laterally to the extent of the stitch to be produced. The apparatus required for the production of the diamond stitch being of such a simple nature it may be adapted to most of the ordinary sewing machines and used when required—it being solely requisite in and out of gear or action to withdraw a pin, when the plate will remain stationary and the machine may be used as an ordinary sewing machine. The adaption is most ingenious, and one tending to extend the use of the sewing machine, as it is obvious that when one machine is made to perform several varieties of stitching without materially complicating its mechanism, a step is made towards the general applicability of this modern wonder.

As regards the fifth novelty of Mr. Bernard's stitch and apparatus we think there is no question of a doubt that Mr. Bernard does not confine himself to the imparting of a lateral motion to the fabric, as such may in some cases be imparted to the needle. This would certainly answer the same end, and would be better adapted for heavy fabrics, such as carpets and sails.

(To be continued.)

The New Mail Cart.

WE illustrate herewith a new mail cart, the invention of Messrs. E. Smith & Son. The body is of oak, in the form of a boat swinging backwards and forwards as propelled. We have tested the movement ourselves, and find it very pleasing. The cart is as



handsome as it is ingenious, and being thoroughly well made and durable, we can safely recommend it to the attention of dealers.

In the present issue we give a second illustration, which will be found on page 26.

Messrs. E. Smith & Son, the patentees of this mail cart, will be pleased to forward further details on application to their offices at 19, Alcester Street, Birmingham.

Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Jones' Sewing Machine Company was held at the Works, Guide Bridge, on Thursday, the 14th day of August, 1890, at three o'clock, when the following report was presented:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

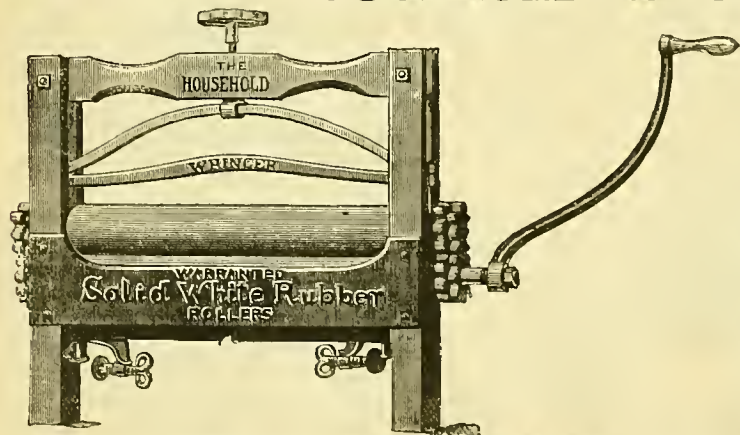
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

In presenting their first annual statement your directors have great satisfaction in reporting that the prospects held out at the formation of the company have been more than realised.

The accompanying statement shows that after allowing a sum of £2,117 for depreciation the profit on the year's trading amounts to £16,543 19s. 5d. The interim dividend paid in February last, together with interest on the debentures and the directors' fees, absorbed £6,966 10s. 5d. And your directors recommend the appropriation of the balance, amounting to £9,577 9s., as follows:—£3,000 to reserve fund, a dividend upon the preference shares for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the balance of £877 9s. to the reduction of formation expenses. Your directors have pleasure in stating that the works have been maintained and remain in the most efficient condition.

For the directors,
WILLIAM JONES, CHAIRMAN.

NOVELTY HOUSEHOLD & SUPERIOR WRINGERS.



Try the Bailey Wringers, and you will buy no others.

ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY.

Do not think we make only one pattern. We make all the best patterns and sizes, and sell a reliable article at a reasonable price.

If you want a Machine to sell on EASY TERMS take our advice and buy the HOUSEHOLD WRINGER. It costs a little more than a common article, but you can get full price for it, and it will do you good.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, 26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Bradbury & Co's Dividend.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Bradbury Company was held on Tuesday last. Mr. Alderman Hall presided. The Chairman said that the profit for the half-year was £5,380. There had been an increase in the company's sales of over £6,000, and the future looked bright for the shareholders. The directors proposed to dispose of the profit by paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dividend, allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ more discount off the depot stock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ more off other stock, which will absorb £1,120, and carry forward the balance of £1,178 to next account. The meeting only lasted a few minutes, and the shareholders went away assured that they would soon see their shares at a premium.

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

PLEDGING HIRED GOODS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's inquiries, I may say I have had a case this week which will be a guide for inquirers.

A man bought two watches of me last March, paid the deposit, and pledged them almost immediately, one for 27s., the other for 11s. I obtained the pawn tickets, and proceeded against him in the police court for "illegally pledging." The Bench, after hearing the evidence, which was conclusive, fined him 30s. or fourteen days. Not

being able to pay, although a pensioner, he went into private meditation at her Majesty's temperance hotel, where he now is.

At first the pawnbroker refused to deliver up the watches, but a lawyer's letter, acquainting him with the fact that I should proceed against him in the County Court, acted like a magic cough pill, he bringing them up to my place rather hurriedly.

Truly yours,

H. C.

Jottings.

We are pleased to hear that the Singer Manufacturing Company's employees, at their Bournemouth branch, contributed the sum of £1 13s. 8d. to the local Hospital Sunday Fund on August 8th.

We regret to announce the death on the 12th August, at his house near Paris, of Antoine F. Escande, aged fifty-three, who has for the past twenty years represented Bradbury & Co., Limited, at 3, Rue Greneta, Paris. He was well-known and respected by all connected with the sewing machine trade in France, and a prominent Freemason. The business will be carried on by his son Ferdinand, who has just completed his term of military service, prior to which he made a sojourn in this country to gain experience in the trade.

The White Sewing Machine Company have just received in London the first consignment of a new hand machine, which they call the "Gem." It is a thoroughly practical machine, specially intended to suit dealers who require a machine to sell at a lower price than is usually obtained for first-class hand machines.

The Ashton-under-Lyne *Herald* recently gave an illustrated description of the factory of Jones' Sewing



The "Special" Safeties & Tricycles

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

All Machines Warranted. Discount for Cash, or Machines sold on Easy Payment System. Machines taken in Exchange.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

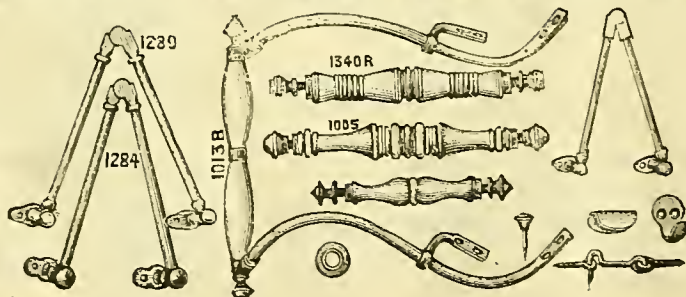
HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Buck

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers
of every De
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints
Handles in
Brass, China,
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

HERMANN LOOG,

85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for

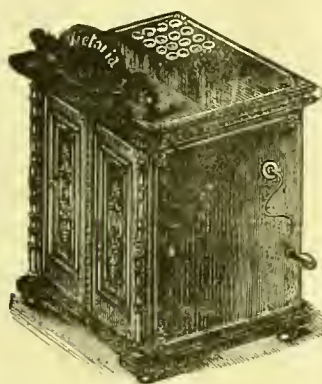
SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES,
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR
QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE Supplied on Terms to defy Competition.

"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. *Free on Application.*

**DARNER &
EMBROIDERER
GRATIS.**

**LATEST NOVELTY.
PATENT FOOT REST.**



$\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 13 in.
WILL PLAY ANY TUNE.

Also Sole Wholesale Agent for

THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.

Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

**Papier Mache,
Wicker,
Wood,
Wire,
&c.**

**BABY
CHAIRS**



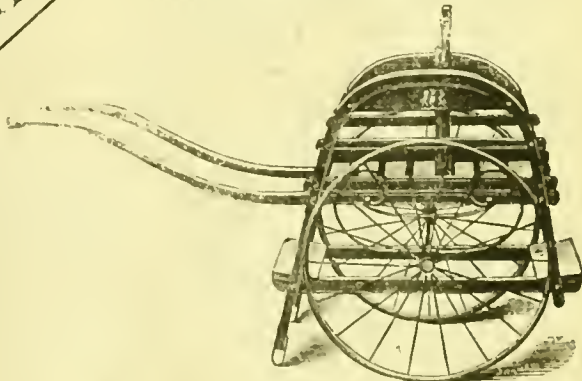
The best of Materials used,
and First-class Work-
manship Employed.



PARKER ROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.
Over
Thirty
Years repu-
tation for high-
class finish and
style, durability and
reliableness.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.



The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1889 we turned out a much larger number of Perambulators than ever before.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue for Present Season sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

Machine Company at Guide Bridge. It is exceedingly well written and most interesting, detailing as it does the history of the concern, which from a very small beginning has assumed enormous proportions.

The Singer Manufacturing Company are advertising from their metropolitan branches that they will present a drop cabinet sewing machine, "valued at £16, to the possessor of the oldest Singer's machine found in the London district by the end of June, 1891." By the way, they are certainly taking "time by the forelock," as they have issued a calendar from July, 1890, to June, 1891.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Samuel W. Johnson, of Oldham, who last spring commenced the manufacture of cement for fixing rubber tyres to perambulator, cycle, and other wheels, is working up quite a large business. We are not in the habit of repeating in these columns the numerous favourable reports we receive from time to time as to the value of our journal as an advertising medium, but we have to thank Mr. Johnson for the following remarks in a letter we have just received from him :—

"I must say I received more orders and inquiries about my cement through your 'valuable *Gazette*' than any other two papers put together."

Mr. Johnson has just removed from 43, Windsor Road, to 40, Broughton Street, Lee, Oldham.

A correspondent sends us a copy of the *Sheffield Weekly Telegraph*, which, under the heading "Tricks of Trade," has been dealing with "the travelling sewing machine agent." The writer attacks principally the dealer, as he says that the big companies usually exercise the right of seizure in a very lenient spirit, but not so the small man, who, we are told, pounces down on hirers in the most ruthless fashion.

The *Star* of the 27th ult. contained the following paragraph, under the heading of "A Sewing Machine for Nothing," in its Police Court column :—

"A woman said at Thames that three months ago a Mr. Jones left a sewing machine at her house. He had not since called, and she did not know where he lived. As she wanted to move, could she take the sewing machine with her? Mr. Montague Williams: You are a very fortunate woman to have a sewing machine for nothing; and Jones is a very unfortunate man. Take the sewing machine with you, and use it if you like."

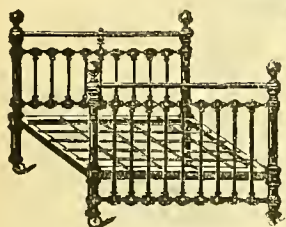
Mr. Leon L'Hollier, the well-known perambulator manufacturer, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, has opened new and extensive showrooms at 91, Smallbrook Street, Birmingham. Here is to be found a choice range of carriages, mail carts, and wicker goods.

The Wanzer Company, which was floated a few months ago with such a flourish of trumpets, is no more. It was certainly weighted with too heavy a capital account, and to pay a dividend at all required careful management. The directors, however, appear to have totally ignored the teachings of experience. They conducted their business on such lines as were bound to fail, and their lamp has now gone out. In November last the company paid a dividend of 10 per cent., but they issued no profit and loss account. The shareholders are now asking themselves where the 10 per cent. came from.

Mr. T. Cauty, the well-known representative of the Bailey Wringing Machine Company, has taken up a new department of trade, viz., the supply of bedsteads and fire brasses from a large stock kept in London specially for the hire trade.

Mr. A. W. Brown, of 521, Fulham Road, S.W., has opened new showrooms a few doors from his old premises, devoted specially to domestic machinery.

The liquidator of the Howe Machine Company is now advertising in the Glasgow papers the sale of that business "by private bargain, with immediate possession." Offers will be received either for the whole concern, "or for any of the assets separately." This looks as though the attempt to form a new company has failed.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

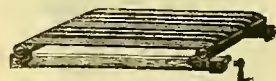
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

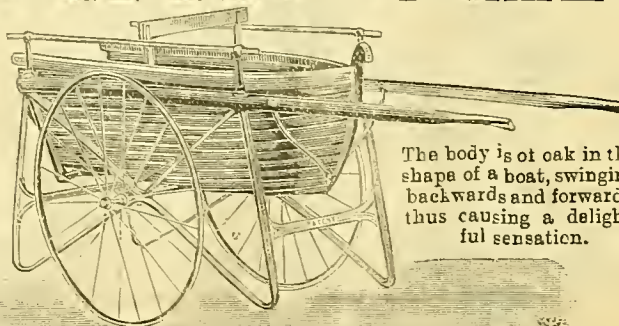
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

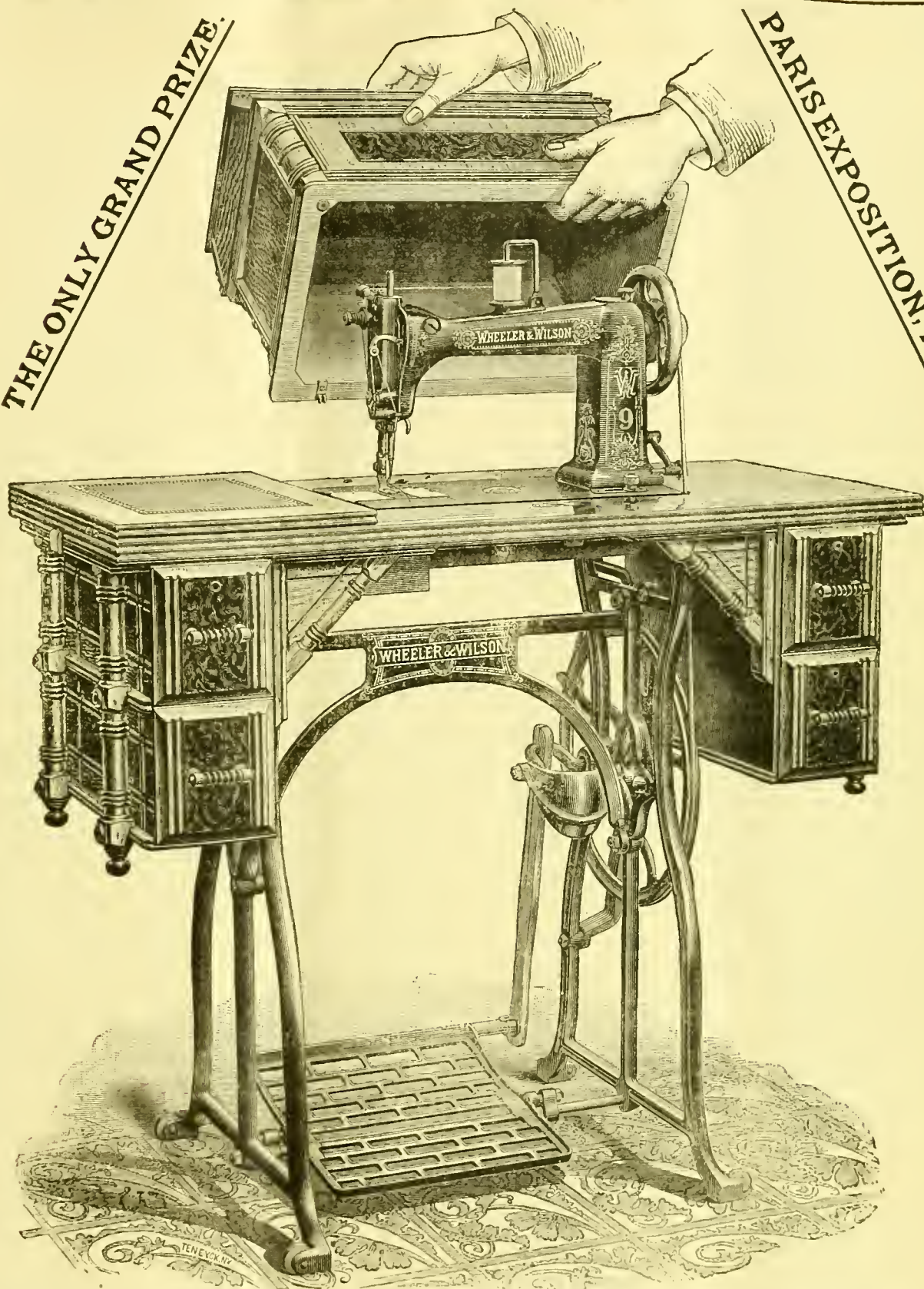
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Amalgamated Association of Perambulator and Carriage Manufacturers.

THE August quarterly meeting of the above association was held on Monday, August 18th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. L. L'Hollier, the resident of the association, in the chair.

In the course of his address the Chairman commented on the present state of the bassinette trade, and attributed its unfavourableness to the season and to the extraordinary run upon mail carts. As to prices obtained for their goods, he was of opinion that the members of the association would, at the end of the season, be fairly satisfied, for, although the season had not been a busy one for the members, yet the improved prices obtained by them must yield a better result than the impoverished prices obtained by a number of the non-members with their increased output. He strongly advised the members not to rely solely upon the perambulator trade as a trade by itself for the future, but to combine with it some other suitable branch of trade. He was sorry they were not supported by more of the manufacturers, especially those who expressed their willingness to join the association in its early stages, and gave as their opinion that the lowest price of the cheapest bassinette should be much higher than the fixed price of the association, but who had, since its formation, sold at a lower figure.

The Treasurer (Mr. Thos. Harris, Birmingham) reported the financial state of the association, which showed a balance in hand of £8 9s. 6d.

The Secretary (Mr. Allen) reported the steps taken in reference to the proposed action of the railway companies in their new rates of carriage, when the carriage of bassinettes was raised from Class III. to Class V.

The Secretary was instructed, on the proposition of Mr. Twiggs, seconded by Mr. J. D. Wilde, to write Mr. F. Impey (Birmingham), and accord him the thanks of the association for the information rendered by him.

Mr. T. G. Wells was of opinion that with more support from outside steps should be taken to try and get the railway companies to carry the bassinettes in whole, fitted complete, at the same rates as they carry them in parts.

The meeting took into consideration the question of the keeping of a "Blue Book," and after a lengthy discussion it was deferred until further information as to its working could be obtained.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in London on Wednesday, November 5th next, at 2 p.m., and a committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Messrs. J. D. Wilde, E. Humphery, T. G. Wells, and D. Davis, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in preparing the agenda, &c., for the meeting.

On the proposition of Mr. Twiggs, seconded by the President, Messrs. J. D. Wilde and E. Humphery were appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. Twiggs read the second part of his paper on "Patents in connection with Perambulator Manufacturing." The paper was again well received, and Mr. Twiggs consented to the wish of the members present that the paper should be printed with the report. Mr. J. D. Wilde, in moving that the best thanks of the association be given to Mr. Twiggs, expressed his surprise that more manufacturers did not avail themselves of the privilege in joining the association, and thus obtaining such important information as the paper and other matter had rendered. The motion was seconded by Mr. Green (Nottingham), and carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the President.

Patents in Connection with Perambulator Manufacturing.

By MR. H. W. TWIGGS.

AT the February quarterly meeting of our association it was decided to keep a list of patents granted in connection with perambulator manufacturing, and I was invited by the members present to prepare a paper on patents affecting the interests represented by our association. I assented to this, and as a consequence have searched the records and prepared a list of all the patents granted from the earliest times to the end of 1888 that I have been able to trace.

Any reference to patents would be incomplete that did not take note of the fact that since 1884 a great stimulus has been given to the cultivation by the English people of the inventive faculty by the amendments in the Patent Laws, which came into operation on January 1st of that year. For a small sum any person can now protect an invention for nine months, the result being the reception at the Patent Office of a large number of provisional specifications for inventions in connection with perambulator manufacturing, many of which, however, have subsequently been abandoned. Up to the end of 1883 it was the rule of the Patent Office to print all specifications, but since that date the specifications of abandoned or void applications are not printed, or open to inspection.

It is somewhat difficult, in consequence of the classification in the Patent Records, to obtain, with absolute accuracy, a complete list of all applications, reference being necessary to wheels, axles, brakes, &c. Many inventors obtaining patents for improvements primarily affecting, say, railway carriages, claim that their invention is also applicable to other vehicles, including perambulators. In the same way, inventions relating principally to velocipedes, such as the construction of the wheels, the steering of the machine, or the application of a brake, are claimed to be also applicable to invalid carriages, perambulators, &c. The system of classification has also been subject to repeated changes; and these things all tend to make the work of the record-searcher very uncertain, so that, in spite of his using the greatest care, and devoting a considerable amount of time to the task, he still feels that it is quite possible that he has overlooked some really important invention.

The first letters patent that I found in connection with perambulators is dated May 27th, 1854, No. 1,179, and was granted to Julius Smoork, of Oxford Street, London. It was a very ingenious arrangement for steering a carriage mounted on four wheels. During the thirty years from that date to the end of 1883 122 patents were applied for, many of them only receiving provisional protection. As somewhat indicative of the growth of the art of perambulator manufacturing, we may note the rate at which the applications were made. From 1854 to 1869 inclusive, a period of 16 years, there were 24; from 1870 to 1879 inclusive there were 48; and from 1880 to 1883 inclusive there were 50.

It would be tedious to attempt a description of the objects of the various inventions, yet in carefully going through the specifications you can easily note the various developments in construction. Many of the earlier patents were for folding carriages. There appears to have been a great effort to produce a carriage that should occupy but a small space when not in use, and thus be easily packed for transit. The invention of brakes for preventing carriages from running down inclines, or, as one patentee says, into canals, have occupied a very important part in the consideration of many persons other than those engaged in the production of perambulators. It would be unwise for one to sit in judgment on the various methods adopted. I can only say that many of them display considerable ingenuity and skill in their construction. Wheels come in for considerable attention, and with the development of four-wheel carriages several devices for steering purposes. At one time there appears to have been a great desire to produce carriages that could be propelled from either end, or that would allow the occupant to sit either with his back towards or facing the driver, having also the advantage of protecting the child with the hood from either the rain, wind, or sun. Reversible bodies, handles, and hoods were the chief means adopted to give effect to this desire.

For the five years, from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, over 330 applications were made for patents, and provisional specifications were left at the Patent Office. Of this number about 200 were subsequently abandoned, and 130 were sealed and letters patent granted. The inventions deal with every conceivable part of a perambulator, and there is ample evidence in the specifications that considerable thought and time have been devoted to the perfection of carriages for the health and comfort of the youngest, and, in the opinion of many mothers, the most important members of the community.

After very careful consideration, I have concluded that it would be best not to attempt to review in detail any of the inventions, many of which are in full operation at the present time, and are evidently giving satisfaction to

buyers, and companies are being formed for the acquiring and working of others. Members will be able, on reference to the list appended, to ascertain the number, name, year, and price of the respective patents, and can, by sending to the Sale Branch of the Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Cursitor Street, London, obtain what specifications they may require. Some of these they will find very interesting; for example, there is one, No. 10927, of 1888, having for its object the prevention of vibration, the jolting or shaking of the occupant, and injury to or displacement of the tyres, springs, and framework of the carriage when turning or steering, twenty-three sheets of drawings accompany the specification, illustrating the working of this particular invention.

Although great progress has been made in the various departments of perambulator manufacturing, we have not yet exhausted the possibility of improvement. There is still great scope for the exercise of ingenuity in construction, taste in decoration, and skill in design. Every month new applications are made for letters patent to protect fresh improvements, and there is no doubt that with the further development of ideas and styles this number will considerably increase.

I have not brought my researches down to a later date than the end of 1888, my reason being that sufficient time has not elapsed for the sealing of the letters patent for many of the applications made in 1889. I purpose, if agreeable to the association, to prepare, by the first meeting held in 1891, a complete list of all applications made during the years 1889 and 1890, with a statement of those that have been sealed and patents granted, and also of those that have, according to the official journal, been abandoned. I would also suggest the advisability of either myself or some other member preparing a statement for presentation to the quarterly meetings of the associations of all the applications made during the previous quarter, and also of those sealed or abandoned during the same period. By this process the members will be able to keep in touch with all the inventions relating to the interests we represent.

There are two points in connection with the administration of the patent laws to which I wish to call your attention. In the first place, prior to 1884 it was the practice of the Patent Office to publish the specifications of abandoned applications—that is, applications that received provisional protection only, but since that date they have not been published, nor are they open to inspection. Possibly the authorities are able to assign apparently good reasons for this course, but I have not been able to ascertain them. If it should be on the ground of economy, I am not sure that it is a wise economy. So far as I have been able to understand the principle, the granting of letters patent by the country to individual members of the community for inventions, the result of their thought and energy, giving them the sole property in their invention for a definite period, is conditional on the inventor supplying a specification explaining clearly and in detail the nature and particulars of his invention, so that at the end of the term of the patent the public shall be in full possession of the knowledge and working of the discovery in return for the privilege of sole ownership during the period of protection. If, therefore, I am correct in concluding that the patent laws are framed and administered for the benefit of the entire community, and not in the interests of a section, then it does appear that the publication of provisional specifications, many of which undoubtedly contain the germ of new ideas, would be of public utility and service.

The second point to which I wish to direct your consideration is the advisability of obtaining, if possible, an agreement whereby all letters patent issued in Great Britain, or in any part of the British dominions, should operate alike throughout the mother country and all her dependencies. During the past few years considerable discussion has taken place relative to the federation of the colonies with the home country, the supporters of the federal principle arguing that much good would result from bringing Great Britain and her colonies into closer touch with each other. Without attempting to deal with the political operation of the federal scheme as a whole, it does appear that much may be said in favour of the endeavour to obtain a closer relationship with our colonies commercially. An agreement that all patents issued in any part of "Greater Britain" should operate throughout the whole would be a considerable step towards

bringing about the closer bond that many so urgently desire, and would no doubt prepare the way for a much greater scheme of international Patent Laws. This idea is not a new one. In 1872 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire of foreign and colonial Governments if they were ready to concur in international engagements relative to the granting of patents. Many of the replies were favourable, but others were unfavourable, and nothing further was done until February, 1875, when a discussion was raised in the House of Lords which partly took up the question, more particularly with reference to foreign countries, and a Patent Bill was introduced which was ultimately withdrawn. Since then a period of fifteen years has passed away, a great development has taken place in all international relations, the tendency being for nations year by year to become more and more interdependent. And now, if negotiations were again opened, it is highly probable that a better reception would attend the proposal, and I think the general opinion will be that nothing but good would come of the operations of such an agreement.

Before closing this paper it may be of interest to members to know the financial result of the administration of the Patent Laws in this country. I have been favoured with the following particulars of receipts and expenditure for 1888 and 1889:—

		RECEIPTS.		1888.		1889.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Patent fees	128,588	7 8	151,794	4 4
Designs fees	4,912	12 0	4,833	8 0
Trade Marks	10,234	2 6	9,905	18 8
Sales of publications	5,878	12 7	6,287	7 6
				£149,623	14 9	£172,820	18 6
				EXPENDITURE.			
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salaries	47,524	14 10	49,086	0 11
Pensions	2,229	0 0	2,229	0 0
Compensations	1,150	0 0	1,150	0 0
Incidentals	2,414	16 4	2,284	19 11
Stationery, binding, &c.	2,680	0 0	2,600	0 0
Rent, taxes, &c.	1,034	0 0	1,050	9 11
New works	786	11 6	86	8 8
Printing, &c.	23,026	0 0	18,200	0 0
Paper	1,800	0 0	1,450	0 0
Coals, furniture, &c.	1,285	8 8	1,149	10 4
				£83,924	11 4	£79,286	9 9
Surplus	65,699	3 5	93,534	8 9
				£149,623	14 9	£172,820	18 6

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.					
Year.	No.	Name.	Town.	Price.	
1854...	1179	Julius Schmoock	London	6d	
1855...	1295	Henry Nunn	London	7d	
"	1657	Wren	London	8d	
"	1938	Smith	Bristol	3d	
"	2402	Geyelin	London	3d	
"	2411	Kennard	London	3d	
1856...	799	Hine	London	6d	
1857...	1813	Biggs	London	3d	
"	1819	Meakin	London	7d	
1858...	285	Tall	London	6d	
"	1220	Thornber	Halifax	9d	
1859...	2216	Smith	London	3d	
1860...	310	Boyd	Lewisham	4d	
1861...	827	Woodruff & Milnes	Nottingham	3d	
1862...	273	Hill	London	8d	
1863...	100	Lewis	London	6d	
1865...	14	Lloyd	Liverpool	18d	
"	2389	Lloyd	Liverpool	4d	
1866...	2782	Tiffin, jun.	London	3d	
1867...	2362	Leveson	Manchester	8d	
"	2910	Shaw	Manchester	3d	
1868...	1643	Fry	London	4d	
1869...	1538	Martin	Manchester	10d	
"	2230	Walsh	Manchester	4d	
1870...	2716	Gedge	Manchester	4d	
1871...	719	Gedge	Manchester	8d	
"	1475	Thompson	London	10d	
"	1972	Warsop	Nottingham	4d	
"	3393	Prince	Birmingham	10d	
1872...	1450	Kern	London	10d	
"	2375	Shaw	Manchester	4d	
"	2552	Bonneville	Paris and London	8d	
1873...	2539	Ashton	Warrington	8d	
"	3569	Wilkins	Wolverhampton	1/4	
1874...	2240	Pasco & Hawkins	Old Basford	4d	
"	2333	Gadd	Manchester	8d	
"	3270	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	4d	
"	4098	Dale & Vandenweghe	Brussels	6d	
1875...	134	Staniland	Bury St. Edmund's	8d	
"	546	Shaw	Manchester	10d	
"	1728	Robinson & Kendall	Stockport	4d	
"	1818	Ibbotson	London	4d	
"	3362	Henderson	London	8d	

Year.	No.	Name.	Town.	Price.	Year.	No.	Name.	Town.	Price.
1875...	3592	Ingrey	London	10d	1884...	15929	Beasley	Northampton	4d
1876...	1956	Astrop	London	2d	"	16059	Saunders & others	Birmingham	6d
"	3058	Blamplin	Liverpool	6d	"	16200	Aylward	Coventry	6d
"	3546	Harper	Manchester	2d	"	16720	Koopman	Munich, Germany	8d
"	3969	Parker	London	2d	1885...	415	Hoghton	Preston	4d
"	4898	Leigh & McDowell	Manchester	6d	"	934	Bond & Sadler	Nottingham	8d
1877...	2902	Meredith	Manchester	6d	"	955	Nunan	London	8d
"	4353	Smith	London	4d	"	1845	Dunkley	Birmingham	8d
"	4520	Owen	Manchester	2d	"	1925	Weatherill & Weatherill	Manchester	8d
"	4548	Dunkley	Manchester	6d	"	2368	Darling & Osborne	Glasgow	8d
1878...	239	Wadsworth	Halifax	6d	"	5761	Urquhart	Manchester	6d
"	510	Lord & Skinner	Manchester	2d	"	7251	Taylor	Birmingham	11d
"	535	Carter	Nottingham	2d	"	7812	Parker & Dunkley	Birmingham	8d
"	2071	Garvey	Manchester	2d	"	8224	Brett	London	6d
"	2089	Ash	Stoke-on-Trent	6d	"	9005	Main	London	8d
"	2315	Browne	London	6d	"	9943	Evans & Harcourt	Birmingham	8d
"	2367	Bell	Durham	4d	"	10363	Wiseman	London	8d
"	2879	Aves & Gilles	London	6d	"	10360	Dixon & Flatters	Cambridge	6d
"	3162	Huke	Hamburg	6d	"	10793	Brassington	Manchester	8d
"	4625	Bate	Wolverhampton	10d	"	11254	Collier & Musgrave	Manchester	8d
1879...	77	Hatchman	London	4d	"	11601	Lake	London	4d
"	1928	L'Hollier	Birmingham	2d	"	12144	Fox	London	8d
"	2079	Von Nawrocki	Berlin	6d	"	13455	Dunkley	Birmingham	8d
"	2522	Pieper	Berlin	8d	"	13534	Beauchamp	London	6d
"	3090	Owen	Manchester	6d	"	13971	Tozeland	London	6d
"	3366	Clark	London	4d	"	14833	Jackson	Birmingham	8d
"	4047	Wilkins	Wolverhampton	2d	"	15978	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	6d
"	4840	Brookes	Smethwick	6d	1886...	1777	Andrews	Birmingham	8d
1879...	5198	Mewburn	London	6d	"	2731	Smith	Blackburn	6d
1880...	354	Watterworth	Hull	6d	"	3534	Davis & Benford	Brighton	8d
"	2034	Powles	Birmingham	2d	1886...	5280	Hillyard & Newnes	London	6d
"	2436	Lloyd	Birmingham	2d	"	6243	Gorman & Fletcher	Birmingham	8d
"	2857	Lloyd	Birmingham	6d	"	6330	Stables & Selley	Manchester	8d
"	2908	Wells	Birmingham	2d	"	6448	Dunkley	Birmingham	1/1
"	3200	Bailey	Barnsley	2d	"	6832	Moses	London	6d
"	3802	Wood	London	8d	"	7246	Hooton	Blackpool	8d
1881...	231	Watterworth	Hull	2d	"	8674	Gorman & Fletcher	Birmingham	8d
"	2432	Wells	Birmingham	4d	"	10201	Weston	Blackpool	8d
"	2903	Lovedee	Birmingham	2d	"	11122	L'Hollier	Birmingham	8d
"	3432	Foster & Williams	London	4d	"	12392	Urquhart	Manchester	8d
"	3608	Shaw & Meredith	Manchester	2d	"	12785	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	6d
"	3626	Mansel	Birmingham	2d	"	12851	Rae	Grimsbury	8d
"	3925	Von Nawrocki	Berlin	6d	"	14067	Burman	Moseley	8d
"	3970	Asher	Birmingham	6d	"	15127	Dunkley	Birmingham	8d
"	4382	Brassington	Manchester	2d	"	15775	Spong	London	8d
"	4467	Miles	Birmingham	2d	"	16166	Lloyd	Birmingham	8d
"	4470	Middleton & Scott	Birkenhead	6d	"	16445	Rae	Grimsbury	8d
"	5106	Price & Overton	London	6d	1887...	56	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	6d*
"	5148	Steen	Ripley	6d	"	110	Hughes	Birmingham	8d
1882...	207	Miles	Birmingham	8d	"	234	Nicholls	Manchester	8d
"	459	Andrews	Sudbury	6d	"	1252	Parker	London	8d
"	1289	St. Aubyn	Bloxwich	6d	"	2700	Pipe	London	6d
"	1344	Whitehouse	Birmingham	2d	"	3361	Thompson	London	8d
"	2114	Cooke	Manchester	2d	"	3935	Jelley	London	8d
"	2314	Von Nawrocki	Berlin	6d	"	5216	Simmonds	London	6d
"	2352	Preston	London	6d	"	6155	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	6d
"	2680	Wood & White	Manchester	2d	"	7403	Lightbourn	Manchester	6d
"	3363	Gibson	Birmingham	6d	"	7636	King	Manchester	6d
"	3400	Aylward	Birmingham	6d	"	7665	Holt	Southport	8d
"	4531	Ingram	London	2d	"	11220	Powell	Bristol	8d
"	4912	Simmonds	Croydon	6d	"	11337	Snyers	London	8d
"	5103	Hughes	Birmingham	6d	"	12170	Willard	Eastbourne	6d
"	5707	Simpson & Fawcett	Leeds	6d	"	13131	Billington	Liverpool	11d
"	5777	Lloyd	London	6d	"	14203	Wilson	Leeds	8d
"	5877	Hatchman	London	2d	"	14220	Hewitt	London	6d
1883...	164	Coleman	London	2d	"	14611	Thompson	London	6d
"	411	Thompson	London	2d	"	14913	Peets	Manchester	6d
"	1012	Cunliffe & Croom	Manchester	2d	"	15920	Price & Nash	London	8d
"	1183	Collett	Birmingham	6d	"	16535	Lee & Wiggins	London	8d*
"	1387	Brassington	Manchester	6d	"	17202	Caveney & Wrench	Birmingham	8d
"	1499	Swindells	Manchester	2d	1888...	20	Sherring	Ramsgate	6d
"	2666	Lee	Manchester	2d	"	73	Wilson	Leeds	8d
"	3106	Thompson	London	4d	"	499	Taylor	Birmingham	6d
"	3270	Cook & Cook	London	4d	"	500	Hooper	Birmingham	8d
"	3552	Shaw	Manchester	2d	"	552	Fletcher	Heaton Norris	8d
"	4929	Singer & Hinterleitner	Berlin	4d	"	663	Matthews	London	8d
"	5313	L'Hollier	Birmingham	2d	"	1610	Mullinar & Robinson	Northampton	8d
"	5573	Dawson	Leeds	6d	"	3274	Maxfield	London	6d
"	5695	Webster	Nottingham	6d	"	3375	Harris & Smith	London	6d
1884...	390	Smith	Nottingham	6d	"	3390	Wetherell	Manchester	8d
"	1080	Dunkley	Birmingham	6d	"	4571	Hopkinson	Doncaster	11d
"	1599	Hitching	London	6d	"	4883	Murgatroyd	Colne	8d
"	1609	McGrath	Sheffield	6d	"	4906	Schroeter	Delitzsch	6d
"	1748	Hitching	London	6d	"	5289	Ashton	Manchester	8d
"	2248	Redgate	Sheffield	4d	"	6384	Graham & Macdonald	London	8d
"	2257	Twiggs	Bristol	4d	"	7586	Phillips	Redhill	6d
"	2642	Andrews	Birmingham	6d	"	8060	Phillips	Redhill	6d
"	3237	Singer & Hinterleitner	Berlin	4d	"	8209	Whitehouse & Marlow	Birmingham	8d
"	3799	Jefferies	Birmingham	4d	"	9529	Brown	Glasgow	6d
"	3866	Saunders & others	Birmingham	4d	"	9734	Kent	Leckford	8d
"	5719	Bond & Sadler	Nottingham	6d	"	10139	Dunkley	Birmingham	8d
"	6588	Schmetzer	Rothenburg, Germany	6d	"	10502	Gopsill	Birmingham	11d
"	6845	Jones	Manchester	6d	"	10927	Garsed & Green	Halifax	1/8
"	7689	Smith	Manchester	4d	"	11143	Izod	London	8d
"	7871	Reinhold	Woolwich	6d	"	11489	Macrostie	Kingston-on-Thames	8d
"	7906	McIlroy	London	6d	"	12421	Price	Birmingham	8d
"	8031	McGrath	Sheffield	6d	"	12793	Bolt	London	6d
"	8178	Lee	Manchester	6d	"	12889	Wiseman	London	6d
"	8294	Harvie	London	4d	"	14393	Smithers	Kingston-on-Thames	6d
1884...	9299	Fletcher	Dover	6d	"	14482	Maddox	London	8d
"	12240	Shaw	Manchester	2d	"	14553	Humphrey & others	Birmingham	6d
"	13382	Preston	London	4d	"	15711	Twitching	London	11d
"	13724	Wilson & Woods	Nottingham	6d					
"	14283	W. J. Rae	Grimsbury	4d					

* Out of print.

Year	No.	Name.	Town	Price.
1888	16341	Cousins	London	6d
"	16440	Plant & Brown	Brierley Hill	8d
"	18061	Parker	London	6d
"	18267	Parkin	London	8d

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

11019. W. P. Thompson, a communication from the Stone Manufacturing Co., United States, for improvement in clothes wringers.
 11269. F. Wild, for a self-acting brake, applicable to perambulators, bath chairs, and other carriages propelled by hand.
 11340. A. M. Hatchman, for improvements in perambulators.
 11697. J. J. Nall and C. Gilkes, for improvements in go-carts and other like vehicles.
 11718. G. Hastie, for improvements in or appertaining to carts or carriages for children.
 11770. R. Weiss, for improvements in embroidery machines.
 11946. H. H. Lake, a communication from W. R. Perce, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
 12163. D. Hermann and L. Flatau, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

19901. *Sewing Machines.* R. Chandler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated December 10th, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates particularly to double-acting machines, the object being to provide an improved machine of this class, in which provision is made for operating two sewing machines jointly, and for removing one of the mechanisms to convert the machine into a single right or left-hand vertical one.

6510. *Sewing Machines.* R. G. Woodward, of Waukegan, Ill., U.S.A.—Dated April 29th, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists in providing a sewing machine with a thread-controller capable of having its position automatically varied to provide for variations in the thickness of the cloth or other material under the presser-foot, and thus give to the needle and stitch-forming devices sufficient slack thread to accord with the thickness of the material.

8010. *Sewing Machines.* E. W. Broadbent, of 261, The Broadway, N. Y., U.S.A.—Dated May 22nd, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates particularly to the feed of stitch-forming mechanism of a single thread or loop stitch machine, the object being to simplify such mechanisms, materially reduce the friction of the operating parts, and to provide adjustments by which the machine will be adapted to all kinds of work.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 15TH, 1890.

432010. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass., shuttle for sewing machines.

432011. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass., sole-sewing machine.

432449. J. Stewart, jun., Yonkers, N.Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 22ND, 1890.

432746. J. W. Dewees, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.

432955. C. R. Squire, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine.

432957. C. R. Squire, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 29TH, 1890.

433130. C. Leak, San Francisco, Cal., spring presser foot for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 5TH, 1890.

433661. W. J. Stewart, Chicago, Ill., tension mechanism for sewing machines.

433690. L. L. Miller, Newport, tube support for box-loop sewing machines.

433900. L. Marcy, North Bergen, N.J., sewing machine.

Mr. George Macleod.

NO Scotland belongs the honour beyond any other country of producing self-made men. Mr. George Macleod, of 367, Dumbarton Road, Partick, can fairly claim that honour, and a thorough Scotchman, as his name implies. The "Man You Know" commenced his business career at an early age. In Dumbarton's historical town he served his apprenticeship as a mechanic, and with a self-denial and perseverance worthy the emulation of our youth of to-day studied well and diligently during its continuance in his spare time to fit himself for any position he might be afterwards called upon to occupy. His application was soon rewarded, as shortly after the com-

pletion of his apprenticeship he obtained a situation at the desk in one of our large Clyde shipbuilding yards. Still his ambition was unsatisfied. With "Excelsior" for his motto, and the rugged Scotch character of determination and perseverance to back it up, when offered a more lucrative, if more responsible post, he at once accepted it. This was from the largest firm of sewing machine makers in the world, and so well did he fulfil the duties imposed upon him that he acted for eight years as branch manager. The sewing machine business, as the others, the "Man You Know" at once set himself to master thoroughly in every detail, and from the work of the mechanics' shop to the saleroom and operating of the finished machine Mr. Macleod is perfectly *au fait*. In regard to the latter accomplishment, any of our readers who may be passing Mr. Macleod's premises in Partick will doubtless, like ourselves, be gratified and amused at the specimens of his skill to be seen displayed in the windows—evidences at once of his patience and dexterity. Mr. Macleod has been for some years in business for himself in Partick, and deals in all kinds of domestic machinery. His works are in Hamilton Street there, and are under his strict personal supervision, where he turns out, besides domestic machinery, the Montgomerie Freezers, a description of which we give in another page. We congratulate Mr. Macleod on the success he has attained by his upright dealing, energy, and practical enterprise, and proudly offer him the hand of friendship as a worthy brother Scot.—*The Victualling Trades' Review* for August.

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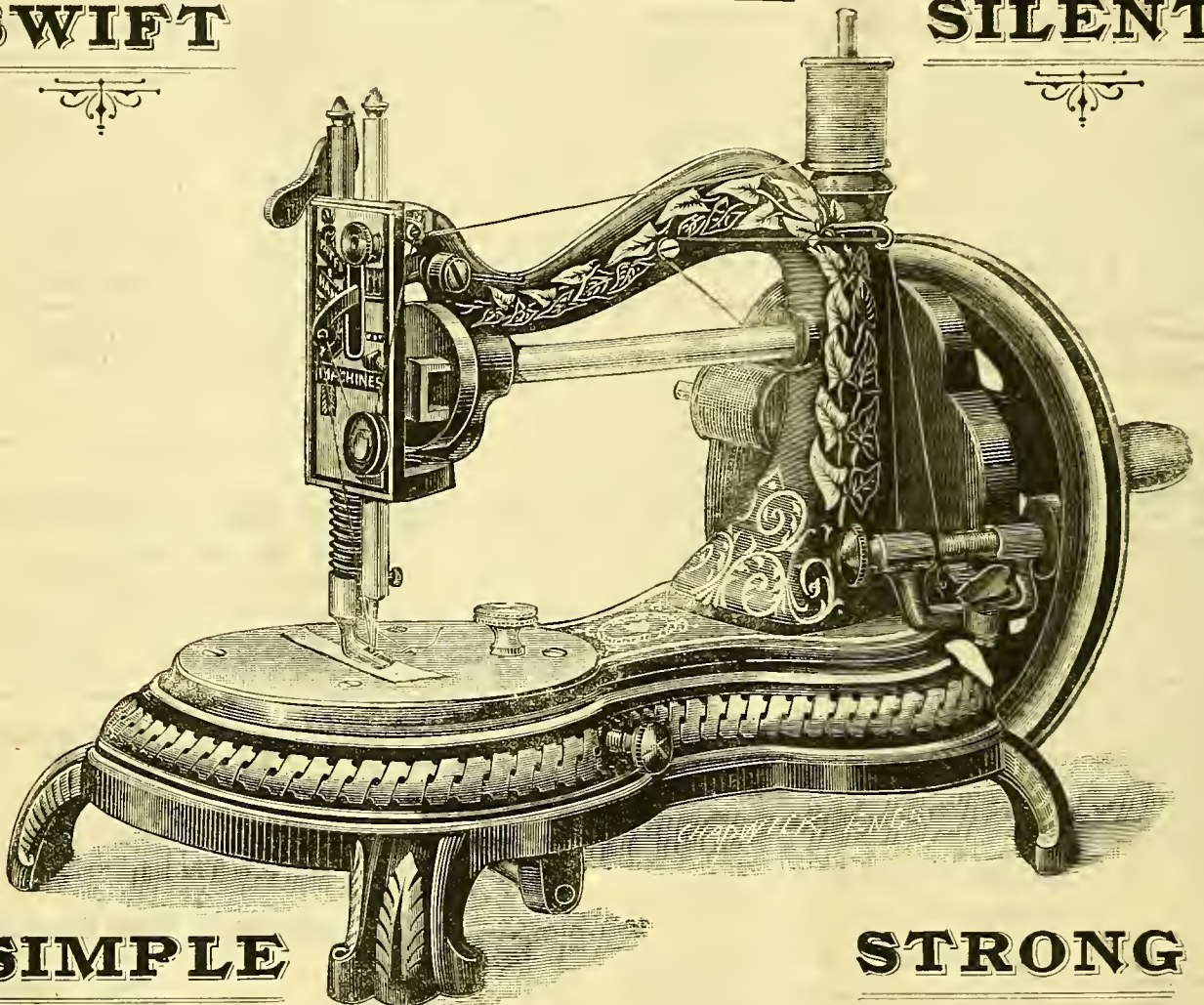
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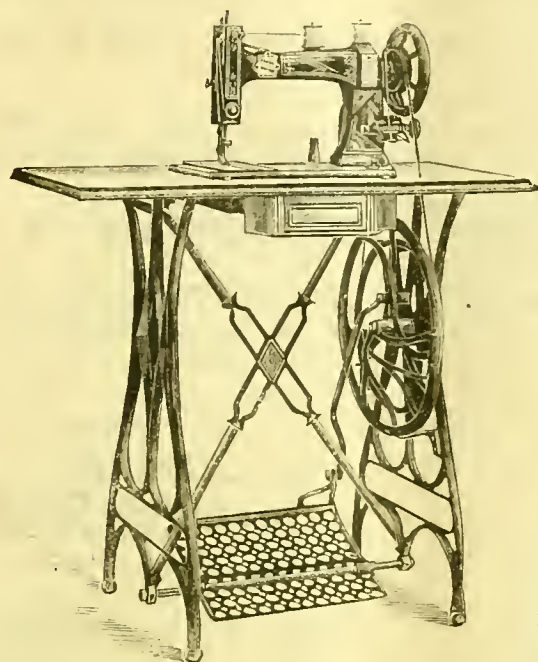
Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the
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THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

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VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

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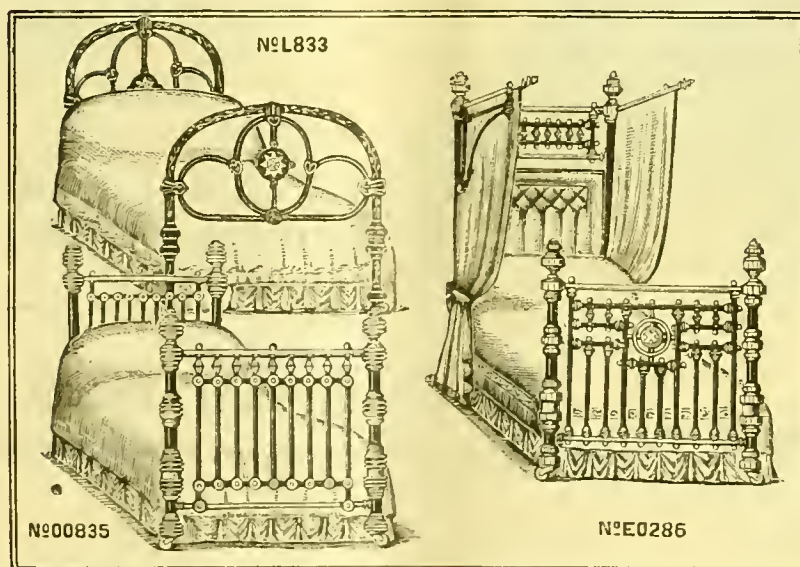
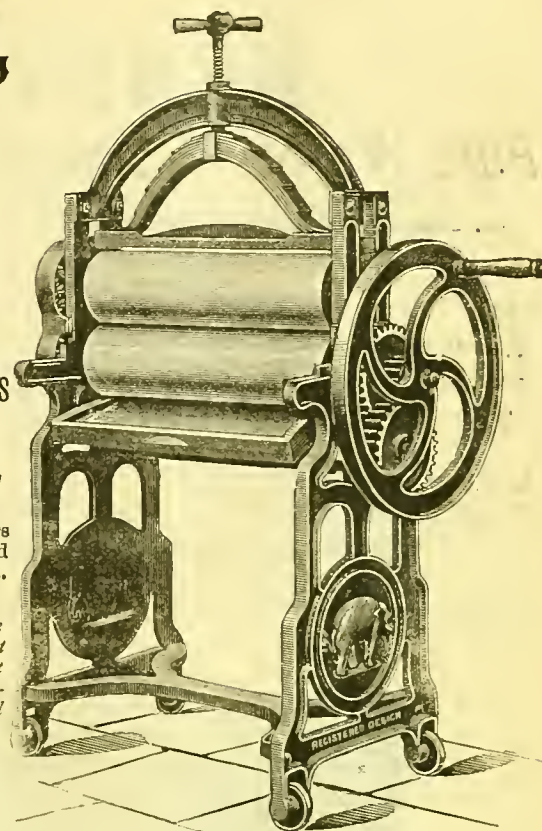
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MANUFACTURERS
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Also Manufacturers
of Wringing and
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*These Machines are
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Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
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The ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co. BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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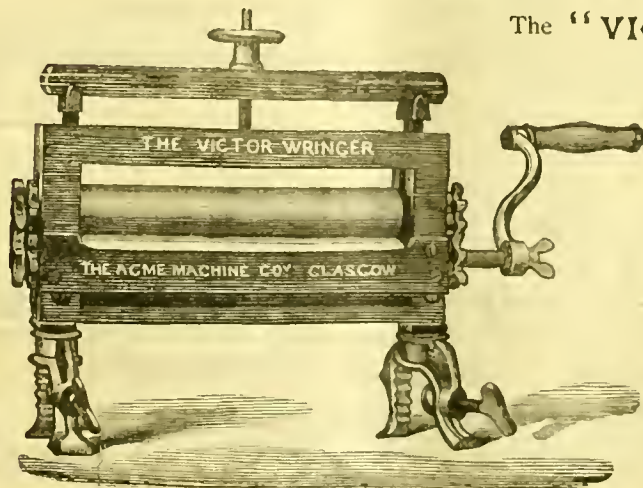
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The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can con-
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TRADE PRICES.

12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	} All with Best White Solid Rubber Rollers.
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Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringer
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Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

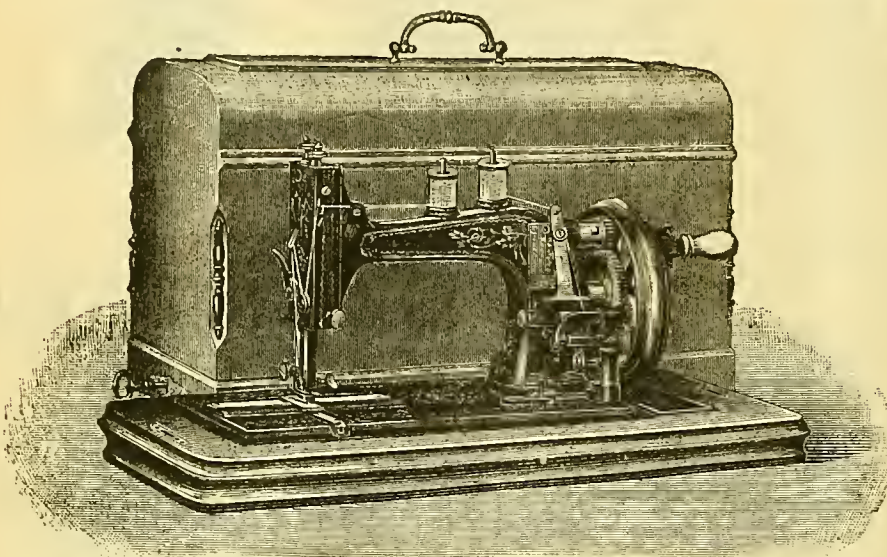
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SINGER A & B MACHINES
 (For Hand or Treadle),
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WHITE MACHINES.

These splendid Machines are always to the front.

The lightest running Shuttle Machines out.

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REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION, London."

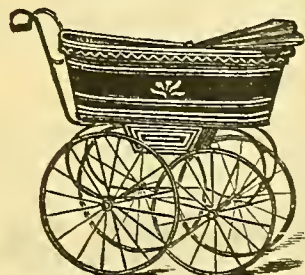
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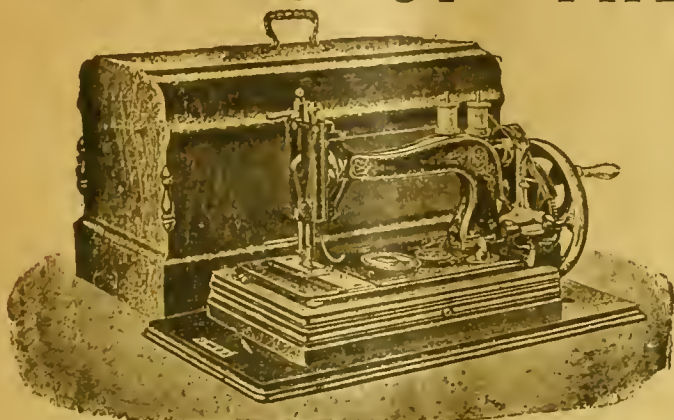
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187 & 188, GOOCH STREET,
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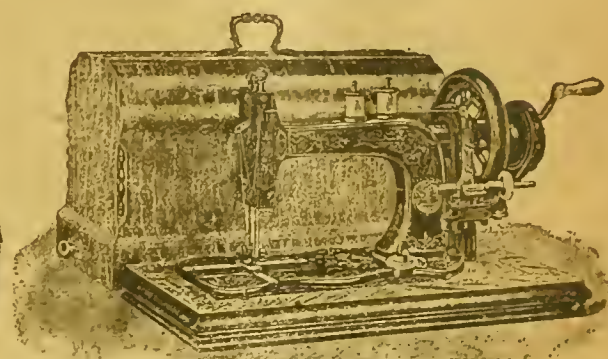
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"FAMILY HAND."

And other Machines.

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THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS NOW IN THE MARKET

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The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

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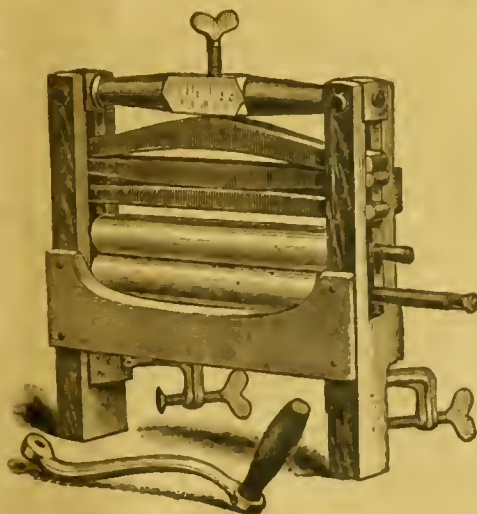
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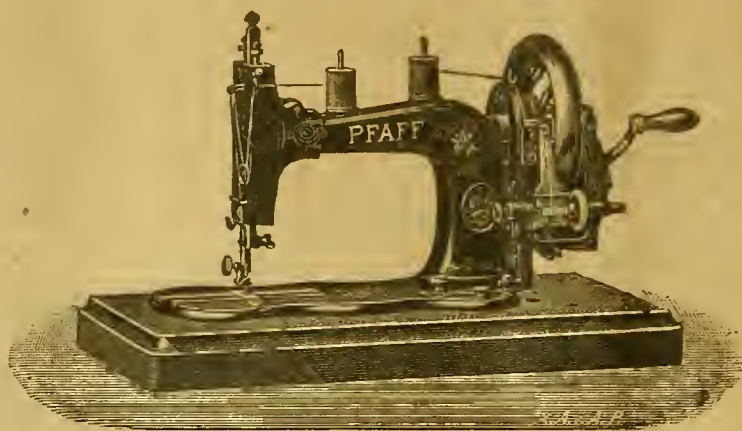
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Swift,
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Are Light Running, Noiseless & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.



Style No. 3.—Price, £8 10s. 0d.

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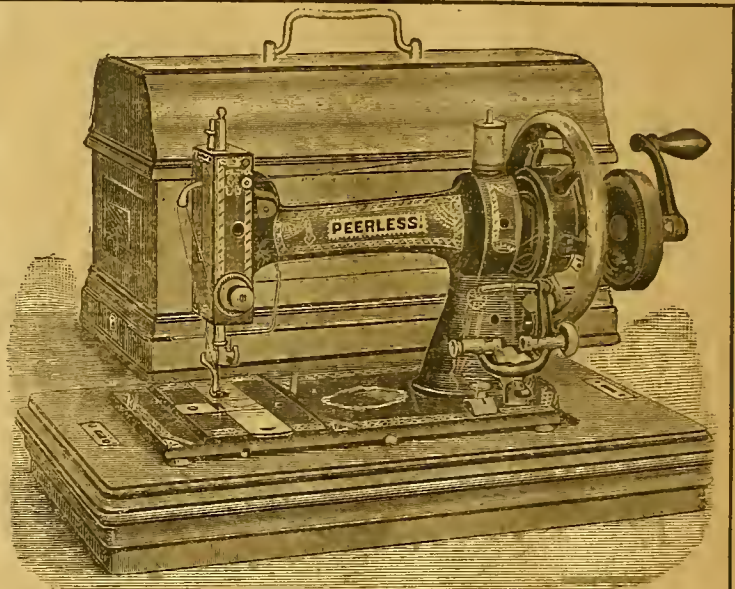
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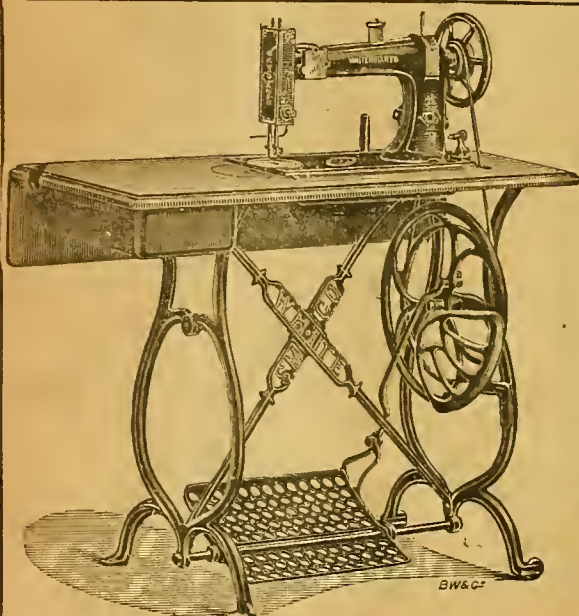
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MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
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SAMPLES OF WORK
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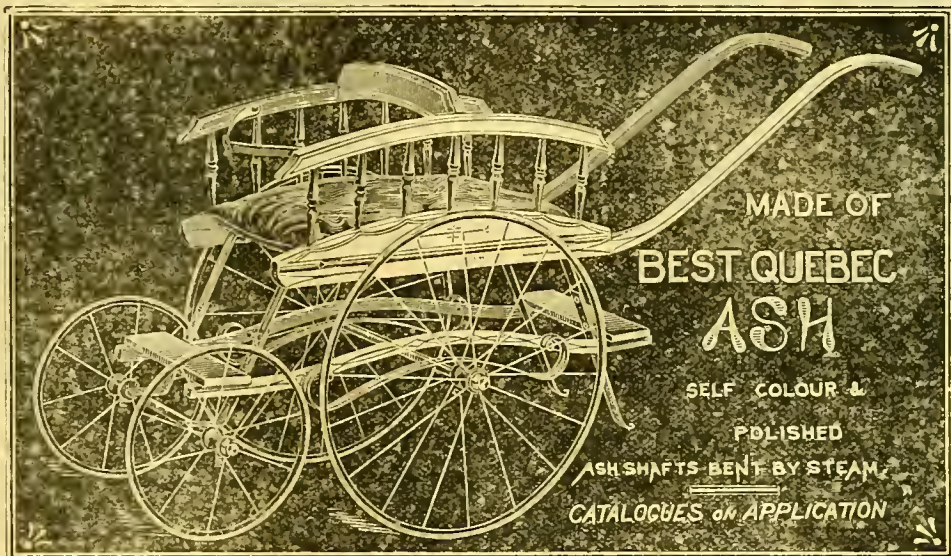
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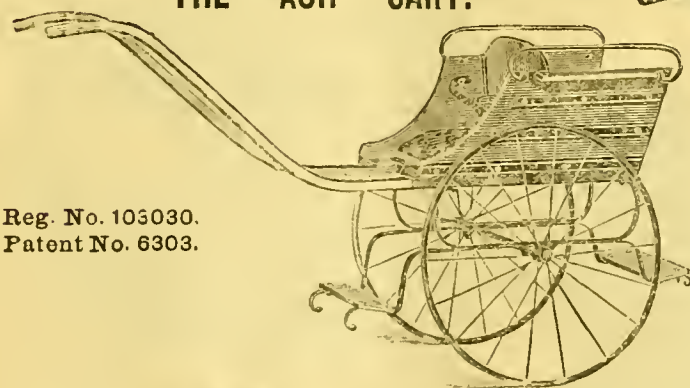


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Season.

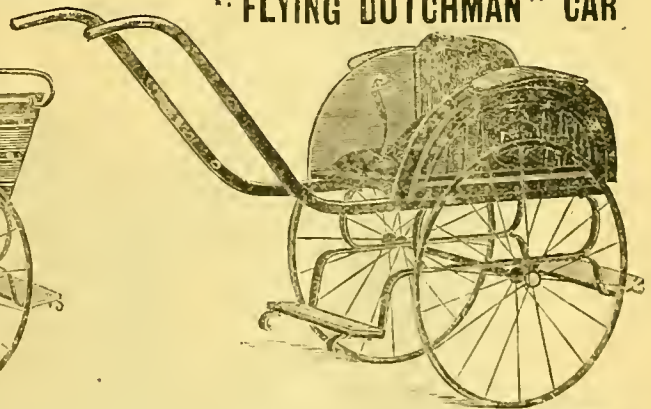
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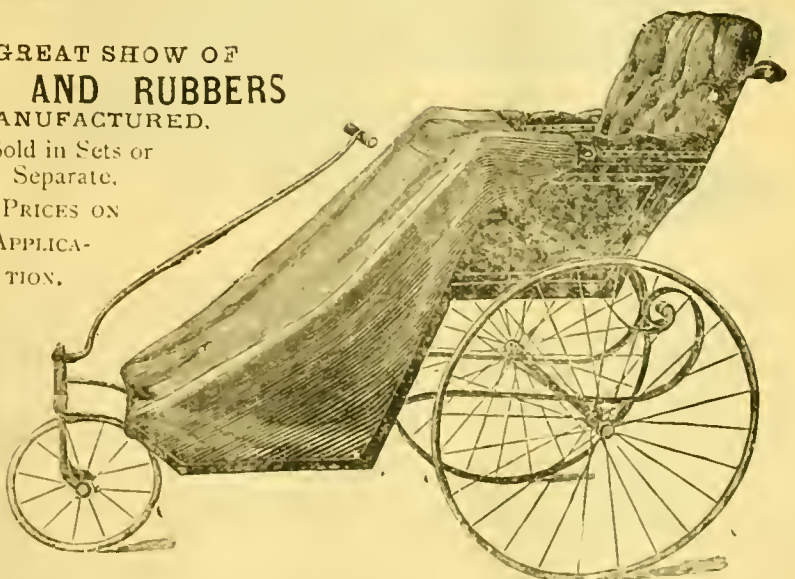
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Sold in Sets or
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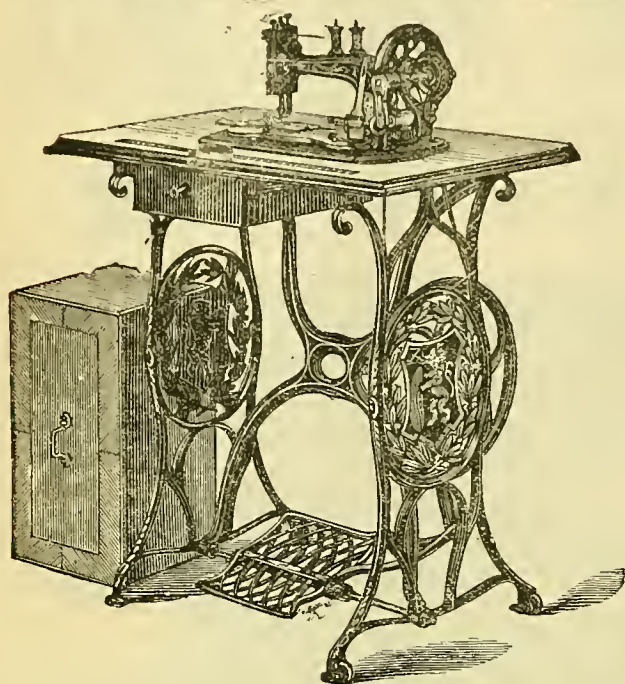
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BIESOLT & LOCKE,

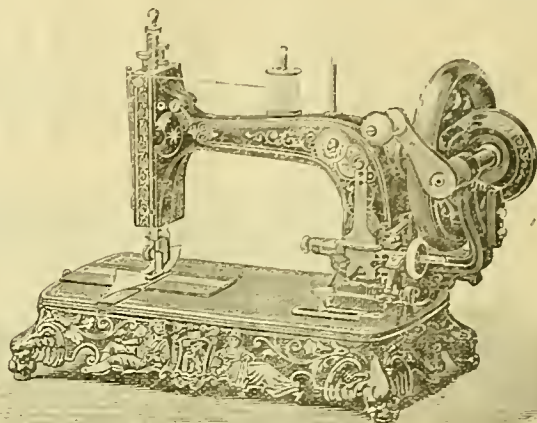
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

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Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



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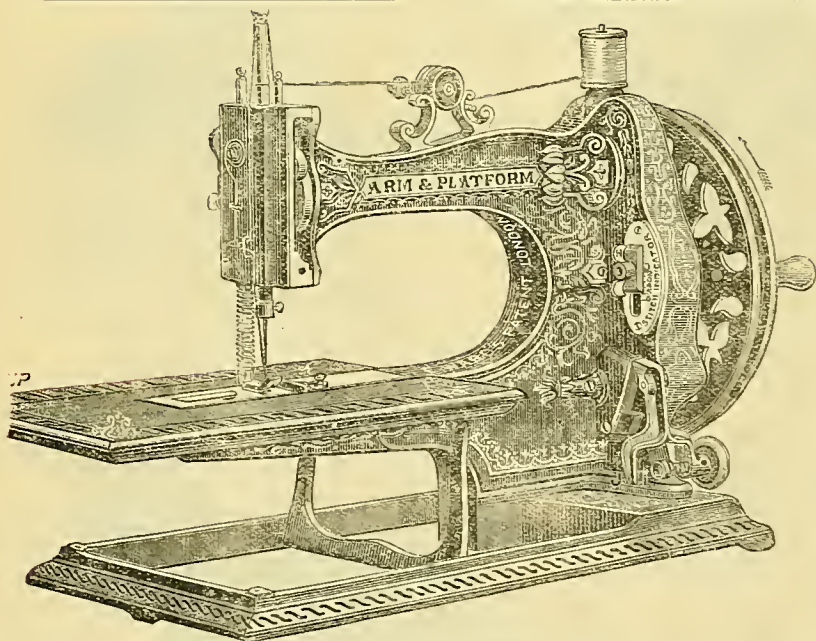


Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

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(Next Month the Platform will be shown down.)

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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

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WE are now in a position to sell some of the best and most elegantly designed Carriages ever offered to the public. The variety is still larger than that of previous years, and the buyers of our goods will be enabled to sell an article that cannot be equalled for elegance of design, neatness of finish, quality, and price.

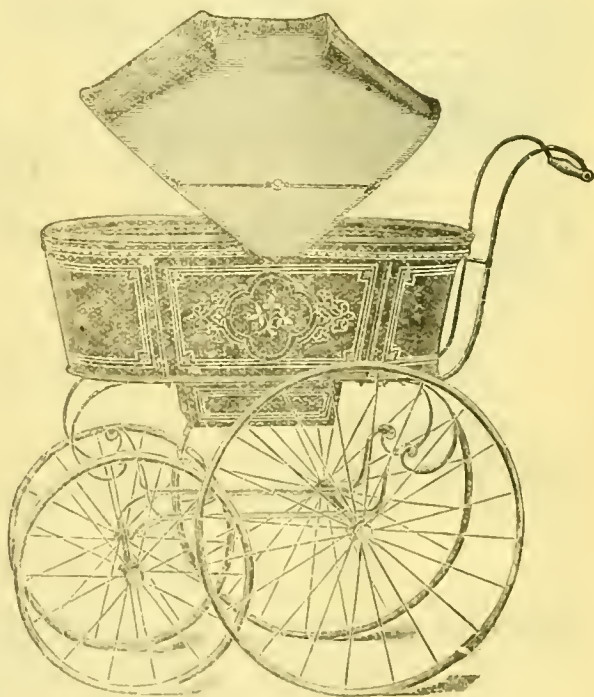
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Wood body, square ends, hand-painted panels and flower centre upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed reversible hood, &c. Made of well-seasoned timber, beautifully ornamented, and upholstered in the best possible manner.

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BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

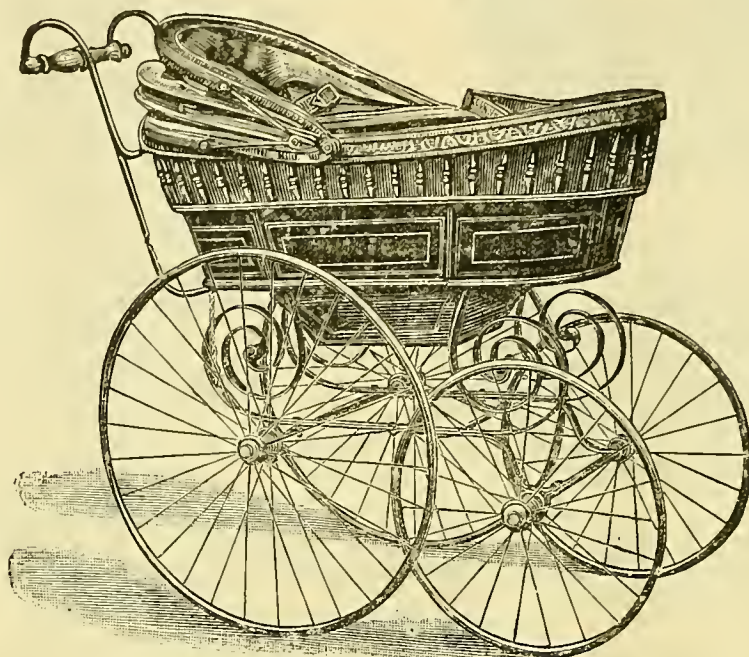
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*Do not fail to
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Designs and
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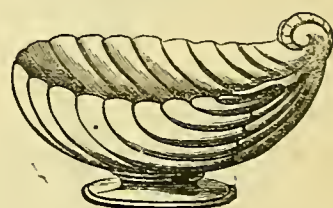
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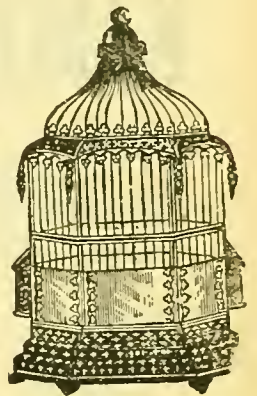
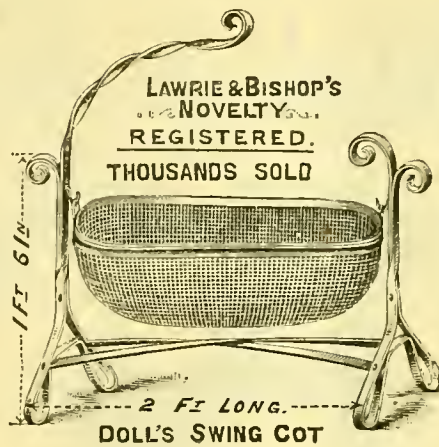
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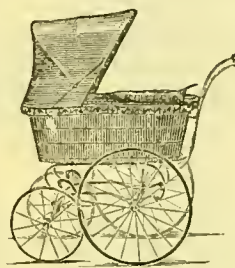


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Bassinettes from 18s.

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151 & 153,

BISHOP ST. SOUTH

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

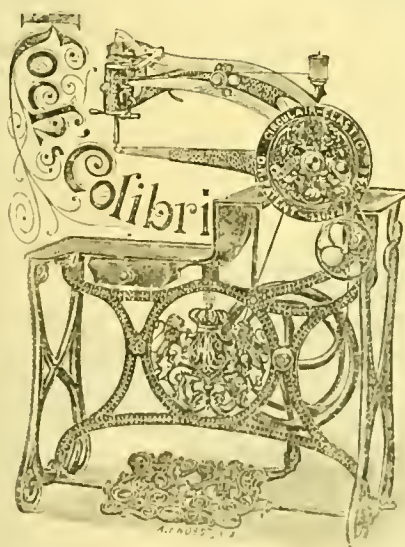
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

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*No Shuttle
Carrier.*



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited

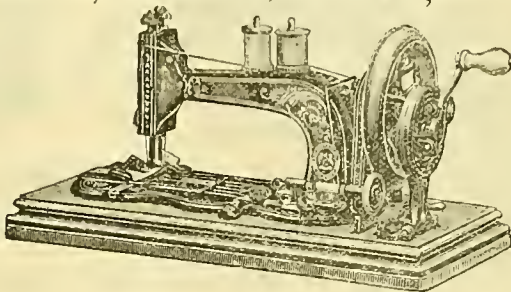
(ESTABLISHED 1867),

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

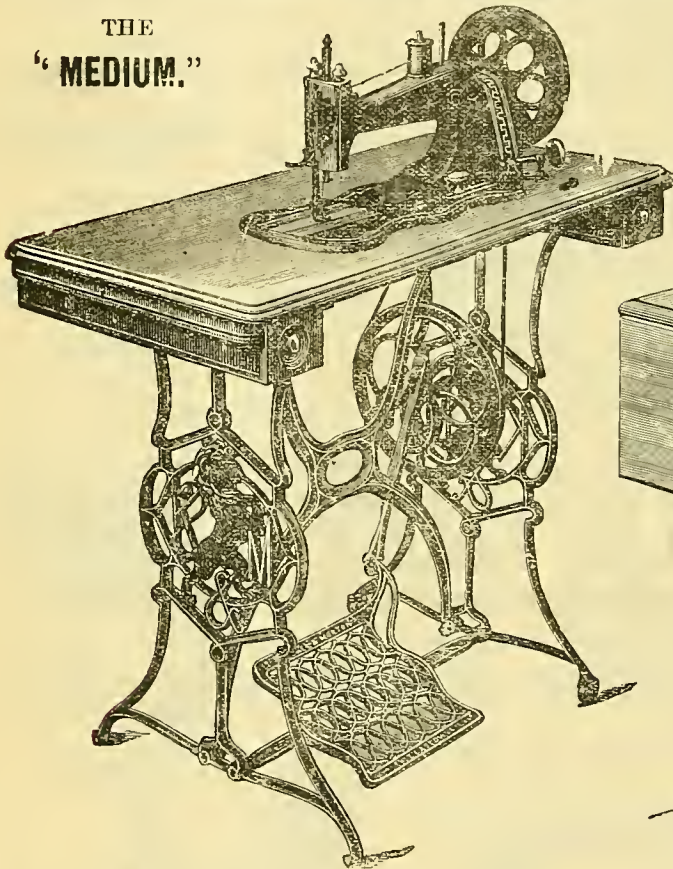
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.

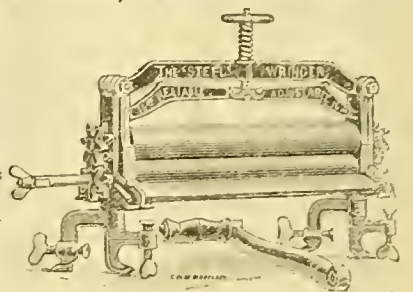


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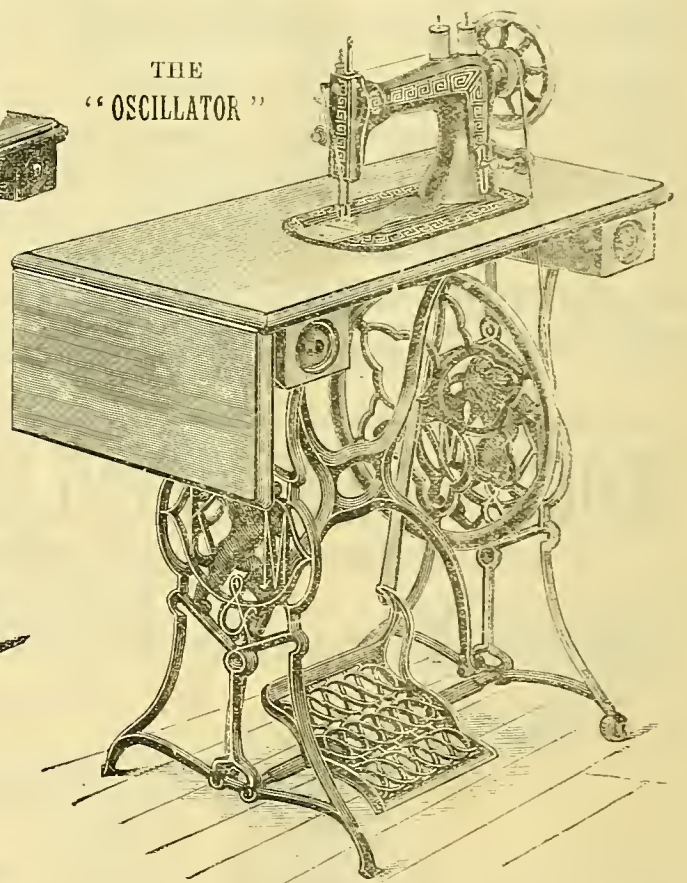


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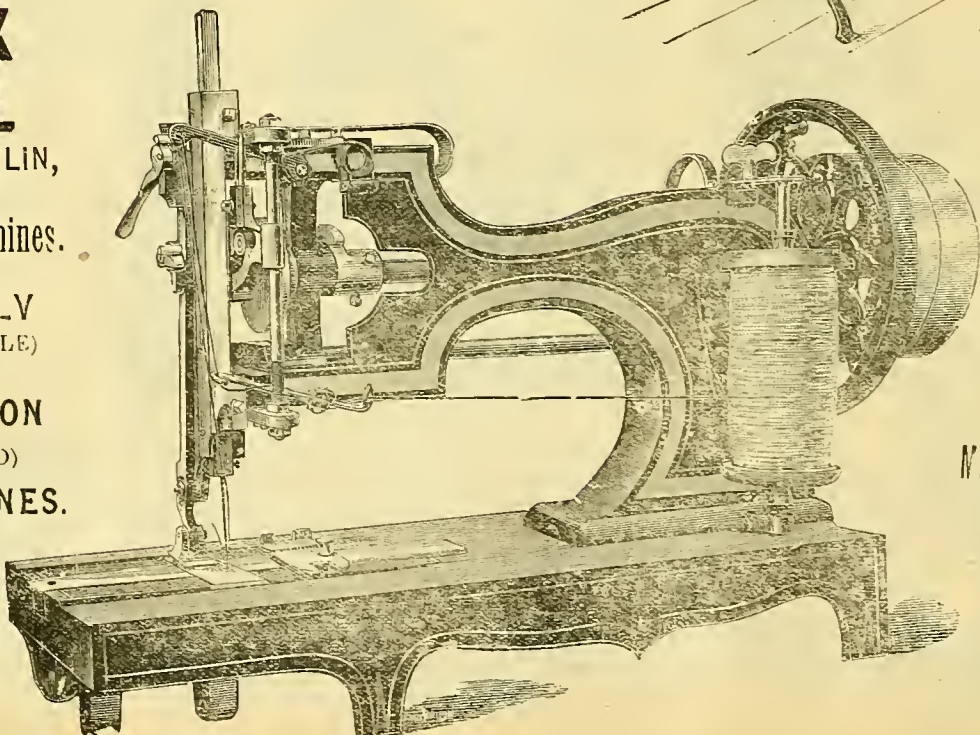


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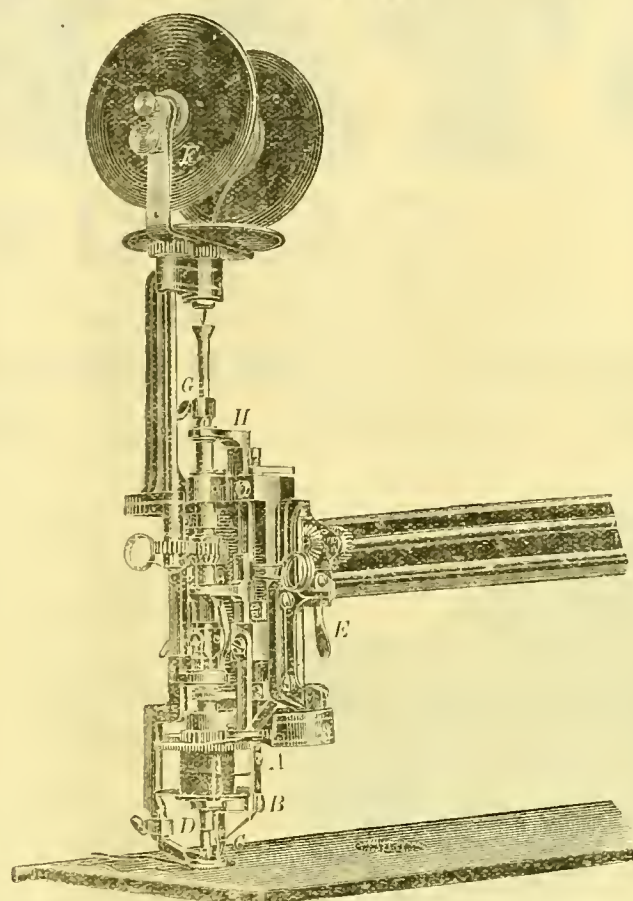
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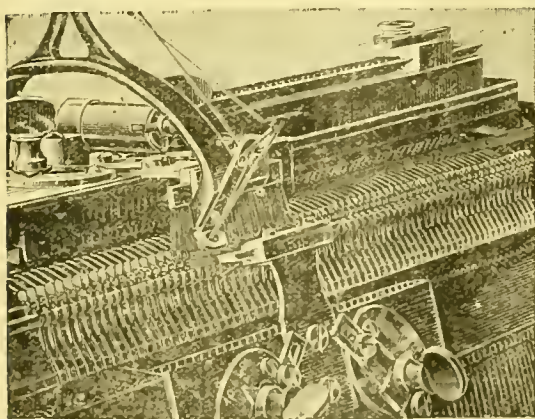


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Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

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Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

OIL.—About 50 gross left of our 4 oz. bottle of Sewing Machine Oil. Our clearing price is 24s. gross, and would be good value at 42s. Smartest 6d. bottle in the market. Buyers are astonished at the value. Sample bottle, parcel post free, on receipt of 6d.—J. W. DRAKE, Oil Importer, Ilfracombe.

WANTED to purchase a quantity of Second-hand Sewing Machines. Singer principle. Or would purchase dealers or depot soiled stock and job lots.—Address S. H. M. E. (Yorkshire), care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

S. COX & CO., Alcester, makers of every description of Needles.

ASSISTANT MECHANIC requires Situation; has knowledge in Repairing Sewing Machines.—Bradbourne Cottage, Elm Road, Kingston, Surrey.

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FIFTY good Second-hand Sewing Machines Wanted, for Cash.—VERNAV, 42, St. James' Road, Liverpool.

SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC and expert MACHINIST, wide experience, requires Situation.—"P," *Gazette* Office.

A FIRM of Sewing Machine Factors and Merchants are wishful to represent a good firm of Sewing Machine Manufacturers not already represented in this country.—Address, full particulars with list, to Box 6, *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, London.

The Hire-Purchase System.

THE BASSINETTE HIRING CASE.

In our last issue we reported a case tried at the Gloucester Police Court, in which Walter George Biggs, of Vauxhall Road, Gloucester, was charged with having stolen a bassinette, of which he was the bailee, on the 28th April, the property of Mr. Edward Pitt, domestic machinery dealer, Gloucester. Mr. Chipp having stated that the case was an adjourned one for the production of another witness, the evidence given at the first hearing was read over. Elizabeth Prosser, wife of Robert Prosser, general dealer, of 92, Victoria Street, said that on a Saturday in April prisoner went to their house and asked her husband to buy some furniture. Her husband went away with him, and afterwards returned with some furniture. On the Monday following prisoner's brother took a bassinette to their shop, and left it with her. The same night prisoner went there, and she said "I suppose you have called for the money for the bassinette?" and he replied "I have." Witness paid him 5s., but the bassinette was afterwards claimed by Mr. Pitt as his property. Prisoner said his wife told him she bought the carriage from Mr. Pitt for 10s., and he did not know but what that was so. Mr. Pitt (recalled) said that was the first he had ever heard of the bassinette being bought. Sentenced to 28 days' hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE.

At the West London Police Court, Garner Harvey, an analyst, was recently charged with being concerned in stealing a quantity of jewellery, wearing apparel, money, and property, value £500, belonging to Warden Hayward. George Weaver, a horsekeeper, living in Lodge Avenue, Fulham, who had been under remand on a charge of stealing a number of dresses, the property of Kate Osey and her sister, the landlady of the house in Oxberry Avenue, was placed in the dock with the accused.

Mr. C. H. Wadham defended Harvey.

In opening the case, Mr. Inman, for the prosecution, said money was borrowed of Mr. Saunders, who bought the furniture, there being an objection to a bill of sale, and restored it on the hire system to Mrs.

Hayward. The prosecutrix removed to Oxberry Avenue, where all the furniture was seized, together with other property, one box being traced to the residence of Mr. Wadham.

Mr. Wadham rose, and said he attended as solicitor to the prisoner, who was a lodger in his house.

Mr. Inman, proceeding, said that bottles of wine and spirits were opened and drunk, cigars being distributed broadcast amongst labourers in the road.

Kate Osey was recalled, and said the prosecutor and his wife had rooms in the house. In cross-examination the witness said the prisoner Harvey asked her sister to take care of the money and jewellery, but she refused to have anything to do with them. He said they must take the furniture, but they must not touch the wearing apparel. When she saw Weaver taking the dresses belonging to her and her sister she went for a constable and gave him in charge. The prisoner Harvey assisted to take Weaver to the station. Mrs. Hayward deposed that she was residing with her husband in Claro Terrace, Old Brompton. In March last she entered into the agreement with Mr. Saunders in her own name. On the 2nd inst. she removed to Oxberry Avenue, and slept there three nights, the things not being unpacked. She had two trunks, a box, and two bags. Her husband had a rifle, sticks, and umbrellas. She had £20 in money, jewellery and other property of the value of £500. She returned on the 6th and found all the furniture and her property removed. She had left three dozen bottles of wine and spirits and two boxes of cigars. When she returned she found the cash-box, broken open, lying on the floor, the money having been abstracted. Replying to Mr. Inman, the prosecutrix said £1 was due under the agreement. In cross-examination the prosecutrix said she was living at the Grapes, Mill Street, Hanover Square, at the time she entered into the agreement. She did not know that a loan on the furniture required to be registered. Mr. Curtis Bennett referred to the agreement, which specified household goods and effects. The schedule enumerated the articles. The prosecutrix was questioned by Mr. Wadham as to whether she had given any trouble. She said she had not paid the instalments weekly, but she deposed having given any trouble. She had one letter from Mr. Wadham, who charged 6s. 8d. for it. Mr. Wadham: Have you paid it? Witness: No; I do not intend to pay it. (Laughter.) Other questions were put, Mr. Wadham stating that they were for the purpose of testing her credit. Mr. Curtis-Bennett: The credit goes to the other side. Mr. Wadham also referred to the agreement, and said the prosecutrix received £55. The Prosecutrix: I never had £55. I only had £30. About £10 is due. I signed the agreement, but I did not read it, as my husband had approved of it. Mr. Curtis-Bennett remanded the prisoners, and said he should require two sureties in £250 each for the appearance of Harvey, with twenty-four hours' notice to the police. The prisoners were then removed.

At the further hearing of the case William Strutton, a greengrocer, of High Street, Fulham, deposed that at midday on September 4th Weaver engaged him to remove some goods to Walham Green. He went to Oxberry Avenue, where he saw both prisoners, a man named Burke, and a commissioner. He was assisted to load up the furniture, and among the things brought out were a Gladstone bag and other articles. The landlady refused to allow any more to be removed until the van was searched, as some of her dresses had gone. A constable was called, but the dresses were not in the van. The loading was finished, and he conveyed the goods to an auctioneer's at Walham Green. Alfred Pender, a carman, said he was employed by Harvey to remove some of the things, which he conveyed to the auctioneer's at Walham Green. He called Harvey's attention to the broken locks in a chest of drawers. The prisoner said the locks were broken by some one he had employed. Cross-examined, Harvey said everything was to be removed except the clothing. He understood Harvey meant Weaver as the man who had broken the locks in the drawers. H. Gould, manager to Mr. Medina, auctioneer at Walham Green, said he asked Harvey for whom he was selling the things. He produced the card of Mr. Wadham, solicitor, Finsbury Pavement, and said some of the things were to be sold and others warehoused. Subsequently a carman, by direction of Harvey, removed a box, portmanteau, gun, and other articles. The sale did not take place, as it was restrained by an injunction from the High Court. Henry George Stokes, the carman mentioned by the auctioneer's manager, proved going to Mr. Wadham's house and delivering a large box, Harvey assisting to carry it in. He also delivered some blankets, which Harvey assisted to carry into the house. He saw Mr. Wadham and Harvey in the room with the box open. When Harvey saw him enter the room he sent him to fetch a table, which was carried with the other things to some dealer in Barrington Road, Loughborough

junction. Among the articles he left there was a gun. Mrs. Constance Hayward was called with respect to the box delivered at Mrs. Wadham's house in Clapham, and said it was her property. It contained wearing apparel and other articles. This being all the evidence, Harvey reserved his defence, and Weaver said he knew nothing about the jewellery and boxes. Mr. Curtis-Bennett thought it was a case which required strict investigation, and observed that it was monstrous for goods to be seized in that way with only an instalment of £1 due. It was high time the public should have a knowledge of such a case. As to where the guilt was he would leave a jury to discover. The prisoners were fully committed for trial. The second charge against Weaver, for stealing a number of dresses belonging to Kate Osey and her sister, the landlady, was also completed. Mr. Curtis-Bennett committed him for trial.

Charge of Trigamy against an Old Sewing Machine Traveller.

MANY of our readers will remember the dashing John Clifford Arnold, who sold a large number of the vertical Feed, afterwards White machines up and down the country a few years since. Lately he has been travelling for the Bell American Organ Company. Sewing machines and musical instruments interest him no more, at least for the present, he now occupying quarters in one of Her Majesty's prisons, awaiting his trial at the Central Criminal Court on the serious charge of trigamy.

Arnold was a very successful salesman, aged 47, gentlemanly, and, indeed, handsome in appearance. The last quality was due, it used to be whispered in the trade, not alone to nature; but let that pass. The following is a record of his matrimonial adventures:—

In 1867 Arnold formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Ann Good, of Peckham, and was married to her on the 9th September of that year at the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell. On that occasion he gave the name of Charles Arnold Bordelius. He continued to live with his wife till 1876, when there were five children of the marriage. In that year he said he was obliged to go into the provinces to solicit orders, and agreed to allow his wife a weekly sum to maintain herself and children. He was traced to Manchester, where, representing himself as a single man, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Rachael Rancy at the King's Arms, Cheatham Hill, Manchester. After "keeping company" for about a twelvemonth they were married at St. Mark's Church, Cheatham Hill, the 7th, March, 1877. The prisoner then described himself as Carl Arnold, a bachelor. They went to live at Limerick, and there he became a church organist and teacher of music. From there they removed to another town, where he acted as clerk to a perfumery firm. Subsequently they removed to London, and in 1883 he told his second partner the same story as he told his first, and left her and her four children. From the metropolis he was traced to Wolverhampton and Birmingham. At the last named place he courted Harriet Phillips, a shop assistant, who formerly was saleswoman at the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company at the same time as he was connected with that firm. He told her that he was a bachelor, and married her in the name of John Clifford Arnold at a registry office in June, 1884. With Miss Phillips he lived at Edward Road, Bedford. After a time his payments to his first wife ceased, and lately she found out somehow that he had married again. On the 16th ult., while passing along Clerkenwell Road, she saw him and gave him into custody for bigamy. There are three children by the third marriage, and the poor woman is expecting shortly to be confined again. When told the charge against him he said it was true, and seemed to treat the matter with the utmost indifference. Each of the three wives described him as being dearly attached to the children.

The case at the first hearing was remanded for a week to enable the detectives to try and discover if there were any more Mrs. Arnolds in existence, but he does not appear to have contracted more than two bigamous marriages.

On Wednesday last Arnold was again before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court. He described himself as a commercial traveller, of the Ferns, Edward Road, Bedford, and the offence he was charged with was feloniously intermarrying with Harriet Phillips, his wife Anne being then and now alive.

Hannah Crisp, residing at Bournemouth Road, Rye Lane, Peckham, said on September 9th, 1867, she was present at the marriage of the prisoner with her cousin, Mary Ann Good, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell. Prisoner then gave the name of Charles Arnold Bordelius. Witness herself signed the register produced. There were five children by the marriage, four of whom are now living.

Rachael Rancy, of 37, Heath Road, Clapham, said she was married to the prisoner on March 1st, 1877, at St. Mark's Church, Cheatham Hill, Manchester. Prisoner represented himself to be a bachelor, and gave the name of Carl Arnold. She had had four children by him. She was a waitress in an hotel in Manchester, and knew the prisoner twelve months prior to marrying him. He left her two years last January, telling her he was going away on business. During the whole of that time he had sent her sufficient money to support herself.

Police Constable 122 P proved arresting the prisoner in Gray's Inn Road.

Detective Inspector Leach stated that he had ascertained that the prisoner had married a third woman at Bedford, by whom he had three children.

Prisoner, who stated that he had supported all his wives, was committed by Mr. Eros for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Among the many new music toys lately patented abroad is one that places the mechanism of a musical box in the handles of a skipping rope, the music being sounded as the rope is turned.

A New Chain-stitch Invention.

THE production of a sewing machine which will make either a lock or a chain stitch as required has been a favourite study with a number of inventors. There is no doubt but that a really practical combination machine would be of considerable advantage.

The latest invention of this character is now on exhibition at the offices of Messrs. Bate & Kempson, 307, High Holborn, London, E.C. It differs materially from anything of the kind hitherto introduced. We might term it a permanent attachment, as it has been applied to an ordinary Singer family machine, and was so shown to us.

The method of producing the chain-stitch is very simple. All that the operator has to do is to take the bobbin out of the shuttle, or replace the existing shuttle with one that is empty, turn a small button at the back of the machine, and the change in stitch is at once made. The empty shuttle, it will be at once understood, is used to make the loop, and the button referred to operates a small looper working transversely from the shuttle. This looper, when the machine is making a lockstitch, remains stationary under the needle plate, but a small turn of the button brings it into operation when a chain-stitch is required.

The looper receives its motion from a connection with the eccentric.

Mr. Kohler, the inventor, says that his chain-stitch attachment can be applied to any existing shuttle machine at a cost of a few shillings only, and the extra expense in putting it to a machine in course of manufacture is only nominal.

We must say that this invention is very simple in its construction and operation, and the quality of the chain-stitch produced leaves nothing to be desired. Further, it interferes in no way with the ordinary lockstitch action.

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

WE have had a bad time of it during the past month. During the last quarter of the year 1889 and the beginning of the present, the influenza epidemic caused immense loss to the working classes, when there was scarcely a family but felt its sad effects; and now, when we had just recovered from its baleful influence, we are subjected to strike after strike, causing poverty and sorrow to thousands of what were formerly happy homes, and the honest mechanic and labourer have had their minds poisoned by the dishonest doctrines charlatan emissaries preach to a too easily gulled people.

Under the present state of things the machine trade cannot have good sales or collections. Is it not strange that Englishmen come here to teach Irishmen the worst description of trade unionism? The meaning formerly attached to "Englishman" was honourable, just, generous, and manly, but now, if the gentry to whom I refer are to be considered as really representing the trades of England, the less we say about such scum the better.

I am really sorry to advise that the Wheeler & Wilson Company are about to give up their depot here, and are gradually making the necessary preparations for doing so. Their loss will be very much felt in the machine trade, as they paid their *employees* very well, and encouraged the honourable, hardworking men, and did not countenance the shady men, although they might be clever after their way.

The retirement of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, which acted as a buffer between the Singer Company and Bradbury Company, leaves the rivals face to face, and it is easy to see that the struggle will be severe, for the Singer Company, flushed with having driven opposition out of the south of Ireland up to Dublin, will make a great effort to roll it up to the north of Ireland. The machine companies will, after a little, find out why the Singer Company built their huge factory at Kilbowie. No matter how the struggle ends, Mr. Leopold, of the Bradbury Company, will acquit himself as a good business man and a good strategist. [We understand that the Wheeler & Wilson Company's machines will be sold at the old address as usual, but by Mr. M. Owens, of Cork. The change will therefore be one in name only.—Ed. *Sewing Machine Gazette*.]

NEEDLE.

The New Bankruptcy Law.

THE following are the outlines of the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law which received the royal assent on the 18th August, and will doubtless be read with interest by those of our readers whose business compels them to give credit to dealers and others.

The bill—or, rather, act—contains thirty-one clauses, some of them having very numerous sub-sections. The first section makes additions to acts of bankruptcy, and also enables an assignee of a judgment debt—such as a mortgagee or a trustee in bankruptcy—to file a petition. The second section secures that the notes of a bankrupt's public examination shall be read over, either to or by him, and facilitates or permits the postponement of the public examination of disabled bankrupts. Section III. (consisting of nineteen sub-sections) creates a new practice and procedure in compositions, which it expedites by reducing the number of meetings of creditors, and it also gives the court additional power to approve, or otherwise, of such proposals. Music trade creditors will be glad to know that if bankruptcy offences are proved against the debtor, the minimum composition to be approved as binding on the whole of the creditors is one of seven shillings and sixpence in the pound.

By Section IV. no person is in future to be appointed a trustee who has been previously removed for misconduct or neglect of duty; and by the following section the area of selection of the committee of inspection is enlarged by making eligible any creditor who is entitled to prove, though no member can act until he has proved his debt.

Section VII. enlarges the powers for the arrest of absconding debtors. Section VIII. regulates for the future the discharge of bankrupts, and provides that if a bankrupt is proved to have committed certain specified frauds and offences (but in such case only) the discharge must either be suspended for at least two years (or until a dividend of ten shillings in the pound has been paid), or the bankrupt must be placed under an obligation to discharge the balance, or some part of the balance—in the discretion of the court—of his debts; and provision is made for the abatement of such an order if, after two years, the bankrupt satisfies the court of his inability to comply with its terms. Further, exemption from the obligation to pay ten shillings in the pound is also made if the bankrupt satisfies the court that the fact that his assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible.

The trade will note with satisfaction that the bankruptcy offences referred to in this section are fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, omission to keep usual and proper books of account, bankruptcy caused or contributed to by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living or gambling, or culpable neglect of business affairs, frivolous and vexatious litigation, knowingly trading after insolvency, &c.

Section IX. mitigates the law as to civil disqualification on bankruptcy by limiting the period to five years after discharge, and includes in disqualifications that of being a county councillor.

Section X. prevents a discharge operating to release a bankrupt from the pecuniary consequence of seduction, affiliation orders, or damages against a co-respondent in a matrimonial cause, except so far as the court may think fit under the circumstances of each case. Sections XI. and XII. regulate the duties of sheriffs in relation to goods taken in execution if bankruptcy supervenes, and protect the interests of the general body of creditors on the principle that "equality is equity." Section XIII. enlarges the trustees' time for disclaimer, and contains provisions in favour of the operations of building societies.

Sections XVI., XVII., and XVIII. require the trustee and official receiver to furnish upon demand by a creditor, lists of the creditors and statements of the estate accounts, and to summon meetings of the creditors. Section XIX. enlarges the power of removal of trustees for incapacity or non-performance of duty or want of impartiality. Section XX. amends the procedure in relation to judgment debtor bankrupts, and Section XXI. in relation to deceased insolvents' estates. Section XXII. reforms the proxy system in the direction of giving further rights and privileges to creditors as against the official receiver.

A Machine for Repairing Shoes.

AMERICA sends us a large number of sewing machines for clothing purposes, and it is satisfactory to know that in spite of high duties she imports a sewing machine of English make. We take the following which, under the above title, appeared in the *Sewing Machine News* of New York:—

Such a one we this month present to our readers. True, it is not a new one on the market, but it is rather one that is well known, having been in use by thousands of repairers in this and other parts of the world for years. We refer to the genuine English Bradbury. It is by far the best machine of its class, and to a shoemaker doing first-class repairing is really indispensable, as by its use he is enabled to do more work and do it better than by hand. We do not say that by an ordinary sewing machine, as they do not come in competition with this at all, for it is evident to anyone that it would be impossible to sew a patch on a shoe or insert a pair of new elastic gores in an old shoe with a sewing machine arranged to do straight sewing only. With this machine these tasks are as easily performed as if the upper were not encumbered by the addition of the sole, and when done it looks as neat as when new. But this is not all. You can use this machine just the same as if it were not capable of doing these special jobs. By putting a table into position you have as perfect a table machine as any in the market, on which you can do vamping, closing, stitch linings or do any other kind of sewing that may present itself. The arm is so small at the end that it can be used for work on smaller articles even than shoes, such as mittens, gloves, pocket-books, satchels, bags and a host of other things, to mention which puzzles our memory.

Now, then, Mr. Canvasser, if you step into a cobbler's shop and your eloquence fail to bring forth any answer from the son of St. Crispin but, "Give me a machine that I can sew patches on shoes and do it well, and I will buy one," you can supply his wants in a twinkling if you have a Bradbury at hand, and you will make the sale nine times out of ten. Try it; cater to this trade; very few sewing machine men do because it causes them to enter places not as nice, perhaps, as the housewife's sitting or dining room, but it will pay you to look it up.

Many a shoemaker would buy one of these machines were he approached in a proper way, but in many cases he is ignorant of the existence of it, or, if not, has never seen one. Let alone used it, and to shoe stores where a nice class of work is done the demand for this machine is imperative. Remember this is not a chainstitch machine, but one that makes a firm lockstitch.

The sole agent in the United States for these justly celebrated machines is Mr. Benjamin F. Dunlap, 9, Spruce Street, New York and it would be advisable for you to write him and get full particulars.

John G. Murdoch & Co., Lim.

THIS well-known firm possesses, at 91 & 93, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., one of the finest show-rooms for musical instruments in London. Their variety also is unusually extensive. Firstly, there are the Spencer pianos, which bear a high reputation, all being of English make, and, whilst some of them run into high figures, there are others which are within the purchasing power of most persons. For the sum of thirty guineas the public can have a Spencer pianette, standing 3 ft. 7 in. high, with iron frame, check action, and ivory keys. The case is handsome, and the tone powerful and rich.

In American organs Messrs. Murdoch are able to satisfy nearly all purses. There are the "Peerless," for persons who do not want to spend more than ten to fourteen guineas, and really grand instruments they are for the money. The Farrand and Votey organs are more expensive, the cases being unusually elaborate, and the tone very fine.

The Carpenter organs have gained an enviable reputation for tone and touch, and Messrs. Murdoch keep a variety always in stock. Their prices range from eighteen to two hundred and fifty guineas.

This firm, however, are, perhaps, best known to many of our readers for their automatic instruments, such as the "Celestina." They have supplied many thousands of these handy, cheap instruments, which sell well alike in rural and urban districts.

Entering to Seize Hired Goods.

OUR readers will have noticed that Mr. H. E. Tudor has completed his consideration of the entry clause in hire agreement. This subject is of the greatest importance to hire dealers, and it is suggested that the articles thereon, with a complete index, be issued in pamphlet form, at a charge of 6d. per copy.

Would any reader, desirous of possessing a book of reference to the law of seizure of hired goods, kindly drop us a note to that effect, and if the response is favourable, the pamphlet will be issued at once.

Musical Jottings.

MESSRS. G. Rogers & Sons, of High Street, Camden Town, N.W., have found it necessary to increase the size of their piano factory to almost double its previous area.

The pianoforte factory of S. & P. Erard in Warwick Road, Kensington, is now dismantled. During the past month the whole of the manufactured stock, as well as machinery, was sold by auction. Henceforth the Erard pianos and harps will only be made at the firm's Paris factory in accordance with the will of the late Madame Erard.

Messrs. White & Hicks, who recently purchased the entire plant and stock of the late firm of Hinton & Co., and intend to make pianos on the designs of the last-mentioned firm, have already completed a new model for the present season, which they call the "Birkbeck."

The pianette recently introduced by Messrs. R. Wornum & Sons is a pleasing instrument. It stands 3 ft. 8 in. high, and is made in rosewood, walnut, or ebony, and retails at 36 guineas.

It is well known that most of the musical boxes imported into this country are of Swiss origin, but certain statistics of the trade just published are rather surprising in their magnitude. During the past twelve months there were exported from Western Switzerland musical boxes to the value of nearly £150,000.

From time to time we hear of various geniuses having successfully applied to a harp mechanism for picking the strings so that it can be played as a piano. Yet another inventor, an American, has come forward with such a contrivance, and has taken out a British patent for same.

Mr. C. E. Flavell, whose Kaps Pianoforte depot has previously been located at 26, North Audley Street, S.W., is now installed in new premises, at 35, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.

Messrs. F. & C. Cons' piano factory, at 17, Argrave Street, Haggerston, has been totally destroyed by fire.

From Messrs. George Rodgers & Co., of 60, Berners Street, W., we have to acknowledge the receipt of photographs of their many specialties. They have five new models for the present season, which they term as follows:—Class A, B, F, G, and G2. They are intended for a trade in which a high-class instrument is required. Class A has a cupola steel frame, trichord, check action, bushed keys, and stands 3 ft. 10½ in. high. It retails at 36 guineas.

We have received from Messrs. Lachenal & Co., of Little James Street, W.C., a catalogue of their concertinas. This is a well-known firm, with an established reputation for English patent and Anglo-German concertinas.

Mr. William Sames, Limited, sends us his catalogue of American organs and harmoniums for the present season. This firm have risen into great prominence of late, and at their extensive factory in Birmingham produce over 2,500 of these instruments a year, besides pianos. We observe several new handsome designs are given in their well-printed catalogue.

Messrs. Alfred Moritz & Co., of 24, Wool Exchange, London, E.C., are now wholesale agents for an automatic

musical instrument called the "Herophon," and another smaller instrument called the "Herophonette."

At the Neumeyer piano depot, 62, Great Russell Street, W.C., is to be seen a full range of the famous Neumeyer pianos. The prices of these instruments are not so low as many in the trade, commencing at 48 guineas and ranging as high as 84 guineas. Although not low-priced they are undoubtedly cheap instruments, considering their perfect action and tone and their handsome cases.

An inspection of the well-known Apollo factory of Messrs. Avill & Smart, Limited, in Tabernacle Street, E.C., is always interesting, as this is an essentially go-ahead concern. The variety of their styles is surprising. As our readers will see from their list, they supply a really good piano to retail at 25 to 35 guineas. They also make a variety of American organs, of artistic design and full compass. Mr. Edward Lloyd has just given them a splendid testimonial, in which he says that the tone of their pianos is rich and powerful, and the touch excellent.

Messrs. J. Rintoul & Sons, of Portshall Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W., are to the fore this season with several first-class pianos for both the home and export trade. We greatly admire their Style B, which stands 4 ft. high, and is 4 ft. 6 in. wide. It has a vertical iron frame, check repeater action, is trichord throughout, and has celluloid keys and sconces.

Jarrett & Goudge, of Triangle Road, Hackney, London, E., are makers of pianos of all qualities, ranging from 23 guineas upwards. Their list illustrates a number of really first-class instruments, at a low price. This firm's "Multum in Parvo" pianette, to retail at 23 guineas, is a marvel of cheapness.

Messrs. Ellis Parr, & Co., of 99, Oxford Street, W., are the agents for Shiedmayer & Sons' pianos, as well as the "Haacke" pianos and the "Packard" organs. Their list contains details of all these instruments, which have now been before the trade some years.

Messrs. Grover & Wood, of Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E., are shortly introducing a new American organ, which will be larger than their present low priced style, yet will sell at only a comparatively small increase in price. They intend to make a special line of this new instrument.

The important firm of Jerome, Thibouville-Lamy, of 10, Charterhouse Street, E.C., have sent us a copy of their new catalogue. It would be difficult to name a single musical instrument which is not illustrated or described in its 200 pages. They range from pianos to musical toys.

The Smith American Organ Company's new catalogue, which we have received from their depot at 84, Oxford Street, W., is a choice specimen of the printer's art. The numerous illustrations here given are "brought up" in an unusually fine manner. The company have several novelties for the present season, among which we might specially mention Style 75, which looks very handsome with its bevelled mirror, and is a really cheap line at 35 guineas. Many other instruments of novel design and powerful tone, for a low price trade, are included in this company's list.

Automatic musical instruments have gained in favour so much of late, that a lawsuit recently decided in Germany is of interest. It is well known the makers of these

SIMMONS & CO.'S CHILDREN'S CARTS

ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

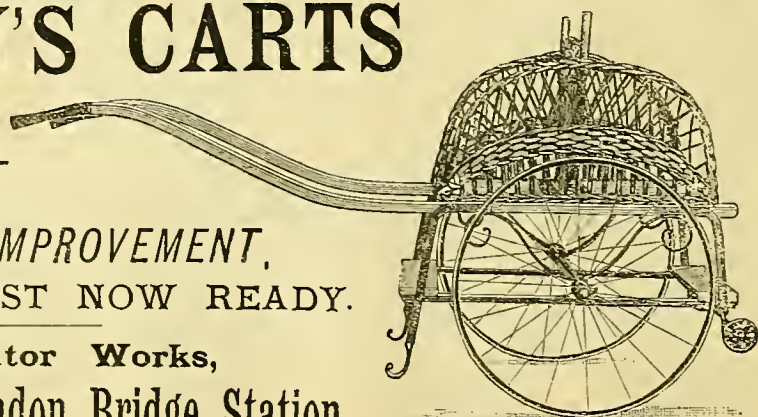
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,

TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.



THE "CRESCENT."

instruments have hitherto considered that they had a perfect right to perforate their tune sheets in whatever manner they liked. A certain Herr Waldmann objected to this on the ground that the automata made by a Leipzig company were giving out tunes which were his copyright, and claimed the sum of £4,500 for the use of four of his tunes. The Court of Leipzig, however, would not recognise any infringement, and gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

During the present month, the question of what firm is to supply the pianos for the London School Board will be settled. As is now well known, it has been decided to purchase 50 instruments at first, to be followed by another 100 next March. The tenders sent in for the first order range from £19 to £25, the latter figure being quoted by Messrs. Collard & Collard, Kirkman & Son, and J. & J. Hopkinson.

Mr. Jno. N. Mervill, who is well-known in connection with the Smith American Organ Company, has returned from America. He at once resumed control of his company's business "on this side."

Messrs. Haynes & Co., dealers in violins, flutes, and all kinds of other instruments, have removed from Holborn to 14, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., where they have more commodious and handsome premises.

Mr. Edwin Smith, of Blackburn, has been appointed agent for the Weaver Organ and Piano Company, of York City, Penn., U.S.A.

Messrs. H. Schuppiesser & Sons, of Buck Street, Camden Town, are now busy on a specially low priced piano, which they will shortly have ready for the trade. They have taken additional premises in order to cope with their increasing trade.

Last year we made in this country for the export trade, musical instruments to the value of £202,608. Our imports in the same period amounted in value to £811,178. So that we import instruments to about four times the value of those we export.

Germany sent us last year musical instruments to the value of about £500,000.

The latest novelty in pianos is to fit them with four pedals. No. 1 is the ordinary soft pedal; No. 2, the "æolian echo" pedal, which can be fixed provisionally, if required, by sliding it to the right with the foot; No. 3 is the solo pedal, which opens the dampers from the middle C up, leaving the bass accompaniment in its original tone; No. 4 is the usual "forte" pedal. A beautiful effect is produced by using No. 2 and No. 4 in combination.

It is said that American made organs to the number of 10,000 are imported into this country annually. Add to this the very large number that are made in England, and our musical instrument trade is certainly not the smallest of our industries by a very long way.

A piano case fitted with two cellos, two violos, and six violins, all played with keys of the usual piano type. This has been exhibited recently in Germany. Between the strings of this novel instrument, endless bows of fine leather are set in motion by the pedal. When a key is touched, the bow moves over the corresponding string as long as the finger remains on the key, and a lighter or heavier touch produces differences in tone. Kechmeyer, the inventor, has been some years engaged on the production of this keyed string instrument; formerly he used electricity to set the bow in motion, but this is now performed by a simple arrangement of pedals. One remarkable thing about this invention is that its creator is not musical, and cannot even play his own instrument. At the same time, it is said to produce grand music.

The paper read by Mr. W. H. Cummings before the Society of Professional Musicians at Bristol, advocating the foreign system of fingering the pianoforte, has met with much adverse criticism. The English system of × (thumb), 1, 2, 3, 4, which has been in use for upwards of 130 years, it is suggested should be abandoned for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which is the Continental system. From this it will be understood that the foreigner treats the thumb as a finger, numbering the index finger 2 instead of 1.

Mr. Coldershaw, in a recent treatise, calls attention to the great confusion that would result in changing our present system, not only to pianoforte players and learners, but to players of other instruments. It is no easy matter to get a nation to call their thumbs fingers,

when hitherto they have given that useful member another name. Any crusade having such an object in view, should be able to show more important advantages than Mr. Cummings has yet brought forward.

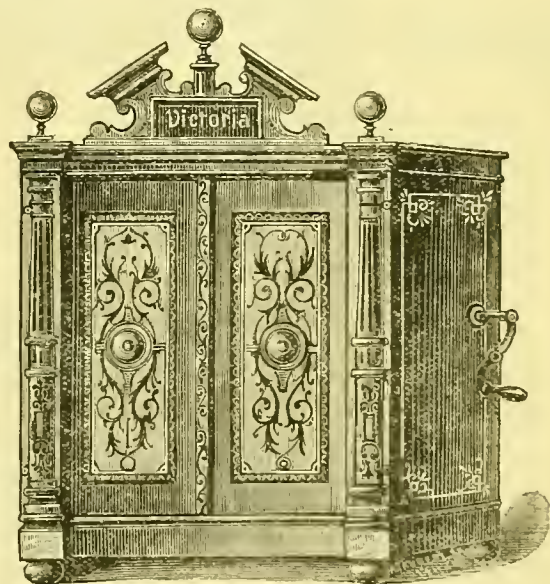
It is well known that the remarkable ingenuity of the American people is due in no small measure to the excellence of their patent law. The Government of that country has always striven to encourage inventors. The Government of this country has worked in the opposite direction. The last Act of Parliament certainly made the path of inventors somewhat easier than of yore, but still there is much room for improvement before we can say that we place no tax on ingenuity. We see from a recent Government publication that the income of the Patent Office for last year was £151,794, of which amount £93,000 was for "renewals." The profit made reached the respectable sum of £93,534. It is now suggested that the renewal fees be abolished, as there are no such charges in the United States.

Mr. John G. Murdoch, jun., is once more in London, having returned much better for his six months' journey to Australia in search of health. During his absence he visited several of his firm's agencies.

Hermann Loog.

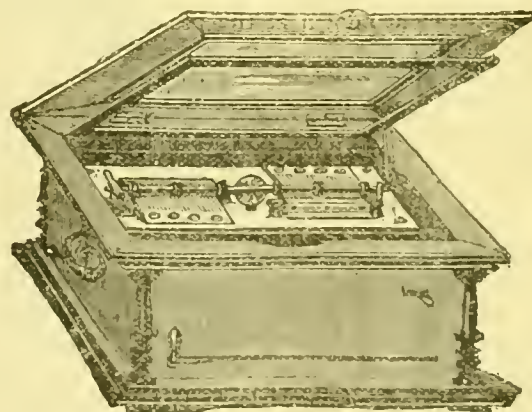
WE illustrate herewith two automatic instruments which Mr. Hermann Loog is now introducing to the trade.

The first of these is called the "Victoria." It is really handsome in appearance, resembling a black and gold cabinet in such a manner as to quite deceive a person as



to its properties. Its tone is so fine that it must be heard to be appreciated, and an immense selection of music is kept in stock to suit all tastes.

The "Symphonium," which we also illustrate, is a musical box with interchangeable steel tunes. This instrument is both powerful and rich in tone, and any number of tunes can be played on it.



Mr. Loog has also in stock other musical novelties, including a musical money box. The dropping of a penny in the latter causes a small door to open and a trumpeter then appears, and after playing a tune gracefully retires, to return when the next penny is dropped into the slot.

Germany and the Merchandise Marks Act.

MR. OPPENHEIMER, our Consul-General at Frankfort, in a report issued recently by the Foreign Office, refers to the effect of the Merchandise Marks Act on German trade. It is well-known, he says, that the statistics of goods exported to Great Britain from the German Customs Union include a great many shipments made to Transatlantic countries through British ports, which appear as British exports or imports on the table of statistics of the respective countries. A comparison of the tables of export from Germany to Great Britain shows that in spite of the Merchandise Marks Act and other measures exports from Germany to Great Britain have by no means decreased. It appears that quite a number of articles were shipped in larger quantities to and by way of Great Britain than in former years. The experience of the past year has demonstrated that the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, which has been extended to almost all the British colonies by this time, far from damaging German export industry, has called the attention of foreign buyers to its capability, which prior to the coming in force of the Act had not been sufficiently appreciated. It appears that goods bearing the inscription "Made in Germany" are frequently demanded, and direct relations of German merchants with foreign purchasers have been increased.

A Peep at the Home of Musical Boxes.

WE could not find out exactly how many musical-box manufactories there are at St. Croix—about twenty small and large, and some say that 400,000 musical-boxes are sent out of the town every year. We saw ourselves hundreds of them packed up in cases ready to be despatched to America, Australia, and India. In America especially there is a great demand for them. The more expensive kinds, which play fifteen or twenty different tunes, cost 250 francs (£10), and the cheapest are 10 francs (about eight shillings). There are also little round boxes ornamented with coloured paper, which may be cheaper, but we did not ask the price of these. The favourite tune, played by all the boxes, is the "Soldier's Chorus," from *Faust*; next to this is "Casta Diva," from *Norma*. Some of the boxes play a selection of English, Scottish, and Irish airs—"Home, Sweet Home," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "The Blue Bells of Scotland," but operatic airs, interspersed with a few walses and polkas, is the usual programme. One interesting thing is that all the work of a musical-box must be done entirely by hand; no machinery whatever is used, so that when the door of the workshop is opened, instead of the whirr and roar of noisy wheels, we see a number of heads bent in silence over tiny pieces of metal, the hands moving deftly as the little pegs are fixed into their places. Very little talking seems to go on; indeed, the whole attention and thought of the workers must be fixed on what they are about. At one of the *fabriques* the workshop was downstairs, but at the first we saw the rooms were all upstairs, and very bright and cheerful they were. I thought as I looked down at the beautiful valley full of misty sunlight, illuminated by the bright tints of the autumn trees, with the silvery lake gleaming in the distance, how different a view some of our poor factory hands in Manchester and London have to look at: nothing but brick and mortar and smoke and chimneys day after day.—From *Little Folks* for October.

Failures and Arrangements.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

A County Court Judgment was registered against W. G. F. Webster, perambulator manufacturer, Alexandra Works, Folkestone, for the sum of £10 9s. on August 9th.

A County Court Judgment was registered against Ralph Cherry, 18, Rokeby Street, Stratford, and James Henry Wiber, 53, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, dealers in domestic machines, for the sum of £13 4s. on August 21st.

A County Court Judgment was registered against F. Potter, perambulator dealer, 34 Jewry Street, Winchester, for the sum of £11 14s. 2d. on August 27th.

CHARLES RATCLIFFE, domestic machinery and musical instrument dealer, 122, High Street, New Brompton.

In the matter of the above a first and final dividend of 6s. 9d. is

now being paid at P. Mason & Co.'s, 29 and 30, King Street, Cheapside, E.C., C.A.

WALTER HEY, perambulator dealer and cabinet maker, 64, Laisterdyke, Bradford.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on September 16th, the trustee being Samuel C. Dixon, accountant, Grafton Street, Bradford. The unsecured liabilities are £183 3s. 3d., and the net assets are estimated at £45. Among the creditors are Thomas & Rae, Banbury, £17 19s. 6d.

LOUIS HARRIS, perambulator and furniture dealer, Penarth Road Cardiff; and 63, Commercial Road, Newport (Mon).

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on September 6th, the creditors accepting a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable 5s. at one month from August 21st, 1890, by one L. J. Smith, of Great Marlow, in consideration of debtor assigning to him certain property, 1s. 3d. at three months and 1s. 3d. at six months from September 21st, 1890. The unsecured liabilities are £511 17s. 9d. Among the creditors are: The Halesowen Perambulator & Carriage Co., Limited, Birmingham, £29 13s. 6d.

How to Adjust Sewing Machines.

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

By WM. FUNK, in the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

THE instructions in this chapter relate to the old American Sewing Machine.

No doubt the repair shops throughout the country at the present time are called upon, for the first time in ten years, to put in order American sewing machines.

The writer believes that it requires more skill now to put in perfect order the old sewing machines than a few years ago, when they were in good condition and not worn, and required only general instructions about the tensions, setting of the needle, &c., where a good share of the difficulties were traceable directly to the operator and repairer, and not to the new machine. Good sewing machines were often ruined by inexperienced sewing-machine men. The file and hammer did the work. Some of the old machines show to this day the work of the chisel, file, and punch in the hands of some inexperienced repairer, who left his mark by battering up the parts. The repairers of this day—those who read and keep up with the age of sewing machines—do better work than repairers who did all the adjusting and repairing by guess-work.

When repairing an American sewing machine of the old button-hole or plain description, if the machine is old, having been run eight years or so, all the parts should be taken out of the head. When taking down the machine, keep an eye on the position of the cam as it relates to the shaft. First remove the cam-pins, next the feed-bar, unscrew the shuttle eccentric, then pull out the shaft, and the balance of the work underneath will come out without any difficulty. Take out the arm-pin, needle-arm bar, and presser-bar.

The machine being now taken apart, clean and grease the dirt from its different parts, and after they are cleaned, if you will examine, you will find in old machines the friction-ring, and the parts to which it is connected, have become so much worn as to allow as much as a quarter of an inch lost motion to the shuttle carrier. This lost motion can be taken up by bulging the friction-ring and upsetting the shuttle eccentric.

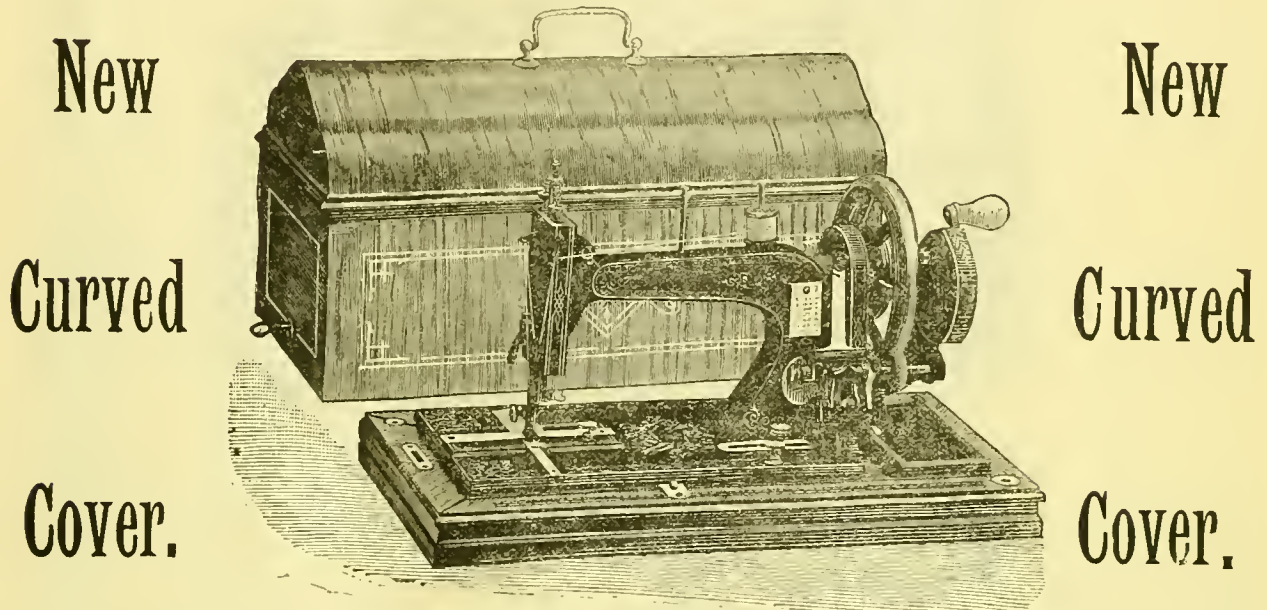
Examine the feed-lift on the shaft. You will find it so much worn that it is not under the control of the feed-bar eccentric, and the feed regulator has no control to regulate the length of the stitch. It would not pay to put in a new shaft; or, in other words, the owner would not consent to pay for a new shaft in an old machine, therefore, you will be compelled to resort to bushing.

Taking up the lost motion in the old American sewing machine is necessary in order to make it work properly. Unfortunately, too many repairers fail to attach sufficient importance to taking up the lost motion in old machines, and they slight what appears to them trivial points, which accounts for the many complaints of badly-repaired sewing machines. The sewing machine supplies an abundant field for the good repairer, but not for the butchers of sewing machines, who crunch, file, batter, and destroy. By good repairers, I mean those who make the business a study, and have taken advantage of the ingenuity and experience of others. Many will not take advice, nor profit by experience—they know it all by instinct. Such people cannot be taught, and they are the very ones whom I find do not succeed in the sewing machine business.

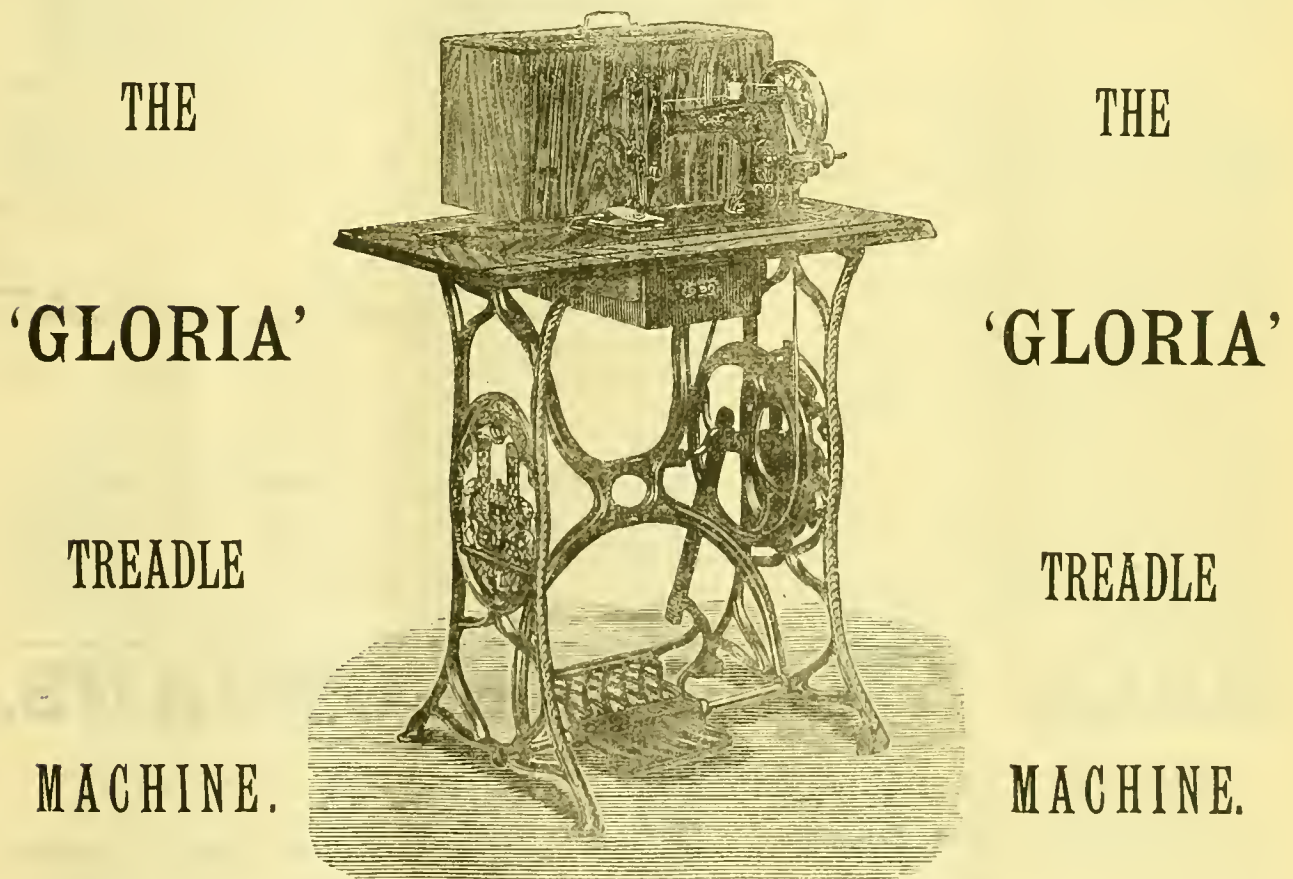
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LD.,

147, ALDERSGATE ST.,

LONDON, E.C.



More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.



We have just brought out the "Gloria" as a treadle machine, and it affords a splendid opportunity for Dealers wanting as a special line a good cheap treadle machine. We are prepared to give Sole Agencies.

Sole Agents for J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialities on application.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company's Factory.

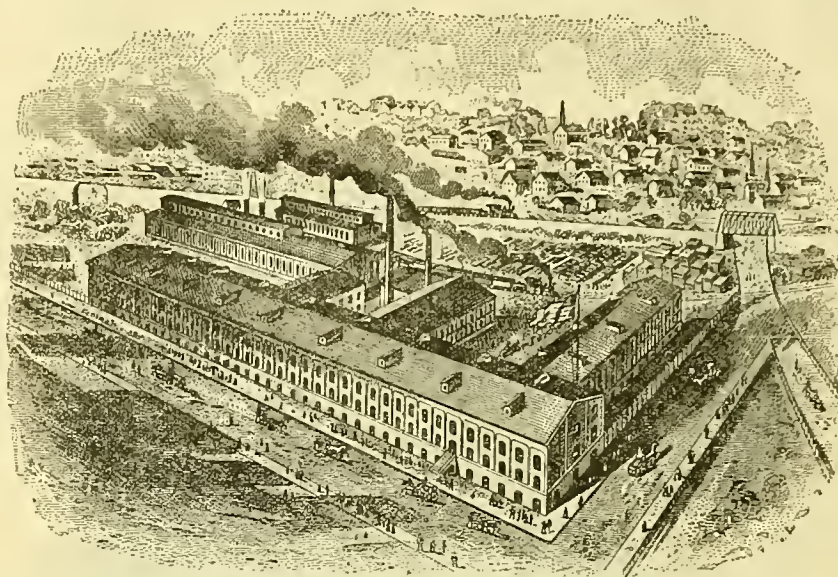
THE accompanying illustration will give our readers a very fair idea of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company's new factory at Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

As we have before reported, this company found their factory at Watertown inadequate to cope with their

grand organ and knee swell, and three sets of reeds. Both instruments are of handsome design, and finished in the Bell Company's usual first-class manner.

This company issue one of the finest and most complete catalogues in the trade, to which we must refer our readers for further details.

We might add that the Bell Company have just introduced a new piano, made at their own factory. This they call style E., and it possesses several novel features



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.'S FACTORY.

large and increasing trade, hence its removal to another town, where there is ample room for expansion.

Already, however, as will be understood from the woodcut, the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company's new premises cover an immense area, devoted solely to sewing machine manufacture, on the vertical feed principle. They were specially built for this purpose, and have been fitted with the best machinery and appliances obtainable.

The Bell Company's Organs.

THE Bell Organ and Piano Company, Limited, of 58, High Holborn, E.C., are constantly bringing out new designs in American organs, and a visit to their handsome showrooms is always a pleasure.

Last season we commented fully upon this company's several specialities, which are now so well known that we need not explain them in detail. Their sales in this country have been very numerous the past few years, and there is no doubt but that the Bell organ has now a reputation for tone, design, and finish second to none in the market. Their "Gem" model has been singularly successful in this country, over 2,000 having been sold in the United Kingdom.

One of their latest styles is called "The Little Beauty." It is proposed to retail it at from 18 to 20 guineas, and is really splendid value for the money. Style No. 5, price retail 18 guineas, has eight stops, grand organ and knee swell, and two sets of reeds. Style No. 6 has ten stops,

among which we specially observed that the front half of the lid slides in under.

Cycles on the Hire System.

DURING the past season Mr. Henry S. Roberts, of the Cycle Works, Deanshanger, Storr Stratford, has been conducting a trade in cycles on somewhat novel lines, which have proved very successful.

He appoints agents in various districts, who are supplied with all the printed matter necessary for them to take orders for cycles. Having got the necessary forms filled up, they are forwarded to Mr. Roberts, who, as soon as the machine is delivered, pays the agent 15 per cent. commission. The agent has no more trouble in the matter than getting the agreement signed.

These liberal terms have induced many persons to take up this cycle agency as an adjunct to their existing business, and we commend them to the consideration of others in the trade.

Mr. Roberts writes us that he is now able to deliver all machines promptly.

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

WE regret that the continuation of this series of portraits has been interrupted by an accident. We shall, however, resume the portraits next month.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals,

AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
58, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.

91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE CELESTINA?



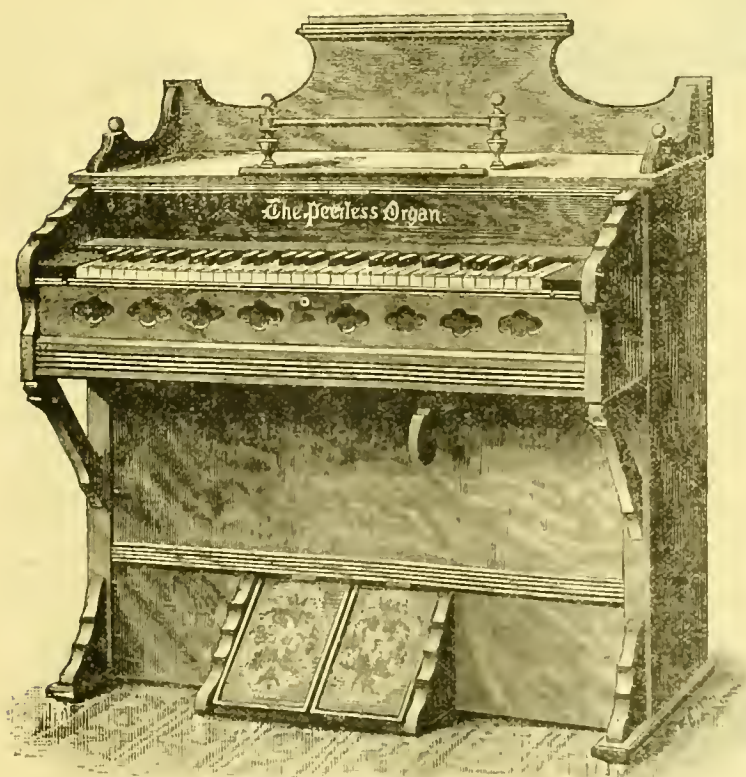
It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best. No other approaches it for RICHNESS of TONE, ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT of MUSIC, GREAT VARIETY of ENGLISH TUNES. HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH and FINISH, and EASY REPAIR. Each instrument is supplied with our endless Band Tune adaptor, by which Dances, Songs, or Hymns may be repeated without break. Endless Band, from 3d. each, Spool Music from 1s. per Spool.

Price £5 15s. with 10 Band Tunes and Spool free.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES OF TWELVE OR OVER.

Try the PEERLESS ORGANS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.



Our three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the sewing machine trade. They are well-made organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

GEM MODEL.

In solid American walnut, with fret fronts, panelled back, extra large bellows; powerful tone.

PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

EXCELSIOR MODEL.

In solid American walnut, with panelled back, five stops, vox humana, fan, &c.

PRICE 12 GUINEAS.

ECLIPSE MODEL.

In solid American walnut, large case, with music cabinet.

PRICE 14 GUINEAS.

FULL DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Manufacturers and Agents,

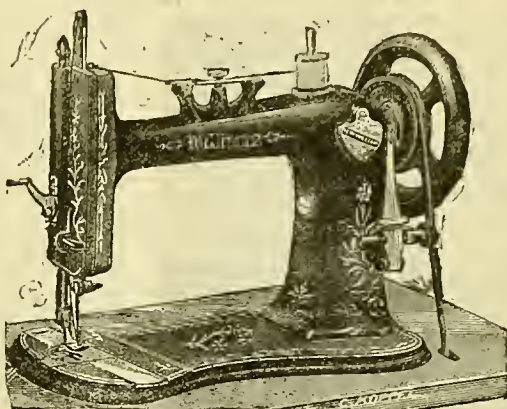
JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., Ltd., 91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.

Revolution in the Sewing Machine Trade.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.

Friction reduced to a minimum.



Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

LIGHT, RAPID, AND FREE FROM VIBRATION.

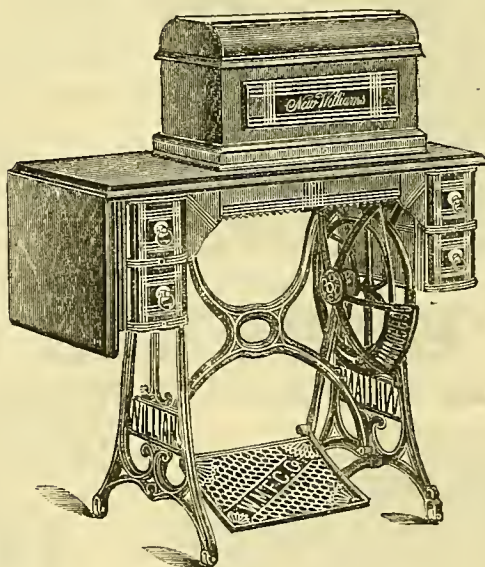
Manufactured by

THE NEW WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.)

VARIOUS STYLES.

ELEGANT

WOODWORK.



THE BEST OF ALL

AMERICAN MACHINES

FOR DOMESTIC

PURPOSES.

READ HOW EVERY LETTER IN THE NAME SHOWS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY IT.

The Parts are Hardened and all Adjustable.

Handsome in Appearance and thoroughly Constructed.

Elegantly Finished in all its details.

Wherever one is sold it is sure to sell another on its merits.

Inspected most thoroughly before it leaves the Factory.

Light running! The most delicate Lady can operate it.

Large amount of room under the Arm.

In all respects in the front rank of Sewing Machines.

Attachments are Elegant, Useful, and of Approved Style.

Material the best procurable, and good all through.

Stand has Automatic Leveller and Swing Treadle, both Patented.

Noiseless in its Operation, will not excite nervousness.

Every one fully Warranted for five years.

Winds the Bobbin Automatically in perfect manner.

Manufactured by a Solid Canadian Company.

All points are covered by good valid Patents.

Cheapest Machine in the Market, Material, F
bility considered.

Dura-

Has a Vibrating Presser Bar and Under Brai r.

Intending Purchasers should not fail to see the New Williams and buy it.

No expense spared in making it Advertise Itself.

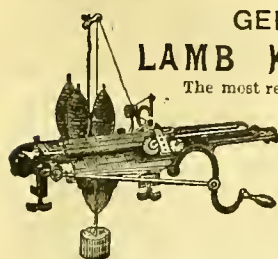
Every Person Owning a New Williams will gratefully and gladly acknowledge the truth of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,

22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

First-class Dealers should apply at once to take up the sale in districts where not yet represented.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

CHAPTER XL.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AND THE
HIRE SYSTEM.

NOTES.

Having explained the wording of section 1, sub-section 2, relating to a married woman's capacity to contract, we are now in a position to consider the leading cases which have been decided on this very section. The leading case of *Palliser v. Gurney*, 19 Q.B.D., p. 519, decided in 1887, throws great light on its meaning. The Court consisted of the judges of the Court of Appeal, sitting as a divisional Court. It was a motion by way of appeal from a decision of the judge of the City of London Court. The action was brought against a married woman for the price of certain goods. Her husband was not a co-defendant. The defendant admitted the sale and delivery of the goods to her, but at the trial the plaintiff did not offer any evidence to show that the defendant was possessed of any separate property at the time the goods were sold and delivered.

The learned commissioner gave judgment for the defendant with leave to the plaintiff to appeal. Accordingly the plaintiff appealed, and the action came on for hearing before the Lords Justices sitting as a divisional Court. The counsel for the plaintiff contended that the intention of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, was to render a married woman *personally* liable upon contracts entered into by her in her own name, independently of the question whether or not she had separate property at the time she entered into the contract.

He further contended that if that were not the true intention of the Act, then sub-section 3 of section 7 threw the duty upon the defendant of proving that she had not separate property when the contract was entered into. This the defendant had not proved, and judgment, he contended, should have been given for the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendant was not called upon to argue the case for the defendant because the Lords Justices were so clearly convinced that the defendant was entitled to judgment, on the ground that a married woman cannot contract unless it be shown that she had property at the time she entered into the contract. In other words, the old common law rule that a married woman cannot contract is still in force, because the Married Women's Property Act only gives her power to bind her property, and not power to bind herself personally, as is the case with a man. A man when he enters into a contract is personally bound by that contract, and any one claiming under such contract can enforce a judgment against any property which the man may happen to have. But it is not so in regard to a woman. As the Married Women's Property Act only deals with her power to bind her separate estate, and does not give her the power to bind herself personally by contract, it must be obvious that if it can be shown that the married woman had no property to bind at the time the goods were ordered and supplied, it cannot be binding, nor can the fact of her afterwards acquiring separate property make any difference, for an illegal contract cannot be made legal by any subsequent act of the parties, nor by any property coming to them. We think it is regrettable that such should be the state of the law, but still, until it is altered, married women

may shelter their frauds under the protection of the law itself. The simple effect of this enactment appears to us to legalise fraud. We are not for one moment imputing fraud to the conduct of the defendant in this case. We do not know all the facts and circumstances on which she felt justified in taking up such a line of defence, we simply deal with the general principle of law involved in this particular instance.

The judgments delivered by the Lords Justices are well worth careful perusal, and we therefore give them. Lord Esher, M.R., said: "This judgment must be affirmed. The defendant was sued for wine ordered by her in her own name, as Mrs. A. Gurney; and she was sued without joining her husband as defendant. The question is, whether the order, which would be a binding contract if she were a *feme sole*, binds her as a married woman; and this depends on the construction of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. It is said that this statute makes a married woman personally liable upon contracts entered into by her in her own name; *but if that was the intention it is not expressed, though it might easily have been expressed*. If there are any words in the statute which express that intention, they are to be found in sub-section 2 of section 1 (see chapter 37 for this section verbatim). The section limits the capacity of the married woman to bind herself by the words 'in respect of and to the extent of her separate property.' *It is clear that she is not given an unlimited capacity to enter into and be bound by any contract*.

"Moreover, this point was considered by Pearson J. in *re Shakespear Deakin v. Lakin* (30 Ch. Div. 169), and in giving judgment he said:—'In my opinion, according to the true construction of the Act, the contract which is to bind separate property must be entered into at a time when the married woman has existing separate property. If she has such property her contract will bind it.' With that statement I entirely agree. As to the argument founded on sub-section 3, that sub-section pre-supposes the existence of separate property, and the capacity of the married woman to contract which arises therefrom, and provides that, if that capacity exists, then the contract shall bind her separate property unless the contrary be shown."

Lindley L. J.: "I am of the same opinion. The true construction of section 1 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, is to confer upon married women who have separate property a power to contract with reference to it. Sub-section 2 of section 1, which is the clause giving this power, is an enabling clause, giving a power of contracting in respect of and to the extent of the separate property, and it is obvious that, unless the separate property exists, the married woman is not bound by the contract; and, therefore, those who assert the existence of a contract binding the married woman must first show the existence of the separate property. Sub-section 3 pre-supposes that some contract binding separate property has been entered into—that is, pre-supposes the existence of separate property at the time of making the contract, for otherwise there is no power to contract—and then provides that such contract shall bind her separate property, that is, that her separate property shall be liable to her general engagements, a matter about which there was some question before the passing of the Act. I agree with the decision of Pearson J. in *re Shakespear Deakin v. Lakin*."

Lopes L. J.: "I am of the same opinion. The disability of a married woman to contract was removed by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, but only to this extent, that she may now enter into a binding contract in respect of her separate property. *If she has no property she still cannot contract*. I entirely agree with the decision of Pearson J. in *re Shakespear Deakin v. Lakin*, that the contract which is to bind future separate property must be entered into at a time when the married

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations,"

by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

woman has existing separate property. Sub-section 3 does not aid the argument for the plaintiff, as it clearly pre-supposes the existence of separate property. I think, therefore, that to entitle the plaintiff to succeed he must prove the existence of some separate property at the time of entering into the alleged contract. The plaintiff in this case failed in this respect, and the judgment for the defendant was right." Appeal dismissed. It will be observed that the whole Court entirely agree with the decision of Mr. Justice Pearson in *Shakespear Deakin v. Lakin*. It follows, therefore, that the last-named case has all the authority as if it had been originally decided by the Lords Justices themselves. We, therefore, proceed to give a short account of it.

In re Shakespear Deakin v. Lakin, 30 Ch. Div., 169, in 1885, a married woman, if she should survive her husband, would not have a separate estate, but, if she did marry again, then, and then only, was she to be entitled to certain property as separate estate. The question to be decided in this case was whether or not before these contingencies happened she could enter into a binding contract to part with that future contingent separate estate. It was admitted that she had not at the time the contract was contemplated any separate estate in the fund. It was, however, contended that section 1, sub-section 4, of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., chap. 75) gave her such power. That section is:—"Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire." Mr. Justice Pearson, in giving judgment, said: "In my opinion, according to the true construction of the Act, the contract which is to bind separate property must be entered into at a time when the married woman has existing property. If she has such property, her contract will bind it. If she afterwards commits a breach of the contract, and proceedings are taken against her for the breach of contract, any separate property which she has acquired since the date of the contract, and which she has at the time when judgment is recovered against her, will be

liable for the breach of contract. But the Act does not enable her, by means of a contract entered into at a time when she has no existing separate property, to bind any contingent separate property."

We must reserve our notes on these cases for a subsequent date. We will, however, add that these two important cases exactly bear out the principle previously laid down by us, and they must be taken to be the law of the land. When these cases were decided they caused some surprise even amongst members of the legal profession, who looked on the Act in a far more liberal and loose way than which the Judges appear to have done, and no doubt the Judges had such thoughts as these in their minds when they say, whatever was the *intention* of the Act, the words of the Act do not place women in the same contractual capacity as a man.

(To be continued.)

The Manufacturing Trade in Sewing Machines.

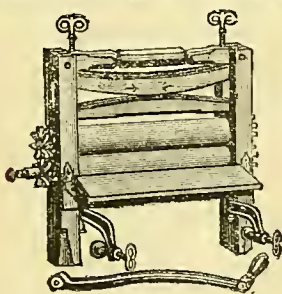
THE big sewing machine companies appear to attach the greatest importance to maintaining and increasing their trade among manufacturers. One of the latest methods of influencing business is that adopted by the Singer Manufacturing Company. At their "central offices for the London district," 17, Chiswell Street, E.C., they have a sewing machine instruction room specially fitted up with power. Here girls can be taught machine sewing absolutely free of any charge.

We have received a copy of a letter which has been sent to every manufacturer in London which, as showing the efforts now being made in this direction, we cannot do better than reproduce:—

MACHINISTS.

There is at present experienced by most manufacturers, a difficulty in finding machinists. Permit us, therefore, to place at your disposal, our large organisation of over 300 salesmen daily visiting private families in London, for securing operators, which will first confer a benefit on the worker, next will relieve your particular difficulty and help ourselves by finding work for those who purchase our machines.

"NOVELTY" WRINGER, SIMPLE AND CHEAP.



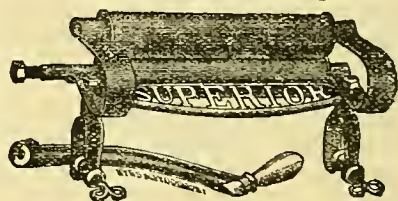
Largest Makers of Wringing Machines in the World.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889

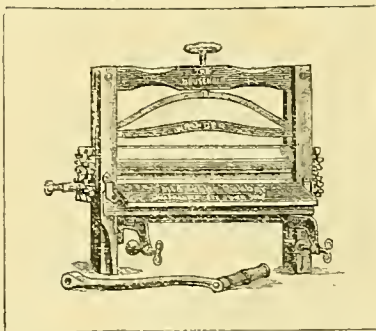
The leading feature of our Machines is **DURABILITY** combined with **LIGHTNESS**. Considering the quality of the materials used they are also the Cheapest Machines in the Market.

"SUPERIOR" WRINGER.

Entirely Self-adjusting.
No Thumbscrews required.



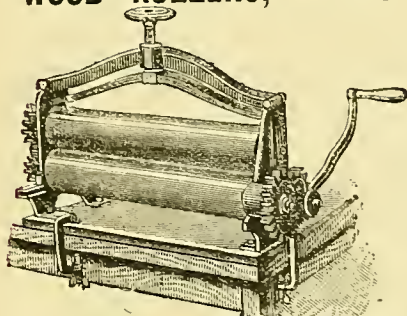
"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.



MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
INSTALMENT TRADE.

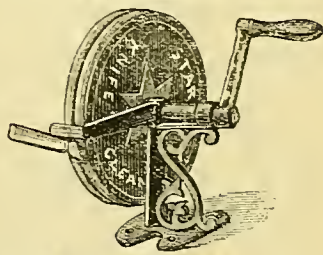
30 YEARS ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
FOR QUALITY.

"COTTAGE" MANGLE, WOOD ROLLERS, 20x4.



"STAR" KNIFE CLEANER.

A Cheap Cash Line.



Wholesale only.

Prices on Application.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO., 26, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.

If you will say in enclosed stamped envelope, how many machinists you require, and whether for machines of our own manufacture or not, and for what class of work, we will do our best for you free of any charge.

MECHANICS FOR ADJUSTING AND REPAIRING.

We are further prepared to contract for looking after machines in factories, where no inside mechanic is employed, at a small sum per machine per week, no matter of whose make they may be, or we can arrange, as we are doing in other cases, for one of our mechanics to visit your factory at set periods, daily or otherwise, to do necessary adjustments on an economical basis.

EQUIPMENTS.

We have specially fitted up a department at above address, and invite manufacturers to call and inspect the difference between driving machines by foot and by power, or placing machines on a bench and worked by a special foot motor (instead of the ordinary stand), which costs less, and saves space, and further, we have much improved the mode of power driving, and are willing and anxious to demonstrate this by placing a bench of six machines and fittings in any factory free and remove the same free if they fail to satisfy the user. We are also prepared to make a liberal allowance for any kind of machine or any style of driving appliance or stands that manufacturers may wish to give in part exchange for new goods. We have especially provided for speed, cleanliness, manipulation, economy, and good work, and have skilled women as well as mechanics, to instruct in all initial work free of cost.

We have added more improvements to our machines, and have further simplified them, thus allowing machinists (who in isolated cases have been accustomed to working other machines than ours) to easily control those of our own manufacture.

ADJUSTABLE STOOL FOR OPERATORS.

We have a new design to suit any size or height and applicable to any kind of machine; sample and price on application.

SPECIALITIES.

We have introduced several special machines. Enclosed please find a few samples of work; it is possible none may be suitable for you, or you may have special features in your trade which none of these cover, and if you will write us or invite us to call, one of our representatives shall wait upon you, and we will try and trade with you; if we cannot do what you require it will cost you nothing.

If you will give us a call, you will see our special facilities for meeting our clients' wants.

Thanking you for your good support in the past, or in anticipation of your favouring us with a trial in the future,

We are, yours truly,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

H. RAIPER,

Manager.

P.S.—Our entire London business is, and has been for the past twelve months, under new management; and we mean to do in the future, what in some cases should have been done in the past, and all we ask is a trial.

Annual Pic-Nic.

ON the 28th August the *employees* of Bradbury & Co.'s Glasgow district, numbering nearly 60, held their annual pic-nic at that beautiful seaside resort Blairmore, leaving Glasgow per steamer at 9 a.m., arriving in time for dinner at 12 o'clock. Mr. M'Farlane, hotel proprietor, had everything ready for the company, so that no time was lost in looking after the inner man. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. J. Sewell, manager, Messrs. Hardie and Goudie acting as croupiers. The chairman stated he was sorry that a good number of the collectors could not be present, owing to their having to attend to the getting in of money, &c, but they would get a day in lieu of this. The Dundee branch were having their pic-nic the same day to Blairgordin, and the Edinburgh depot had given up the idea of having one this year, owing to the exhibition taking up so much of their time. He also mentioned that he was pleased to be able to say that Bradbury & Co., Limited, were on a fair way to the top of the sewing machine ladder; they had paid good dividends to the shareholders, that the business done was sound, as they knew from their cash collections, which had never been better, or had ever reached by a long way what they were at present, and he only hoped every man present would put forth greater effort between now and Christmas, and make 1890 something to be remembered.

Superintendents Hardie, Goudie, Gilmour, Hendry, Messrs. Roberts and Aitken, each did their part to stimulate their men, and assist them to make the day's outing an enjoyable one.

The company afterwards adjourned to a field to engage in outdoor games, a very interesting shooting competition with an air-gun (kindly lent by Mr. J. R. Wylie, collector), between six ladies and six gentlemen, gentlemen winning, of course; football, cricket, running, and swings, &c., being on the programme. An interval took place, when many of the company went for a climb up the steep, rugged hills of Argyle, and came back laden with flowers, heather, &c. Tea was next served, and thoroughly enjoyed by those who had been exerting themselves. Next

THE NEW

**EXCELS
ALL OTHERS.**

**THE
MOST
CAPABLE.**

**VERTICAL FEED
SEWING MACHINE.**

LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

THIS Sewing Machine contains an arrangement which involves a new departure from the ordinary style of working. The Machine is fed from the top, and has a smooth plate for the work to travel on. The needle descends into the material, pinning the several plies together, and the feed carries the needle and material along with it. When the needle is withdrawn the pressure foot is put down and the work held fast. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams. It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL MATERIALS**, from **MUSLIN** to **LEATHER**, without change of stitch or tension; as no matter what may be the difference in thickness, the stitch **MUST BE REGULAR**. Having the **FEWEST PARTS** of any Machine made, it is the **ACME OF SIMPLICITY**, and the heretofore difficult operations of **HEMMING, QUILTING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, FRILLING, &c.**, can be learnt by any lady as easily as plain sewing, and in the same time.

NOTE.—All the above operations are done without tacking. The Machine has no **COGS, SPRINGS**, or **TEETH** to cause friction or get out of order.

READ ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

66, TOWER STREET, DUDLEY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—We have pleasure in hearing testimony to the excellence of the vertical feed sewing machines. We have had a large number in daily use for the last seven or eight years, and find them all that the manufacturers claim for them. One special feature, viz., the allowance for taking up wearing parts makes them work as well and smoothly after years of hard wear as if they had had only a few weeks work. We use them for making children's suits and dresses, and once put together there is no chance of these articles ever coming apart; a most important matter with children's clothing. Our repairs account has been but trifling during the whole period we have had them in use.

Yours truly,

PRICE BROS.

We shall be happy to show the Machine to anyone who will favour us with a visit.

SAMPLES OF WORK, PRICE LISTS, AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

came the distribution of prizes, which consisted of ladies' handbags, purses, hair ornaments, walking sticks, pocket knives, and a ladies' "surprise" prize, which was supposed to consist of a lady's trimmed hat in box. The winner, on opening box, found she had a toy hat, value 3d., suitable for a doll, instead of being a full sized lady's trimmed hat. The steamer was now in sight, and we all had to run to get our places (6 p.m.), having spent a most enjoyable day, without a drop of rain, or *anything stronger*.

GLESCO.

Jottings.

The Harrison Patent Knitting Machine Company have removed their head office and wholesale department from 113, Portland Street, to 48, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

A watchmaker in Newcastle is credited with the manufacture of a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being only 3-16ths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.

The trade creditors of the Howe Machine Company have every reason to be pleased with the manner that Mr. Hutton, the liquidator, has wound up the concern. They have already received their accounts in full, although the company was only wound up in April last.

What a pity the long-suffering creditors of Hermann Loog, Limited, did not appoint a liquidator of the stamp

of Mr. Hutton! The Loog liquidator has now had the run of the estate for over three years, and appears to have treated it as a gift to himself, as he has never declared a dividend, nor communicated with the creditors in any way, except to say that their accounts had been passed!

Mr. A. Midgley has opened premises in Wheelgate, Malton, for the sale of sewing and washing machines, &c. He has had considerable experience of the trade acting for others, and we hope that he will be equally as successful now that he is "on his own hook."

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have now received from Paris the grand Prix that was awarded to them at last year's International Exhibition.

Messrs. Joyce & Moore have opened handsome show-rooms for sewing and washing machines, musical instruments, &c., at 126, High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

Six large vans, painted in vermilion and lettered in white "Singer's Sewing Machines," are now to be seen supplying the company's forty London branches with sewing machines from their central office in Chiswell Street.

In our last issue we reported the granting of a summons against Mr. James Burchill, of Cork, for having abstracted a hired sewing machine. The summons failed, the magistrates agreeing that the prosecutrix ought never to have brought it, as Mr. Burchill had treated her most liberally. They commented very strongly on the case, and gave costs against the prosecutrix.



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion Tyres fitted to any of the "Special" Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

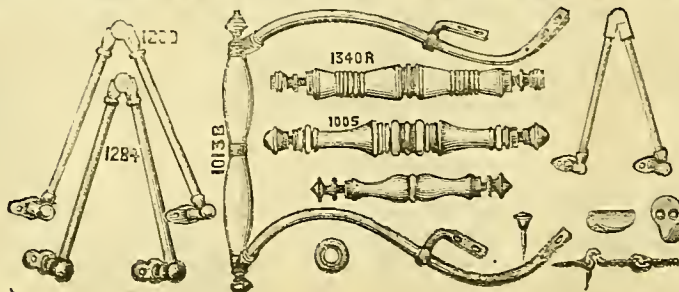
HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers
of every De-
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints
Handles in
Brass, China,
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

HERMANN LOOG,

85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for

DARNER &
EMBROIDERER
GRATIS.

SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES

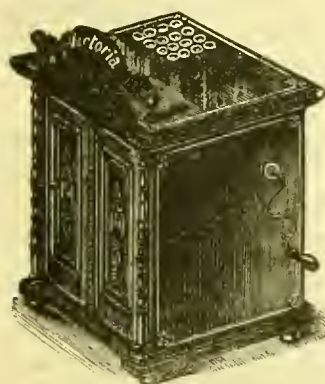
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR

QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE Supplied on Terms to defy Competition.

"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. *Free on Application.*

LATEST NOVELTY.
PATENT FOOT REST.



4 in. x 16 1/2 in. x 13 in.
WILL PLAY ANY TUNE.

Also Sole Wholesale Agent for

THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.

Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier Mache,

Wicker,

Wood,

Wire,

&c.

**BABY
CHAIRS**



The best of Materials used,
and First-class Work-
manship Employed.

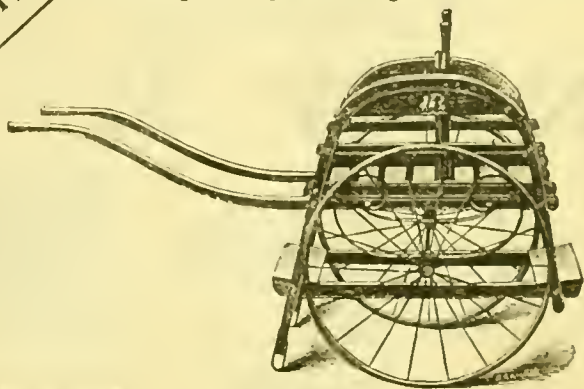


PARKER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.
Factory and Showroom

Over
Thirty
Years repu-
tation for high-
class finish and
style, durability and
reliableness.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

We are making a great variety of strong and elegant designs in these goods.



The demand for our goods still increases. During the year 1899 we turned out a much larger number of Perambulators than ever before

Our New Illustrated Catalogue for Present Season sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

Mr. Thomas Wanzer, nephew of Mr. R. M. Wanzer, of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Company, has been on a visit to London the past week, having come over from Canada to escort home his aunt, Mrs. Wanzer. He returns to Canada to-day.

The Bielefelder Nahmaschinen Fabrik, of Saalfeld, write us that Mr. R. J. Johns, of 59, Holborn Viaduct, has ceased to represent them in this country.

Mr. F. A. Venning, sewing machine and cycle dealer, late of 218, Loughborough Parade, has removed to 4 and 5, Rathgar Road, Loughborough Junction.

Reynolds has been recently writing up, or, shall we say, writing down, the hire system. The ignorance of the writer is betrayed by a single sentence. He says that "the average price of a machine is £8, and the actual cost of production some 30s."

Our editorial office has recently been adorned by two gifts of the Singer Manufacturing Company. One of these is a large cloth sheet containing about forty-five photographs of natives of various countries working a sewing machine. The other is a really magnificent reproduction of a photograph of workmen leaving the Singer factory at Kilbowie.

It is not generally known, says *Truth*, that all watches are compasses. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half-way between the hour and the figure XII. on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is four o'clock. Point the hand indicating four to the sun, and II. on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is eight o'clock, point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X. on the watch is due south. "My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley, I asked that eminent traveller whether he

was aware of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance."

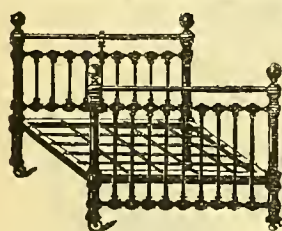
During the past month the following changes have taken place in the addresses of the undermentioned Singer branch offices: Spalding to Station Street, Barry to 115, High Street, Keith to Church Road, Woolwich to 88, Powis Street.

We have pleasure in congratulating Mr. N. Guckenheimer on his recent marriage with Miss Phillips, of Ballarat. This gentleman's name is probably only known to a few persons in this country, but among the sewing machine trade of Australia he is much esteemed as the general manager for Australia for Mr. Hugo Wertheim, importer of the Wertheim sewing machines. In August last the *employés* of the Victorian and South Australian branches of the business met at Mr. Wertheim's Melbourne office, and made several presentations to Mr. Guckenheimer, as follows:—A handsome oak cabinet of cutlery, &c., a morocco case containing a dessert set, an illuminated address from the Victorian branch, and an elegant case of dessert knives and forks, and a claret-jug from the South Australian section of the business. Mr. Guckenheimer, having suitably acknowledged these gifts, invited the company to take wine with him.

They have some strange ways of advertising in the States. What do our readers think of the following, which we take from an American paper:—

"Trip Ticket and Two Weeks' First-Class seashore (or equivalent in cash) to any one telling me where can sell new upright piano, stool and scarf for cash. Address W."

It is a well-known fact that in the agricultural districts of America a deal of trade is done on the "swopping" system. For instance, a person will buy a sewing machine with so many bushels of potatoes or other produce of the land; but offering free trips to the seaside as an inducement for persons to influence business is quite a new departure.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

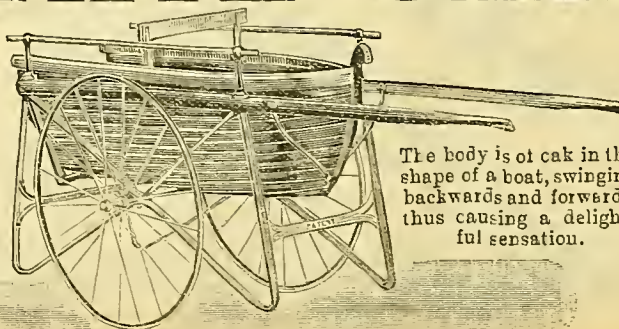
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

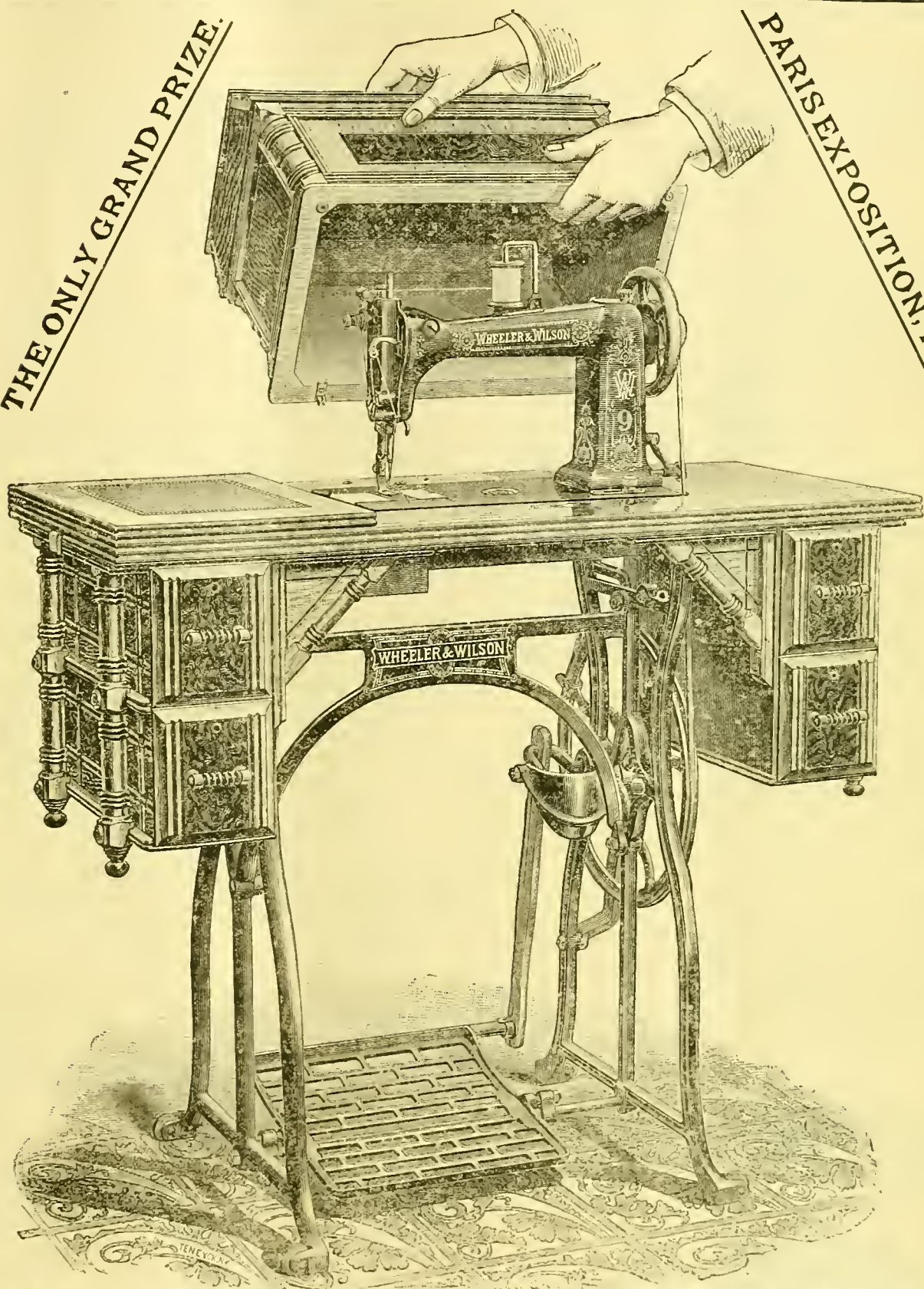
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

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These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

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Papers for the Counting House.

CALCULATION OF WAGES.

PROBLEM 1.

Knowing the daily wages, or pay, to find the yearly salary.

Rule 1.—Regard the pence as so many pounds; add to this sum the half of it, and also five days' wages.

EXAMPLES.

1. What will 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day amount to in a year?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \text{ s. } \text{d.} \\ \text{£} 15^{\frac{1}{2}} = 15 \text{ } 15 \text{ } 0 \\ \text{The half} = 7 \text{ } 17 \text{ } 6 \\ \text{Pay for 5 days} = 0 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$$

£23 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

By taking the pence for pounds, we virtually multiply the daily pay by 240; that is, we get the pay for 240 days; the half of this is the pay for 120 days; and therefore the two added together, with 5 days' pay besides, gives the pay for 365 days.

Rule 2.—Multiply £1 10s. 5d. by the number of pence per day; the product will be the amount in 1 year, because £1 10s. 5d. is equal to 365 pence. (This is a very convenient rule when the daily pay is free from odd farthings.)

2. What will 5d. per day amount to in a year?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{By Rule 1.} \quad \text{By Rule 2.} \\ \text{£} \text{ s. } \text{d.} \quad \text{£} \text{ s. } \text{d.} \\ 5 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 0 \quad 1 \text{ } 10 \text{ } 5 \\ 2 \text{ } 10 \text{ } 0 \quad 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 5 \\ 0 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 1 \quad \text{£} 7 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 1 \end{array}$$

Ans. £7 12 1

3. What will 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day amount to in a year? Ans. £27 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

4. What will 16d. per day amount to in a year? Ans. £24 6s. 8d.

5. What will 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day amount to in a year? Ans. £5 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Note.—When the pay is only for the ordinary working days, that is, when it is stopped for the 52 Sundays, for Good Friday, and for Christmas Day, only 311 days are paid for in a year. The amount, at 1d. a day, is therefore £1 5s. 11d.; and, at a farthing a day, it is 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Consequently, the rule will then be this: Multiply £1 5s. 11d. by the number of pence per day, and 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the number of additional farthings, and add the results; thus:—

6. What will be the amount of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day for 311 days?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \text{ s. } \text{d.} \\ 1 \text{ } 5 \text{ } 11 \\ 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 4 \\ \text{Subtract} \quad 5 \text{ } 3 \text{ } 8 \\ 0 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ for 311 days at } \frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \\ \text{£} 4 \text{ } 17 \text{ } 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

Or thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \text{ s. } \text{d.} \\ 1 \text{ } 5 \text{ } 11 \\ 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 3 \\ 3 \text{ } 17 \text{ } 9 \\ \text{Add} \quad 0 \text{ } 19 \text{ } 5^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3 \text{ times } 6\text{s. } 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{d.} \\ \text{£} 4 \text{ } 17 \text{ } 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

7. At 14d. per day, what will be the amount in 311 days? Ans. £18 2s. 10d.

8. If a workman's wages be 5s. 10d. per day, what is his yearly income? Ans. £90 14s. 2d.

PROBLEM 2. (CONVERSE OF PROBLEM 1.)

Knowing the yearly salary to find the pay per day.

Rule.—Regard the pounds in the salary as so many pence, and consider the shillings, when 10s. or more, as $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but when less than 10s. reject them. Multiply these pence by 2, and divide the product by 3, observing to allow $\frac{1}{4}$ d. should there be 1 for remainder, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. if the remainder be 2; the result will be the daily income nearly, if not to the nearest farthing.

Note.—The year is here the whole 365 days.

EXAMPLES.

1. If a servant's wages be £24 a year, what is his daily pay? Ans. 24d. $\times 2 \div 3 = 8$ d. $\times 2 = 16$ d., to the nearest farthing.

2. If the yearly wages be 26 guineas, what is the pay per day? Ans. 27d. $\times 2 \div 3 = 9$ d. $\times 2 = 18$ d., to the nearest farthing.

3. If the yearly wages be £23 15s., what is the pay per day? Ans. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\times 2 \div 3 = 47$ d. $\div 3 = 15$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to the nearest farthing.

4. If the yearly income be £150, what is the amount per day? Ans. 150d. $\times 2 \div 3 = 100$ d. = 8s. 4d. nearly.

The foregoing Rule is suggested by the following considerations. If the year consisted of only 300 days instead of 365, then, by dividing the salary by 360, we should get the daily pay. Now if the salary expressed in pounds be regarded as so many pence, it becomes virtually divided by 20 $\times 12 = 240$; so that the salary is 240 times this number of pence; but multiplying anything by 240, and then dividing by 360, is the same as multiplying by 2, and then dividing by 3; and hence by proceeding in this way, the 360th part of the salary will be accurately determined. And since the difference between the 360th part and the 365th part of a comparatively small sum is but trifling—being only the $\frac{5}{360 \times 24}$ part of the whole, which is but a farthing in £28—it follows that, for an income not exceeding £27, the error cannot be so great as a farthing; and it is always in excess. If a few shillings—say 5s.—be deducted from the yearly income, this excess will be pretty nearly counterbalanced, for then there will be deducted from the daily pay $\frac{5}{365}$ s., about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing. For an income much above the limit (£28) this deduction will be insufficient, and to avoid division into cases, and likewise to preclude a fractional remainder, from the divisor 3, the rule

recommends, generally, that if the shillings connected with the pounds in the income be fewer than 10s. they should be rejected, as also the overplus above 10s. This rule is professedly only (in most cases) a close approximation to the strict truth, but it is simple, and easily worked mentally. We merely caution the reader that it is not to be relied upon, within a halfpenny or penny of the truth, for incomes yielding several shillings per day. Thus, take the yearly income at £150; the table below shows that, to the nearest farthing, the daily pay is 8s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; we have seen above (Ex. 4) that the rule makes it 8s. 4d., which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. too much. On the whole, when the daily payment is to be found with greater exactness, we recommend recourse to the subjoined table.

TABLE VI.A.—WAGES TABLE OF SALARIES, ETC., FROM £1 TO £150 PER ANNUM REDUCED TO SO MUCH PER MONTH, PER WEEK, PER DAY.*

V.	Pr. M.	Pr. W.	Pr. D.	V.	Pr. M.	Pr. W.	Pr. D.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	1 6 8	0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0 3 4	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	1 8 4	0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	0 5 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	18	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	0 6 8	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 11 8	0 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0 8 4	1 11	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1 13 4	0 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	0 10 0	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	30	2 10 0	0 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0 11 8	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	3 6 8	0 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	0 13 4	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	4 3 4	0 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9
9	0 15 0	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	60	5 0 0	1 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	0 16 8	3 10	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10
11	0 18 4	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	6 13 4	1 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	1 0 0	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	90	7 10 0	1 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	1 1 8	5 0	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	8 6 8	1 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	1 3 4	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	10 8 4	2 8 0	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	1 5 0	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	150	12 10 0	2 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note.—One farthing per day is 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per year.

We shall now show the use of this Table by applying it to the Examples worked by the Rule given above.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ex. 1.} \quad \text{per day.} \quad \text{Ex. 2.} \\ \text{For } \text{£} 20 \text{ } \text{Is. } 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{d.} \quad \text{For } \text{£} 20 \text{ } \text{Is. } 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{d.} \\ \text{" } \text{£} 4 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{" } \text{£} 7 \text{ } 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \text{" } \text{£} 24 \text{ } \text{Is. } 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{6s. (Note) } \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{Is. } 6 \text{d.} \\ \text{Ex. 3.} \\ \text{For } \text{£} 20 \text{ } \text{Is. } 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{d.} \\ \text{" } \text{£} 3 \text{ } 2 \text{ } \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{15s. (Note) } \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{Is. } 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{d.} \end{array}$$

We thus see that for such small incomes as these the rule is sufficiently accurate; but, as already shown, for an income of £150 it errs in excess by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

As another Example, let us take an income of £40.

By the Rule. By the Table.
3)80d. For £40 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

26 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. = 2s. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. The difference here is $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

If the income had been £100, the difference would have been one penny.

In concluding these remarks, it may be as well to observe that the reason why the rule directs that when the remainder from the division by 3 is 1, a farthing should be allowed for it, but that when it is 2, three farthings should be allowed, is because $\frac{1}{3}$ d. = $\frac{1}{3}$ f. = 1f and $\frac{1}{3}$ f.; and $\frac{2}{3}$ d. = $\frac{2}{3}$ f. = 3f. all but $\frac{1}{3}$ f.

PROBLEM 3.

The number of shillings in a week's earnings being given, to find the earnings per year.

Rule.—Add together 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as many pounds as there are shillings, and twice the shillings themselves; the result will be the earnings for the year.

For 20 times the number of shillings make so many pounds, and these pounds are the earnings of 20 weeks; so that 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ times this sum must be the earnings of 50 weeks; and twice one week's earnings being added, the result must be the earnings in a year.

EXAMPLES.

1. A year's earnings, at 11s. a week, are £11 \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 22s. = £28 12s.
2. A year's earnings, at 16s. a week, are £16 \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 32s. = £41 12s.
3. A year's earnings, at 18s. 6d. a week, are £18 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 37s. = £37 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 37s. = £48 2s. Or thus: Since 52d. = 4s. 4d., we have only to add six times this, namely, £1 6s. to the year's income at 18s. per week; so that the work may stand as follows, namely, £18 \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + £1 16s. + £1 6s. = £45 + £3 2s. = £48 2s. And in this manner we may always proceed when there are odd pence in the week's wages.
4. How much is earned in a year at the rate of 16s. 10d. per week? Ans. £43 15s. 4d.
5. If a family spend, on the average, 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week for bread, what is the expenditure per year? Ans. £18 19s. 2d.
6. What is the yearly income of a person who earns £2 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week? Ans. £149 19s. 9d.

[See the Table, in which the weekly pay, for £150 a year, is stated to be the above sum, and allowably so; because the overplus 3d. divided by 52, gives a fraction too small for representation as money.]

* The above Table is calculated to the nearest amount that either employer or employed can insist upon.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our September Number.)

IN that part of Mr. Bernard's specification which relates to the securing of the edges of materials and the stitching of buttonholes, there is described an ingenious combination of instruments for effecting that operation. In carrying out this part of the invention one or more threads are employed, and the thread is turned in a double or looped form from the one side of the material to the other, so as to overlap the edge thereof, and the needle is then inserted through the loop so turned over. This turned over loop, when two threads are used, is obtained from the second or under thread, which is carried and passed by a suitable instrument or "opener" through the loop formed by the needle thread beneath the material. This loop of the second thread having been inserted through the loop of the needle thread is caught by a forked instrument or "returner," which extends it and raises it above the edge of the material, and, when in this position, it is laid hold of by a spring rod or finger, which draws it over the upper surface of the material in a proper position for the next descent of the needle, so that the needle may pass through it and through the material.

When only one thread is used the "opener" does not carry a separate thread, but merely catches the loop of the needle thread below the material, and by a lateral or partial circular motion expands the loop, and admits of the entrance of the "returner" therein. This loop is carried up by the "returner," and laid over the edge of the material by the "finger," as before described. The needle then passes through the turned over loop and through the material, when a second loop is formed, and the operations are repeated. The principal or main feature of this stitch is, that the loop, previous to the passage of the needle through it, is twisted or turned once or twice, so that the stitch will afford greater resistance to being drawn out or unravelled. The loop of the needle thread on being passed through the material is caught by a hooked instrument, previously brought into a position to receive it. On seizing the loop, the hook commences to revolve by a rack being brought into action and gearing with a long pinion. This has the effect of imparting a more or less twist to the loop.

The hook is carried by a slide, a grooved boss being formed on the base of the hook, which enables it with its pinion to revolve freely in the slide, whilst a pin, fitting into an annular groove, keeps it in its place. The slide is worked to and fro longitudinally by a lever actuated by a cam, and india-rubber spring serving to draw the lever and slide back after each impulse of the cam.

A guiding slot or groove is formed on the crown of the hook for the purpose of partly guiding the needle so as to enter the loop held by the hook, the hook during the descent of the needle being always vertical.

The needle having entered the loop, the hook makes a slight turn and simultaneously moves forward, the length of the pinion allowing for such forward motion, thereby releasing the loop, and passing beyond the needle in a position in readiness for taking a second loop therefrom. In order to enable the hook to pass beyond the needle it must move to one side slightly, so as to avoid the needle in passing, and this lateral motion is obtained from a swell or incline on the shank of the hook acting against a fixed pin, the inherent spring of the shank admitting of this lateral displacement.

The fourth part of Mr. Bernard's invention relates to the "hemming" of the edges of materials by the use of blades holding the fabric in a proper position for being hemmed.

The material to be hemmed is doubled over the edge of a blade, which answers the purpose of the finger of the seamstress. The material having been folded over the first blade is laid upon a lower blade, and is firmly held between these two blades by points in the under side of the lower blade. It is then turned over the rounded edge of the lower blade, and is doubled back over the top of the blade and held by the points therein. A portion of the material is then doubled back again according to the breadth of the hem required, and its extreme edge is made

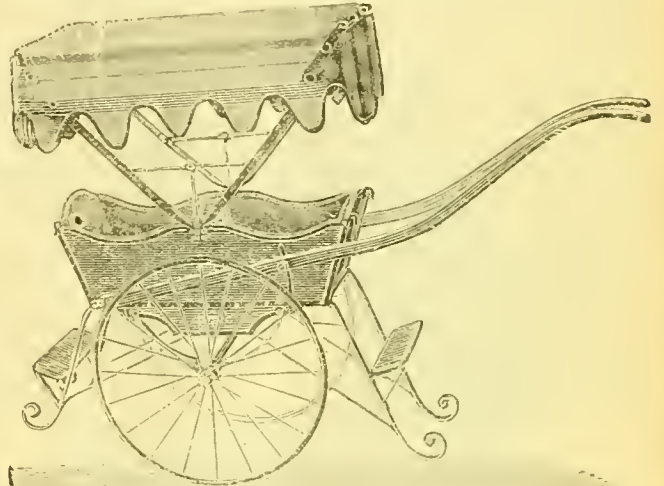
to project slightly beyond the part turned over the rounded edge. In hemming, the needle first penetrates the top fold, and then passes through the turned over portion of the material.

It will be seen from the above that the cheap kind of hemmer now in use was in the mind of Mr. Bernard at that time, although not in the simple form we now have it.

(To be continued.)

A Convertible Mail Cart.

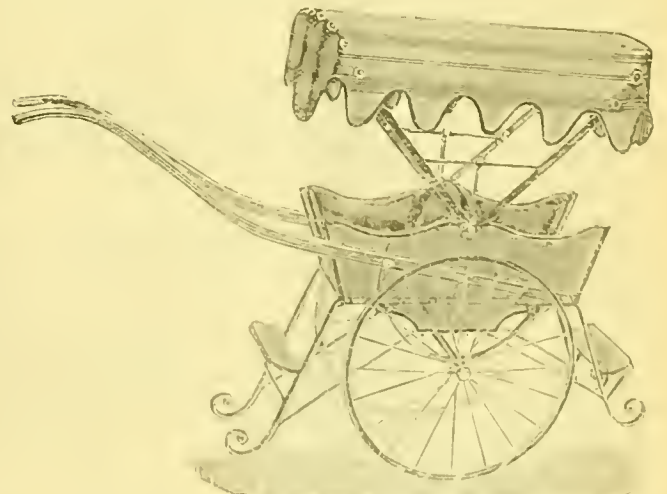
THE Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited, of Halesowen, near Birmingham, have just introduced a convertible mail cart and bassinette, which is an admirable contrivance with a registered well and cover, and can easily be transformed



from mail cart to bassinette, or *vice versa*, by the most inexperienced nurse or attendant. These carts are manufactured of the best seasoned materials, and are well finished in every respect. The low price at which they are produced must create a great demand, and leave the dealer a good margin.

They are all fitted with bent shafts, which by a simple brass rack arrangement, they can be easily adjusted to suit the height of the person propelling them. We illustrate the cart as a mail cart, and as a bassinette. As will be seen from the illustrations a portable hood or canopy can also be fitted without requiring any straps to secure it, which is a great advantage. This is achieved by a sliding bolt fitting into a socket at each side of the cart, an invention of the company.

Our readers would do well to write for prices and



designs of this article. The company have been, and are still, very busy in all departments, a very great demand having been made upon them for their inlaid bassinette, which we described a few months ago. In these they have brought out several new and taking designs. Another new and wanted invention has this company also patented, viz., a perambulator, foot, or carriage warmer, which is in the form of a flat can or bottle made to lay in the well of a carriage and covered

in a variety of ways. This being filled with hot water will keep the carriage warm for a considerable time, and undoubtedly prove a boon to many people by enabling them to take out a child on a cold day, when otherwise this could not be done. The price of the article is only nominal.

An Automatic Brake.

IN our last number we reported a sad case of the death of an infant, which could not have happened had the carriage been fitted with a brake, which undoubtedly every perambulator requires.

Recently we visited Halesowen, and opportunity was afforded us of inspecting and testing a truly automatic brake for perambulators, and we make no apologies in calling the attention of the trade to it. It is the invention and patent of Mr. T. G. Wells, the manager of the Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited. We were at once struck with the simplicity of the contrivance and the thorough practicability of its use as an efficient perambulator brake. It is impossible for a carriage fitted with this patent to move when the hand of the attendant is removed from the handle. When this article is placed upon the market—which will be immediately done—undoubtedly there will be a great demand for it, as the price is such as to scarcely enhance the price of any carriage to which it is affixed; and, further, it can be easily adjusted to any existing carriage with little trouble.

In conclusion, we heartily congratulate Mr. Wells on his patent, and wish him every success, and in our next issue we hope to give an illustration and more particulars of this invention.

Trade Excursions.

THE *employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company, King Street, Wigan*, held their annual pic-nic to Croft by waggons on the 10th ult., and were joined at their destination by the St. Helens contingent, the company numbering altogether over forty. A glorious day enhanced the pleasures of all, ladies and gentlemen alike joining in the outdoor sports. The genial host of the General Elliot Hotel provided a splendid spread, over which Mr. W. F. Osterstock, the manager, presided. Towards evening a social meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Burgess, of St. Helens. After the loyal toasts had been proposed and duly honoured, Mr. Brown, of St. Helens, proposed "Continued success to the Singer Manufacturing Co.," to which Mr. Osterstock responded, and spoke of the marvellous progress he had seen in the company during the 14 years of his connection with it. After some singing and reciting, Mr. Burgess, in a neat speech, addressed Mr. and Mrs. Osterstock, announcing that those present had ascertained that it was the anniversary of their wedding day, and he was desired by all employed in the district to acknowledge their kindest wishes for their future happiness, and ask them to accept a small token of respect. This consisted of spirit stand, containing three elaborately cut-glass decanters, bearing an inscription as follows:—"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Osterstock by the *employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Wigan district, 1890.*" Mr. Osterstock thanked them all on behalf of Mrs. Osterstock and himself, not so much for the present, but for the kindly feeling which prompted it, and hoped that they all would meet together on some not far distant date. Other toasts followed, and the party then drove home, parting with the St. Helens friends at Haydock, all agreeing that a most thoroughly enjoyable day had been spent. The entire proceedings were conducted and arranged by Messrs. T. Chadwick and Frank Clarke, of Wigan, and Mr. McCollom, of Earlestown.

SINGER'S BRIGHTON EMPLOYEES.—The salesmen and superintendent of the Brighton and Worthing branch of the Singer manufacturing Company had their first outing on Saturday, the 27th ult., the place selected being Arundel. The party, numbering about 25, inspected the Castle and other places of interest in the neighbourhood, and dinner was served at six o'clock at the Bridge Hotel. At the conclusion of the repast the usual loyal toasts were proposed, and "Success of the Singer Manufacturing Company" was received with enthusiasm. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Long, the Brighton manager, for his kindness in presiding on the occasion, after which the party separated, having spent a most enjoyable time. During the day Mr. Long was presented with a clock for his office as a token of regard and esteem.

BRADBURY, DUNDEE EMPLOYEES.—The Dundee and district branch of the Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of sewing machine fame, held their annual pic-nic on the 29th of August, the place selected being Blairgowrie. The *employees*, to the number of twenty, along with their friends, left the company's depot, 50, Victoria Road, in brakes, arriving in Coupar-Angus about noon, where refreshments were served. The company then proceeded by way of the famous Beech Hedges. Arrived in Blairgowrie, dinner was served by Mr. McCullum in first-class style, after which Mr. Marshall proposed success to the Bradbury Company, the toast being ably responded to by Mr. Templeton, their popular manager in Dundee. The afternoon was

spent in viewing the surrounding scenery, tea afterwards being served. The company arrived home about 9.30, all thoroughly satisfied with their day's enjoyment.

SINGER BELFAST OFFICE.—The *employees* at the Singer Manufacturing Company's Belfast office on the 1st ult. took their annual excursion. The place selected was Rostrevor, Carlingford Loch. At dinner the chair was taken by Mr. D. J. Falconer, the esteemed district manager, and the success of the company was drunk with enthusiasm.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 12527. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.
- 12610. H. J. Haddan, a communication from D. H. Coles, of the United States, for improvements in sewing and quilting machines.
- 12623. H. Lefebvre and J. Calhoue, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 12770. G. W. Oldfield, for improvements in children's mail cars.
- 12829. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 12959. C. B. Hunt, for improvements in or connected with sewing machines.
- 13138. W. F. Beardslee, for improvements in sewing or stitching, and in the means or apparatus employed therein.
- 13181. A. Ricketts and H. Hough, for improvements in and relating to vis-à-vis perambulators.
- 13226. C. R. Bonné, a communication from C. A. Haab, of Switzerland, for an improved book-stitching machine.
- 13295. A. F. Yorke, for improvements in perambulators.
- 13537. E. Reeve, for improved metallic children's go-carts.
- 13584. R. Todd, for improvements in sewing machine attachments for stitching button holes in and for edging cloth and other materials.
- 13602. E. L. Blake, for improvements in automatic wheel-locking devices for perambulators, bassinets, dog-carts, and like vehicles.
- 13666. B. Hague, for improvements in or applicable to knitting, turning-off, linking, stitching, and like machines.
- 13706. G. F. Sturgeis, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines.
- 13729. H. J. Haddan, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for improvements in button holders for button-sewing machines.
- 13993. W. R. Lake, a communication from W. Nordin, of Sweden, for improvements in sewing machine tables.
- 14019. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's carriages.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

13121. *Embroidery Machines.* J. Mathieu, 5, Rue Mazagran, Paris.—Dated August 20, 1889. Price 8d.

The main object of this invention is to provide an attachment applicable to embroidery machines in general, but specially to machines of the Bonnaz and Cornely type, whereby two or more gimp cords or metallic threads may be twisted together while being attached to the work by the sewing thread, and also to provide a disengaging device whereby the embroidery attachment may be disengaged from the machine to refill or change the bobbins, or for other purposes.

13186. *Sewing Machines.* W. P. Thompson, a communication from E. Stein, of 29, Wassmannstrasse, Berlin.—Dated August 21, 1889. Price 1s. 1d.

Relates to improvements in sewing machines, particularly of that class employed for sewing the stays or bases of corsets, bodices, and garments into the fabrics parallel to each other, and in general for such work in which two or more parallel seams are produced at a time by a corresponding number of needles carried by a reciprocating needle holder, and by a corresponding number of shuttles working in connection with the several needles.

16390. *Embroidery Machines.* F. J. Perry, of 5, Arboretum Street, Nottingham.—Dated October 17th, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates to improvements on a former patent, No. 1206, of 1888, and consists in a novel construction and method of operating the thick thread guides by which simplicity of construction is secured, and a better view of the work is obtained as it progresses.

18413. *Lockstitch Sewing Machines.* J. Y. Johnson. A communication from the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., of New York U.S.A.—Dated November 18th, 1889. Price 11d.

Relates to lockstitch sewing machines in which a rotary hook carries the loop of the upper thread around the bobbin or carrier containing the spool of the lower thread, and a take-up draws up this loop so as to tighten and complete the stitch before the next loop is taken by the rotary hook, and is more particularly an improvement upon a modification of the machines of this kind wherein the needle bar and take-up are operated from a main shaft in the goose neck or overhanging stationary arm, and the rotary hook mounted on a shaft below the work plate is driven at a higher speed than the main shaft through gearing at the standard of the goose neck.

2770. *Thread Feeding Mechanism for Sewing Machines.* A. J. Eli. A communication from E. B. Welch, of 186, Main Street, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated February 20th, 1890. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to provide improved means for automatically pulling thread from the supplying bobbin or spool of a sewing machine and feeding it forward to the stitch-forming mechanism at a rate directly proportioned to and governed by the speed of the machine. The invention also enables the rate of the feeding of the thread to be varied by the operator, and provides means whereby the thickness of the work or material being stitched by the machine may be caused to regulate the rate of the feeding of the thread.

9933. *Shuttle Apparatus for Sewing Machines.* Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, of Boston, U.S.A.—Dated June 26th, 1890. Price 6d.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of sewing machines having a substantially circular shuttle working in a circular race.

10572. *Trimming Attachments for Machines for Sewing Looped Fabrics.* A. L. Traver, of Philmont, Columbia, N.Y., U.S.A.—Dated July 8th, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists of an attachment applicable to machines for sewing looped fabrics of the class known as "turning off" machines, which attachment derives its motion from the main shaft of the sewing mechanism, and by a process of stitch breaking and ravelling levels to a uniform height, and prepares the edges of the fabric after they are impaled upon the pin plate and are being carried by it to the sewing mechanism.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 12TH, 1890.

433930. G. Boxley, Troy. Combined crimping wheel and turn-down folding attachment for sewing machines.

433946. H. Lefebvre, Philadelphia, Pa. Sewing machine.

433971. N. Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn. Tension re-casing device for sewing machine.

434002. E. M. Staples, Elizabeth, N.J. Thread tension releasing device for sewing machines.

434003. E. M. Staples, Elizabeth, N.J. Presser foot actuating mechanism for sewing machine.

434009. E. B. Welch, Cambridge, Mass. Thread feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

434118. F. W. Roberts, Haverhill, Mass. Thread holder and cutter for buttonhole sewing machines.

434155. F. T. Leilich, Bridgeport, Conn. Buttonhole sewing machine.

434156. O. L. Merrow and A. E. Sanborn, Laconia, N.H. Splicing thread attachment for knitting machines.

434205. L. E. Salisbury, R. I. and A. Wrightson, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 19TH, 1890.

434528. A. Sedmihradsky, Milwaukee, Wis. Circular knitting machine.

434851. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 26TH, 1890.

434996. A. H. Sawtell, Lynn, Mass. Sewing machine.

435062. J. A. House, Bridgeport, Conn. Embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

435174. G. H. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa. Web-holder for knitting machines.

435181. D. Hurley, Bennington, Vt. Straight knitting machine.

435328. G. R. Smith, B. F. Collins, and J. W. Shook, Elizabethtown, Ky. Sewing machine motor.

435378. H. S. Long, Philadelphia, Pa. Circular knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1890.

435394. C. F. Carr, Laconia, N.H. Circular knitting machine.

435449. J. H. Reed, Lynn, Mass. Knitting machine.

435517. D. M. Pickett, Dearborn, Mich. Tucking guide for sewing machines.

435605. A. J. Jacob, Hartford, Conn. Book sewing machine.

435609. C. H. Otis, Hartford, Conn. Needle and cast off for book sewing machines.

435611. J. R. Reynolds and A. J. Jacobs, Hartford, Conn. Book sewing machine.

435613. J. R. Reynolds and A. J. Jacobs, Hartford, Conn. Book sewing machine.

435616. D. M. Smyth, Northwood, N.H. Book sewing machine.

435686. H. H. Cummings, Maldon. Sewing machine for barring button holes.

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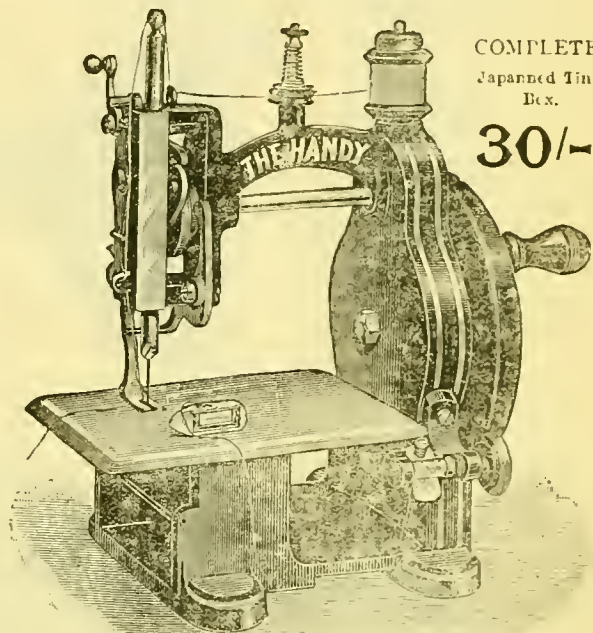
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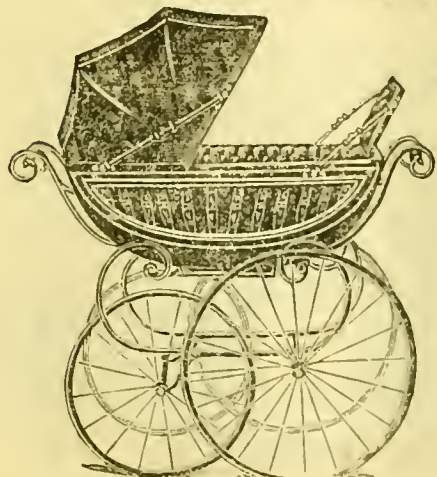
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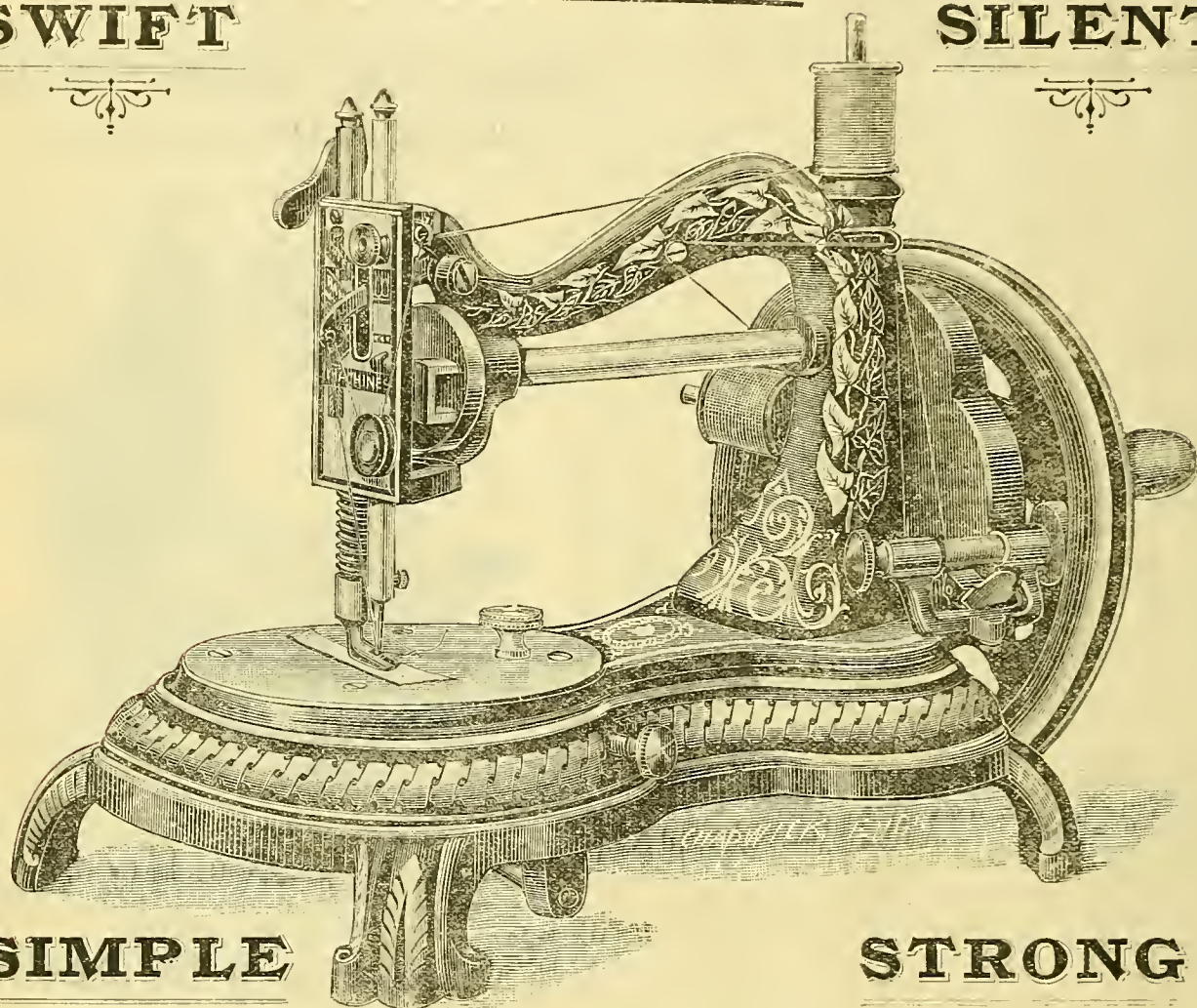
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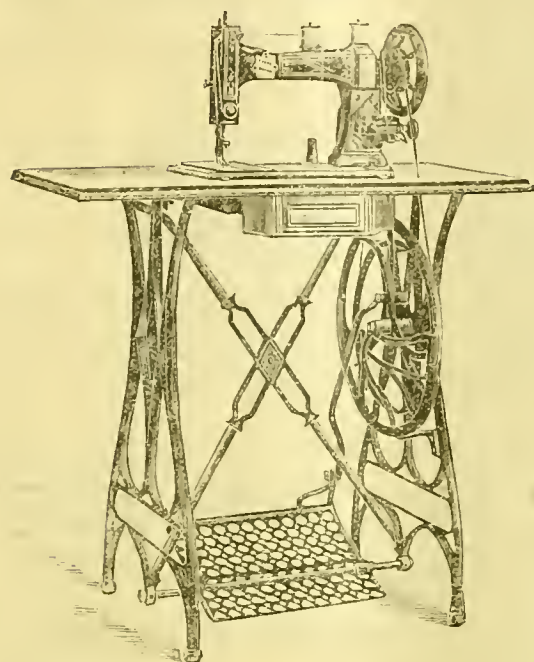
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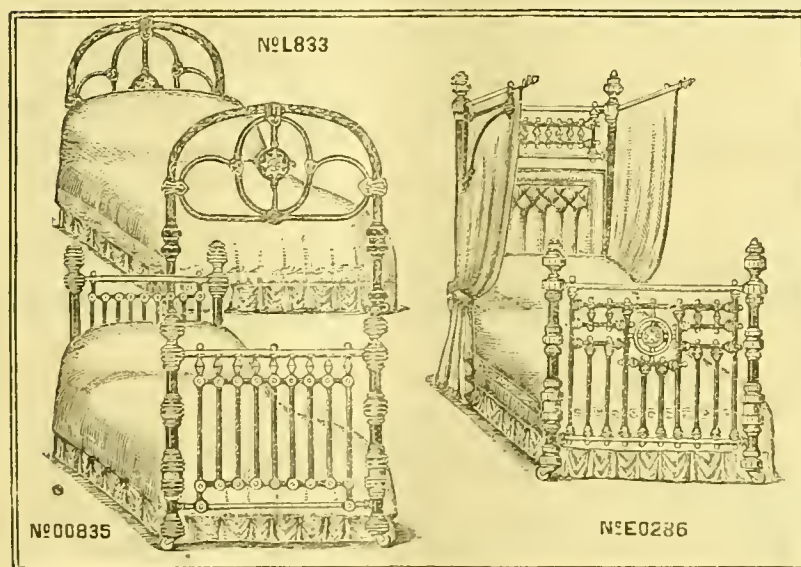
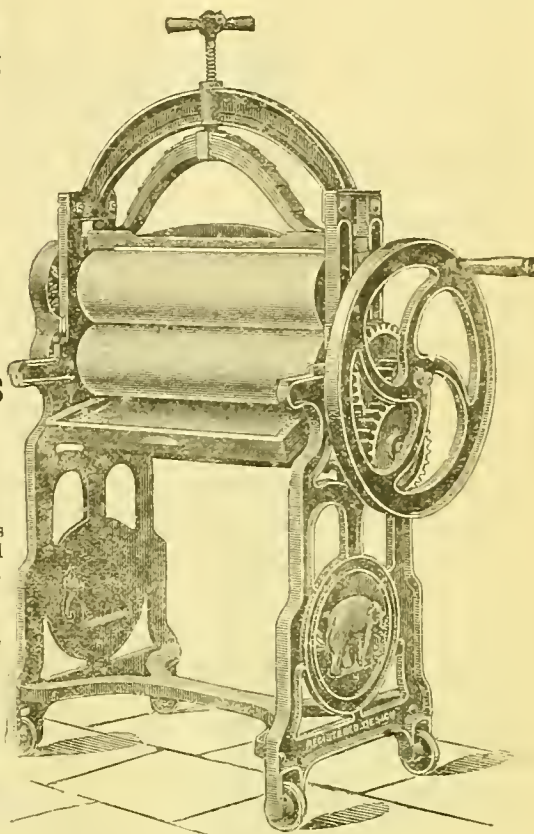
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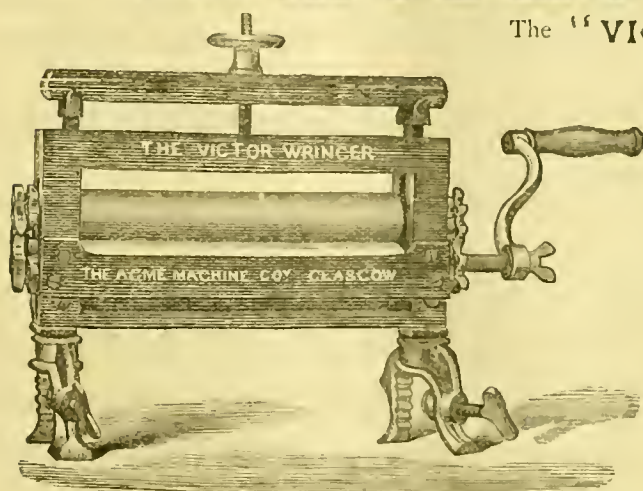
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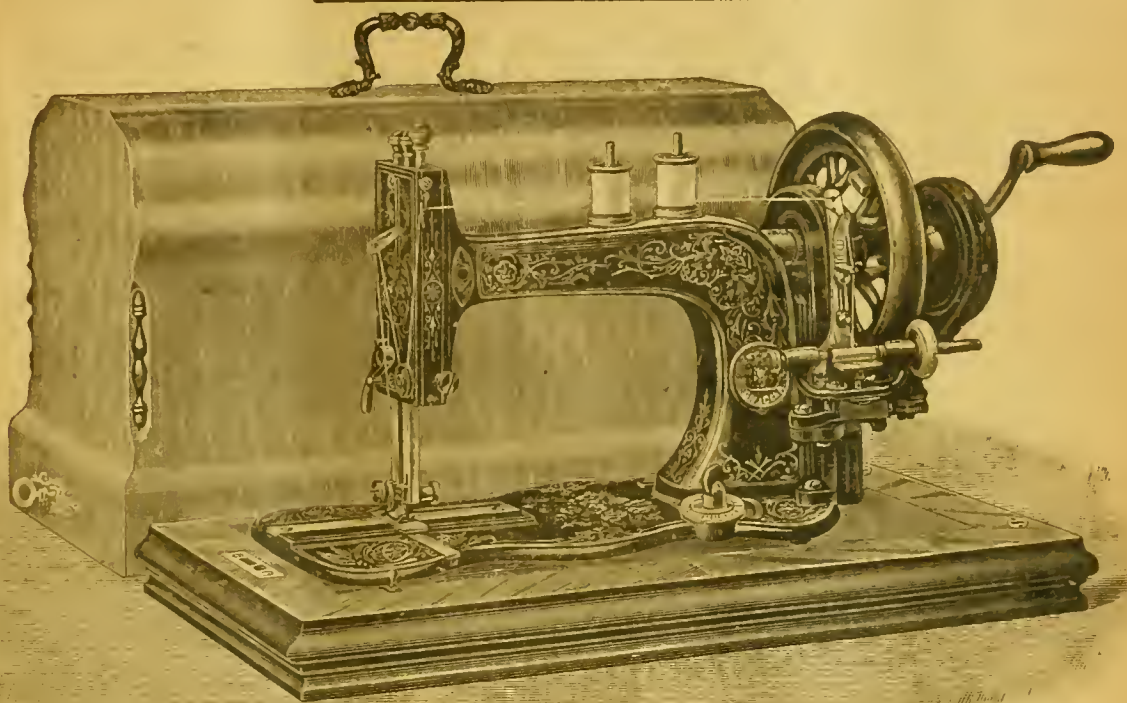
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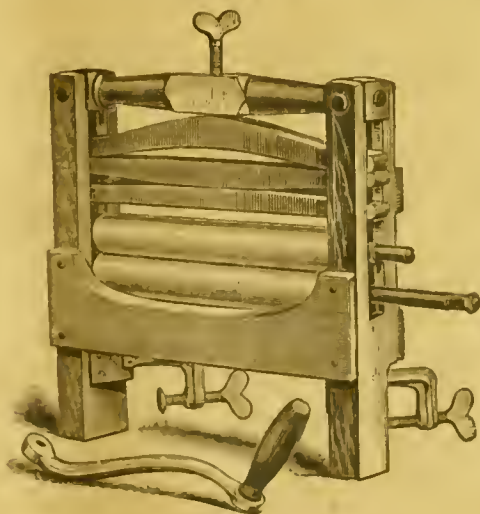
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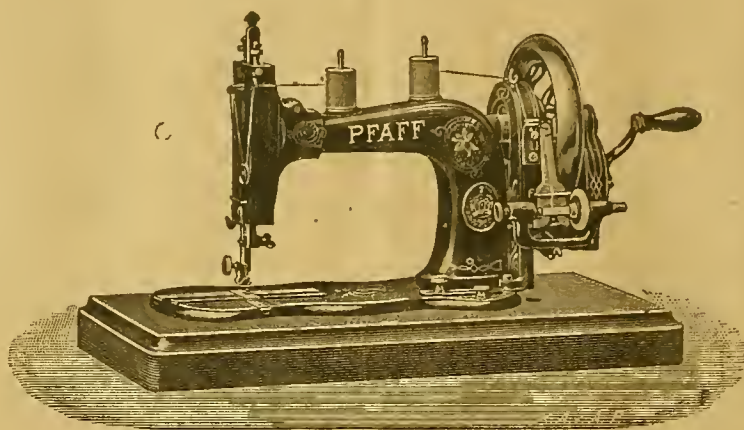
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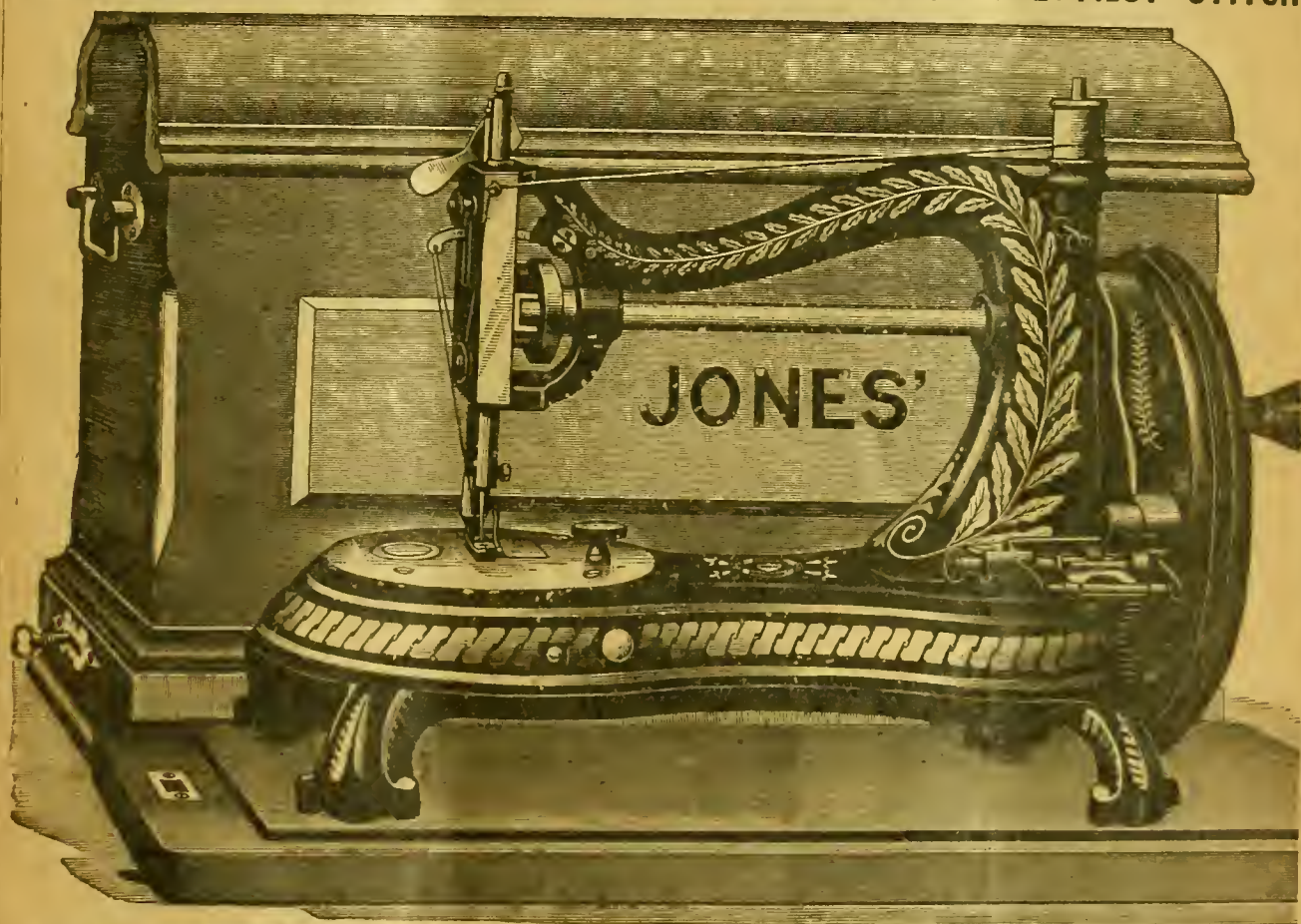
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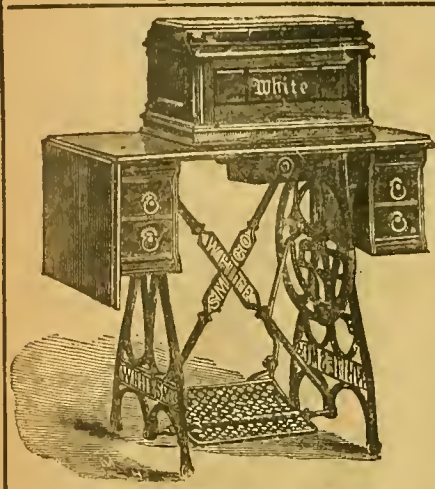
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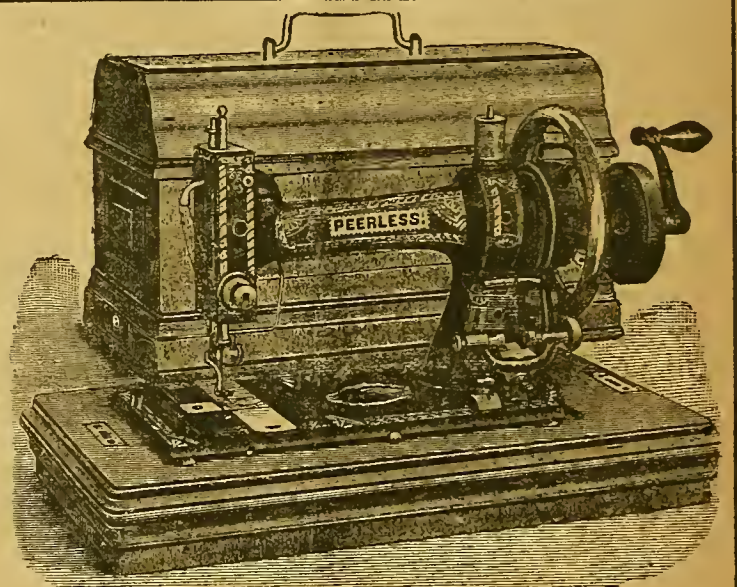
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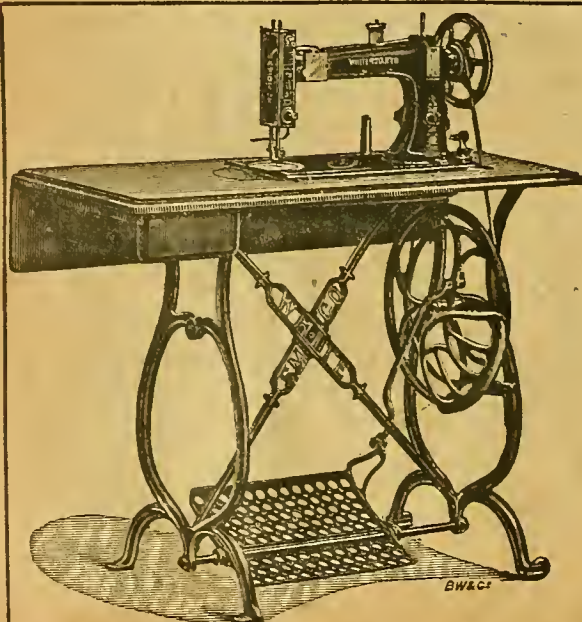
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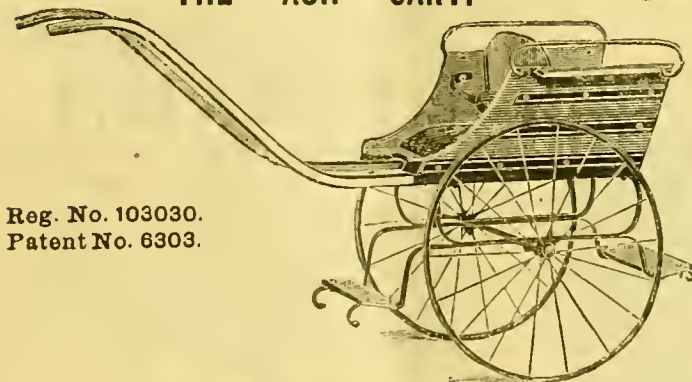
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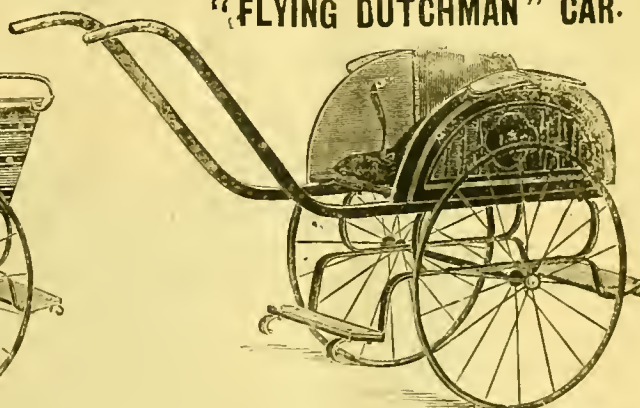
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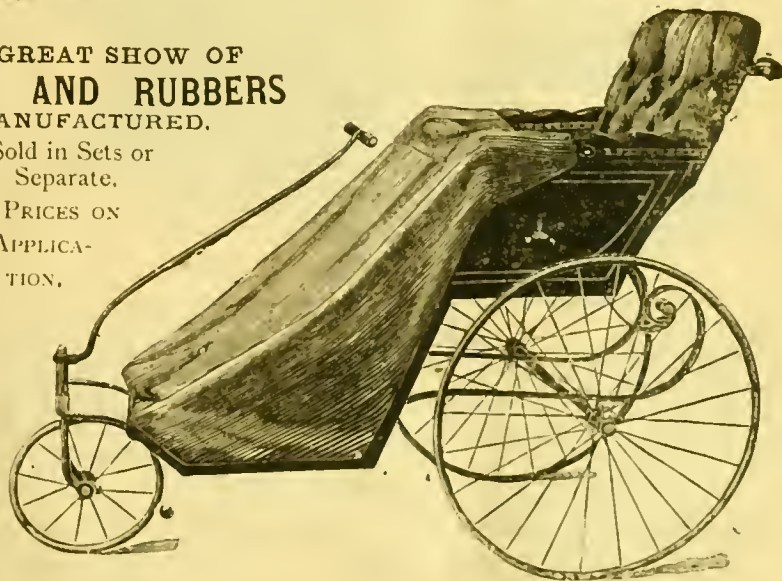
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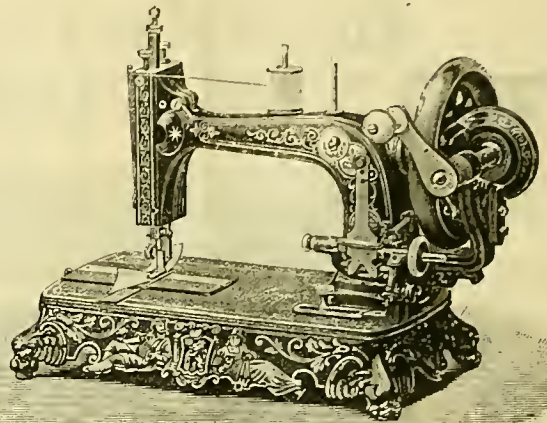
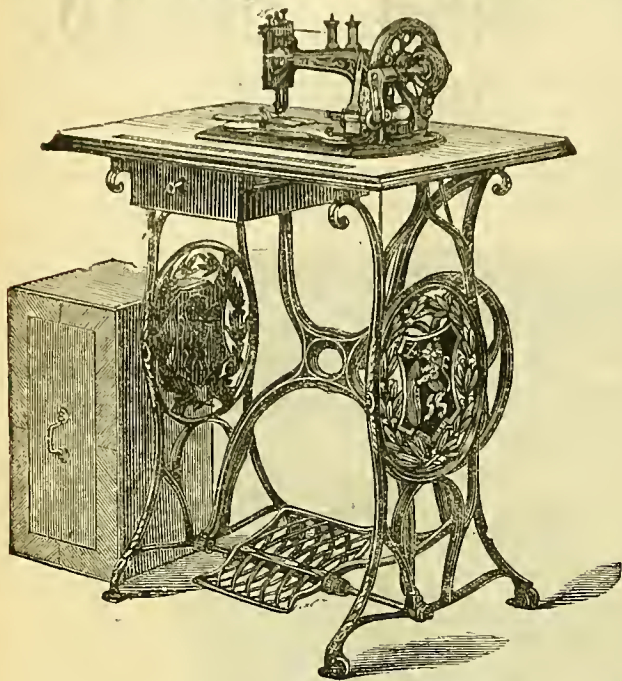
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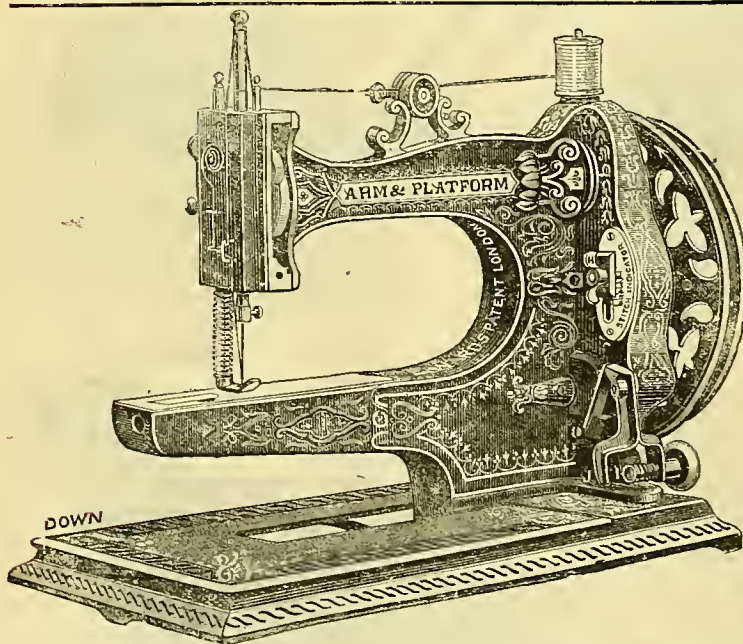


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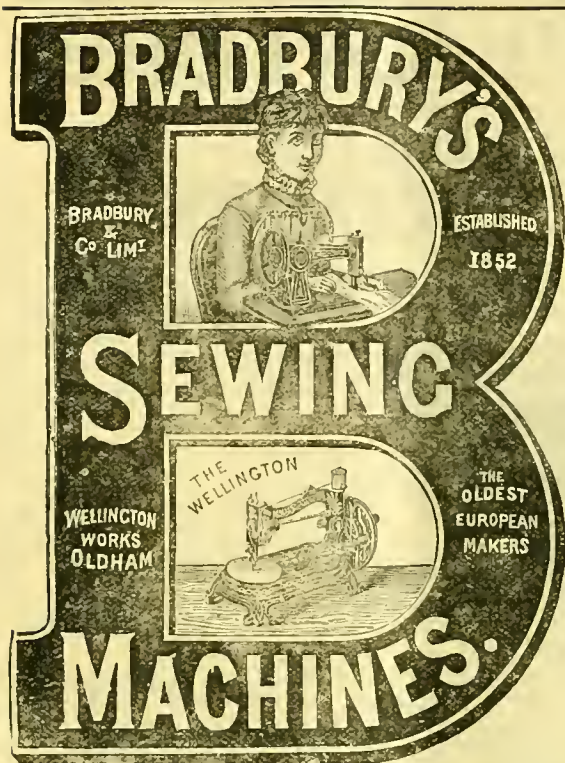
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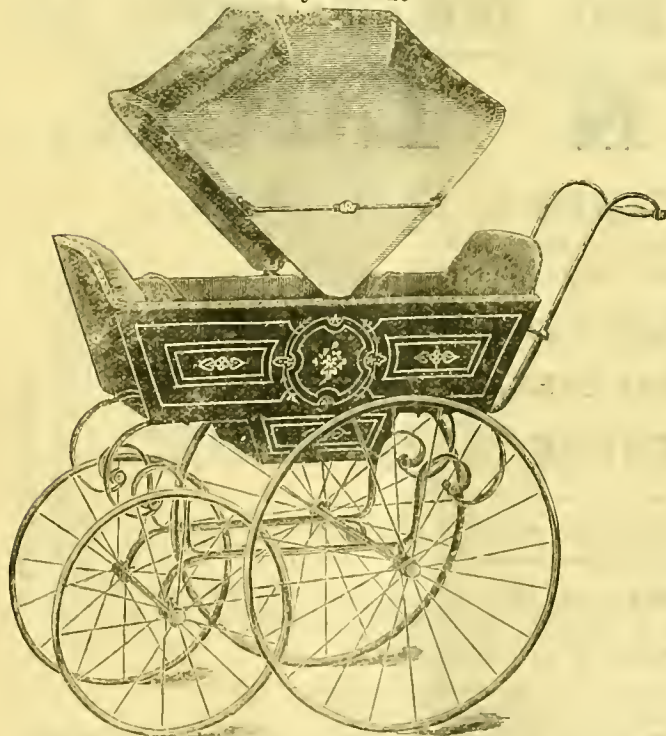
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Wood body, square ends, hand-painted panels and flower centre upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, brass-jointed reversible hood, &c. Made of well-seasoned timber, beautifully ornamented, and upholstered in the best possible manner.

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Circular wood body, beautifully painted in new colours, hand-painted flower centre, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 24 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, and brass-jointed reversible hood. Made of the best materials, and finished in first-class style.

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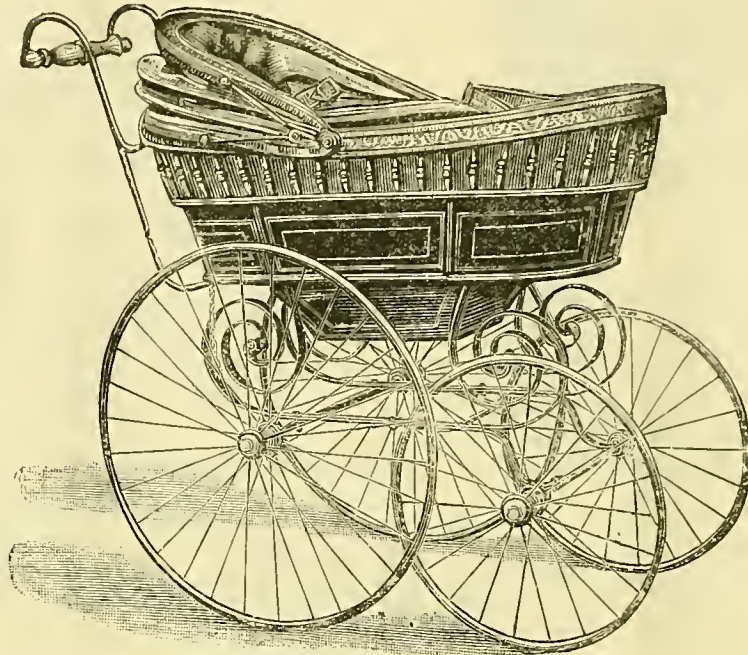
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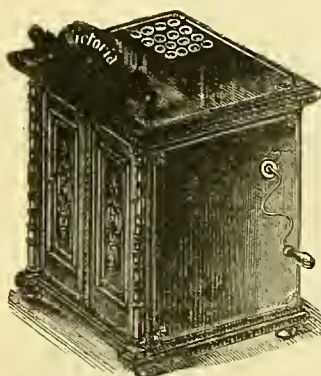
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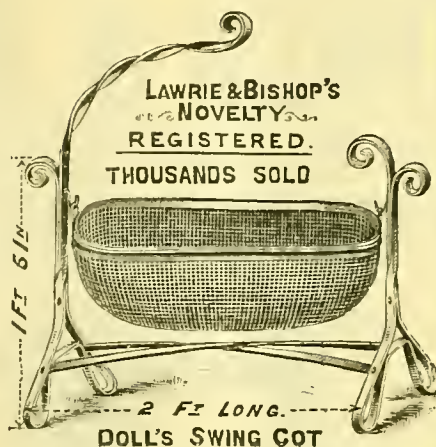
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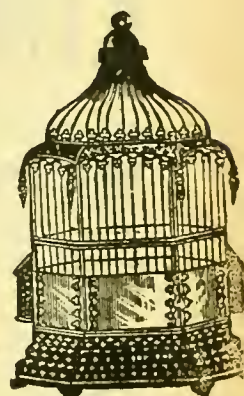
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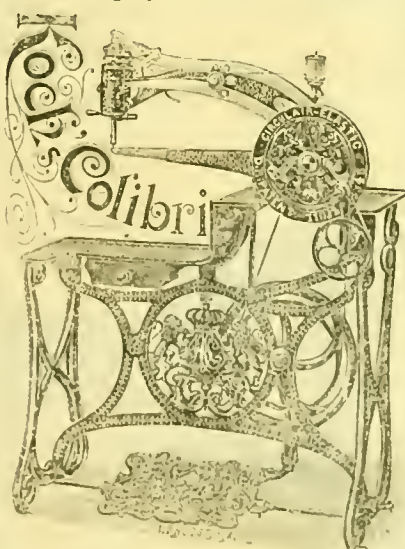
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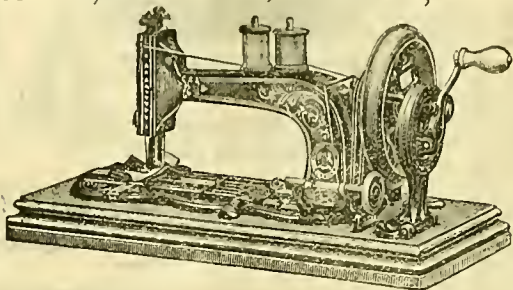
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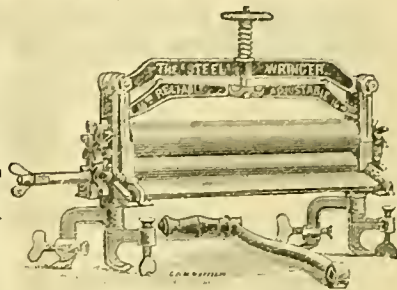
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WRINGER.

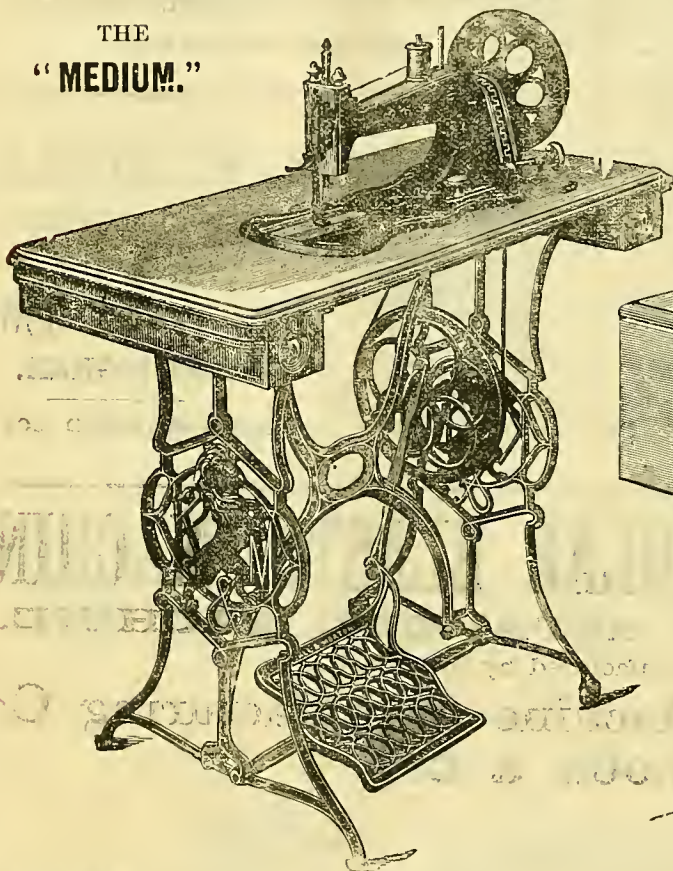
14 inch x 1½ inch

15 inch x 2 inch.

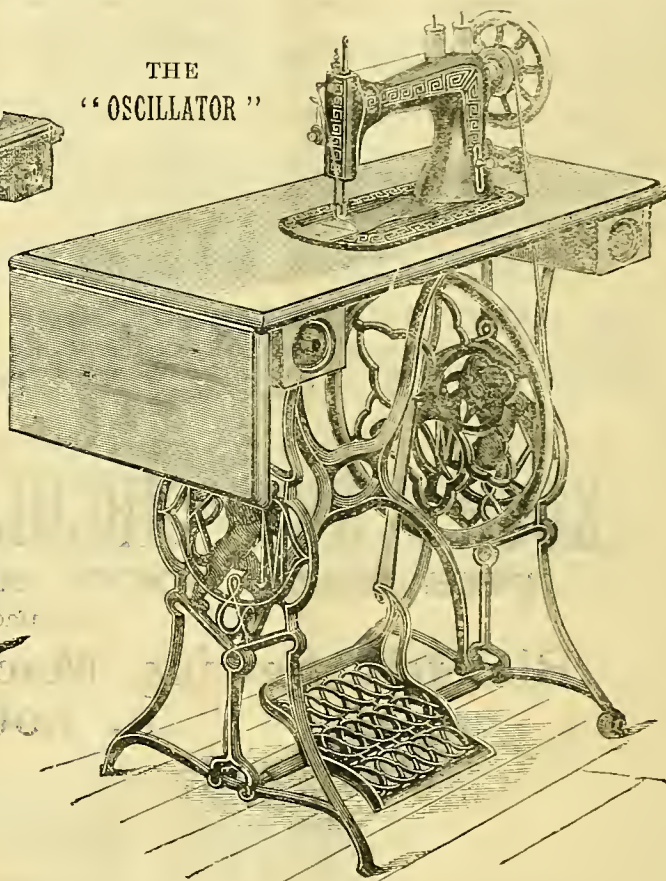
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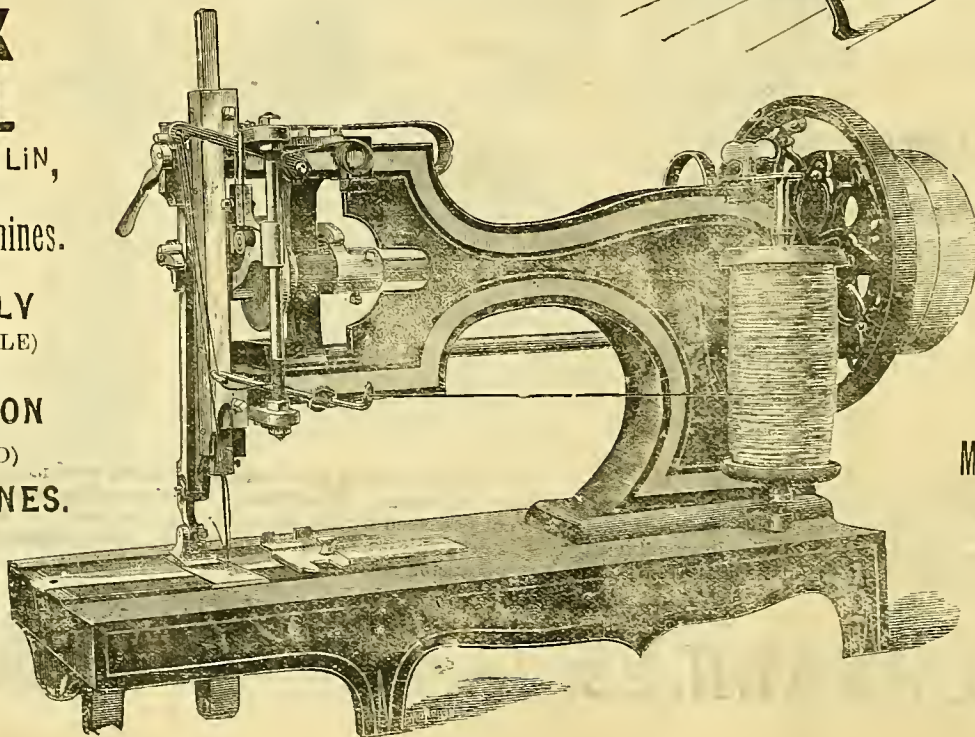
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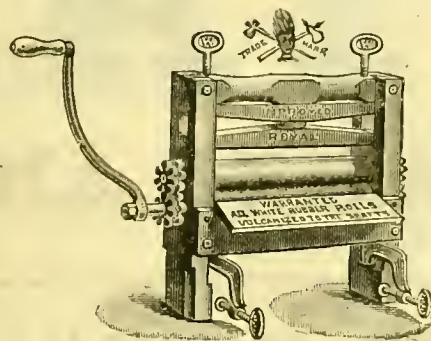
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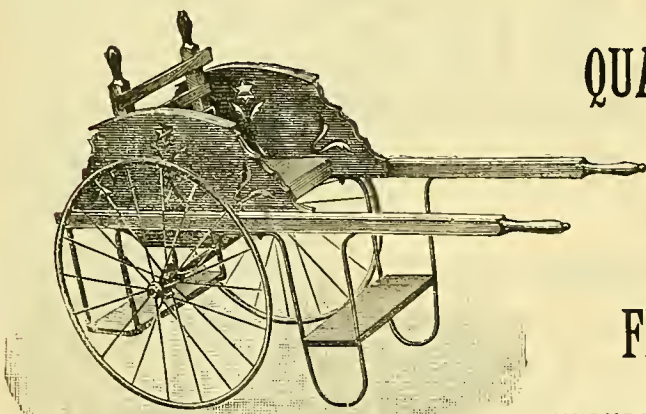
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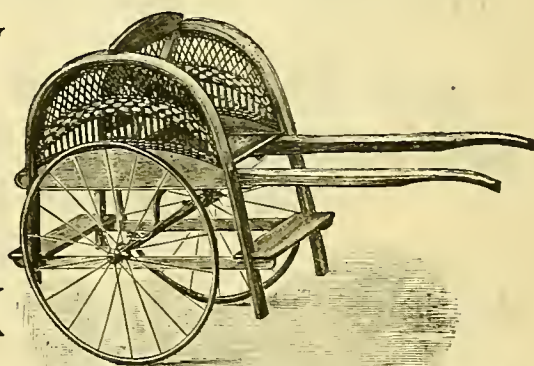


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SEWING MACHINE AND CYCLE BUSINESS FOR SALE in a populous London district; old-established; good repairing trade. Low rent. Tools and stock on valuation.—"Business," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette*, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

The Hire-Purchase System.

AT the Worthing County Court, on the 13th ult., his Honour Judge Martineau had before him the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. H. Compton, which was a claim for the recovery of a sewing machine. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Trevor Pollard, solicitor, of Brighton. An agreement was produced, but defendant declared he had never signed it. The Judge: Do you mean this is a forgery, then? Defendant said he could not tell, but he signed no agreement. Mr. Pollard: We have a witness here who attested it. Frank Wells, one of the company's representatives, said he attested the agreement, which was signed by defendant in his presence. Mr. Long, the manager of the Brighton district of the company, said that a mistake was made in the number of the machine in the first agreement, and a second agreement was subsequently prepared. The Judge: According to this he signed two. Defendant: I have signed nothing at all. Mr. Long said a copy of the agreement was affixed to the receipt book. This was shown to his Honour, who thereupon made an order for the delivery of the machine within a week, assessing its value, in the event of its not being returned, at £6 6s. 6d.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF HIRE MONEY.

At the Brompton County Court, before his Honour Judge Stonor, on Thursday, the 16th October, Mrs. E. King, of Flood Street, Chelsea, sued the Singer Manufacturing Company for the return of 15s., amount of hire money paid by her on a sewing machine, which she alleged to be useless. Mr. G. D. Wansbrough, the company's solicitor, appeared for the defendants. It appeared that plaintiff was supplied with a machine under the usual hire agreement, in March, 1890, and after keeping it some two or three months, she returned it to the defendants, saying she could not work it, and claimed the money she had paid for hire of it. His Honour, on reading the hire agreement, said it was clear she had agreed to hire the machine and not to claim anything if it was returned; and, without calling upon Mr. Wansbrough for the defence, he gave judgment of non-suit, with costs of one witness.

ACTION TO RECOVER POSSESSION.

The case of Moore v. Robins, heard before Mr. Deputy Registrar Tattarshall, in the City of London Court, on the 11th ult., was a claim for the return of a walnut cottage pianoforte and music-stool, which the plaintiff alleged the defendant wrongly detained. Mr. J. Wills appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. T. Moss for the defendant. The plaintiff, Mr. Henry Moore, a pianoforte manufacturer, of 104, Bishopsgate Street, is in the habit of letting out pianos on the hire-purchase system. The defendant purchased a piano from him on this system for £41 8s. After paying £41 he fell into arrears with his payments, and not having paid anything since December, the plaintiff now sought to regain possession of the piano, which he was entitled to according to the terms of the agreement. Mr. Moss, on behalf of the defendant, said it was hard upon his client to be called upon to give up the piano. He consented to an order for immediate payment of the balance due. The learned judge made an order for the return of the piano on the 13th ult. if the balance were not paid before noon.

ACTION AGAINST A PAWNBROKER.

An action was tried at the Walsall County Court on Thursday, the 23rd ult., before the Registrar, which Mr. Thomas Blanchard, sewing machine dealer, brought against William Preston, a pawnbroker, for detaining a bassinette perambulator belonging to the plaintiff, and hired by him to a person who had given the name of Cooper, and which was pawned by her, under the name of Heath, with the defendant. Mr. Fredric Bill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. H. Lewis for the defendant. Mr. Bill said that after the action had been brought he had made application for an order upon the defendant to allow the plaintiff an inspection of the perambulator. The defendant had denied that he had a perambulator in his possession of the description stated by the plaintiff. The application was adjourned for a week for the filing of the affidavits, but the day before the adjourned hearing the perambulator had been redeemed and returned to the plaintiff, and he (Mr. Bill) submitted that as at the time the action was brought there was a good cause of action, he was entitled to a verdict to the full amount claimed, less the value of the perambulator and also costs. The plaintiff and his assistants were called to prove that they had demanded the perambulator from the defendant before the action

was brought, and that he had refused to give it up until the amount he had lent upon it had been paid. Mr. Lewis, for the defence, submitted that the plaintiff had not taken proper precaution in hiring a perambulator to an entire stranger without making inquiries, and that it was a case in which damage and costs ought not to be allowed. The defendant and his wife were called to prove that the plaintiff had not properly described the perambulator when he had demanded it. The Registrar, after hearing Mr. Bill in reply, gave judgment for the plaintiff for £2 3s., less the value of the perambulator returned. He also allowed the plaintiff's costs.

CARRIERS AND HIRED GOODS.—SINGULAR ACTION.

At the Manchester County Court, on the 22nd ult., before His Honour Judge Heywood, Samuel Gordon, furniture dealer, Strangeways, Manchester, sued John Batten, carrier, York Street, Cheetham, Manchester, to recover the sum of £11 13s. 6d. for unlawful detention of goods. From the opening statement of Mr. Yates, who appeared on behalf of plaintiff, it appeared that a man named Benjamin Capland had in March, 1888, and in April, 1889, purchased or hired under an agreement which made the purchase payable by instalments, furniture of the value of £59 5s. 9d. Capland at that time lived in Brighton Street Manchester, and one of the clauses of the agreement under which he hired the furniture, stated that the latter must not be removed unless by permission of the owner. Capland obtained the consent of Mr. Gordon to go to York Street, Cheetham, but he afterwards removed again to Strangeways, without this necessary sanction. While the furniture was being so removed Gordon met defendant's van, and informing the defendant the goods were his property, ordered them to be taken to his warehouse. This the defendant refused to do, but he agreed to keep them in his own possession. On being pressed, he, however, afterwards delivered them to Capland at Strangeways, with the result that portions of the amount named in the particulars were distrained by the landlord there. Mr. Yates argued that there had at no time been a conversion to Capland, and that after receiving notice from Gordon, the defendant was distinctly liable. For the defence Mr. Jordan, on behalf of the defendant, urged that Batten was being threatened with an action by both parties. He had been engaged by Capland, and as he had no means of ascertaining the real ownership, he as bailee was bound to deliver up the goods to the person who had hired him. The Judge thought there was really no defence to the action. The defendant might have interpleaded, but no portion of the law ought to be more thoroughly known to carriers than that relating to their duties as "bailees," and the defendant having received due warning, should not have delivered up the goods. Mr. Jordan then endeavoured to set up the defence that, as the goods had been booked to Capland in the ledger of Messrs. Gordon, such booking made a sufficient sale to override the hiring agreement. The Judge thought not. The verdict would be for the plaintiff, the value of the goods to be decided by the Registrar of the Court.

PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

At the West London Police Court on Saturday last, Charles Henry Wadham, a solicitor, residing at 135, Leathwaite Road, Clapham Junction, and Frederick Robert Haines, a messenger, living in York Road, Battersea, were finally examined on the charge of being concerned with Garnew Harvey and George Weaver, who have been committed for trial, in stealing wearing apparel, jewellery, and other property, value £500, belonging to Warden Raywood, a commercial traveller, of 7, Claro Terrace, West Brompton, and his wife Constance Raywood, which was carried away from 46, Oxberry Avenue, Fulham, with certain furniture. The furniture had been obtained by Mrs. Raywood under the hire system, and it was in the seizure of it that the jewellery was carried off. Garnet Harvey, who had been committed for trial in the case, said (see *October Gazette*), that Wadham requested him to seize the property in three rooms, and if there was any difficulty, to flourish the agreement and call in the police. Mr. Inman appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bankes and Mr. E. Hume Williams for Wadham and Haines. On this occasion witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoners to give evidence in contradiction of Garner Harvey, who was called for the prosecution. An application for bail was made, the magistrate being asked to consider that the whole case rested on the evidence of the discredited witness Harvey, who alleged that he took the goods with the cognisance and knowledge of Wadham. Mr. Curtis Bennett, in refusing to grant bail, said the case sprang out of a small matter. Some furniture was purchased by Mrs. Raywood of Mr. Saunders, Wadham acting as his solicitor, and at the time of the seizure an instalment of only £1 was due. The letter written on behalf of Wadham, alleging that Harvey acted under the instructions of Mr. Saunders, was a tissue of lies, as it was proved in evidence that Wadham gave Harvey instructions to seize. The magistrate next referred to the fact that Wadham went to one of the witnesses and asked him not to aid the prosecution, saying that he did not tell him to lose the list, but that the list could be lost. That was the conduct of a respectable man and a solicitor of the High Court of Justice! He (Mr. Curtis Bennett) refused to admit Wadham to bail, but an application was made to one of Her Majesty's judges, who did the almost unprecedented act of granting it. Defendant was liberated, and while under remand, and with a knowledge of the law, he went to the house of the prosecutrix and suggested to Mrs. Raywood a settlement of the case by a payment of £100. In his experience as a magistrate and as a barrister at the bar it was the worst case he ever came across in the conduct of a professional man. He could only say that the prisoner had disgraced the profession to which he belonged, and he certainly should decline to grant bail. Referring to the case against Haines, the magistrate said he removed two boxes from Wadham's house, and those had not been produced or traced. The prisoners were committed for trial at the sessions on the 3rd of November, and Mr. Curtis Bennett marked the sheet as follows:—"I beg to call the attention of the authorities to the high intelligence, judgment, and tact displayed by Sergeant Drew in this and many other cases during the last five years, and to recommend him to their best consideration."

ACTION TO RECOVER RENT.—CANYASSERS' TACTICS.

At the Hull County Court, on the 24th ult., his Honour Judge Bedwell heard an action brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company against a seafaring man named Lynch, to recover £3 5s. for the hire of sewing machines. Mr. Hare appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. B. Summers for the defendant. It seemed that a seven-guinea machine was first sent to Mrs. Lynch, who, after a time, took a dislike to it, and had it exchanged for another on the system of hire or purchase by weekly payments. Owing to the advice of an agent who had left the employ of the plaintiffs, and was now canvassing for Bradbury & Co., Mrs. Lynch sent the second machine back, and got a Bradbury in its place.—In the course of the evidence Mrs. Lynch was put into the box at the desire of his Honour, who, examining her, elicited the information that her husband did not authorise the machine to be sent; in fact, he told her not to order it?—His Honour: Then, why did you order it? Did you think he would not see it? were you going to put it in the scullery, under the bed, or in a loft? Witness: No, sir.—His Honour: Did he see it? Yes, when he came up from sea, and he told me to send it back.—Did you send it back? No, sir, because he went to sea.—Which is master in your house? Mr. Lynch.—His Honour: I very much begin to doubt it; I don't know who is master and who is servant now. The new law enables the wife to be mistress when she likes to make herself so, and *vice versa*. What did your husband say to the Bradbury?—Witness: He said it had to go back, because we could not afford to pay for it. We did not give orders for a machine; the agent sent it.—His Honour: Here you make your home miserable, and utterly disregard your husband's desires. Shall you please yourself about sending the Bradbury back? Witness: Yes.—His Honour: You will! exactly; poor Mr. Lynch; stand down, Mrs. Lynch. (Laughter.)—For the defence an agent of the Bradbury Company named Pougher was called, and said that when he was in the employ of the Singer Company he and the superintendent, Mr. Morris, called on the defendant, who objected to a machine being sent. However, outside they agreed to fill in the application form, sign Lynch's name, and send the machine, which was accordingly done when Lynch had gone to sea.—His Honour: How long have you been an agent? Five or six years.—Then were you surprised at that? No, I was not.—Why do you not go singly? We like to get hold of the money.—Why do you go in pairs? In getting an order we take the superintendent with us, and if we don't do as he tells us we have to clear out.—Witness further admitted that he filled in Lynch's name in the original application form.—His Honour said that he wanted to get a few actions for trespass into private houses before him. He wanted people to know that there was a law against persons who trespassed in poor people's houses, and would not take "no" for an answer. Such men must be put a stop to somehow. He would have liked to have seen Lynch, but, unfortunately, he was at sea. In his absence, he must certainly find a verdict for the plaintiffs.

ACTION FOR TRESPASS AND ASSAULT AT A SEIZURE.

On the 20th ult., at a special sitting of the Croydon County Court, his Honour Judge Lushington had before him the case of Dasset and Wife v. Couzens and Edwards, the hearing of which disclosed some very extraordinary evidence.

The plaintiff, a clerk in the London Docks, living at 25, Inglis Road, sued the defendants, a pianoforte dealer of Peckham, and his assistant, to recover £30 damages for trespass and assault. Mr. H. R. Hodson (instructed by Mr. Jennings, of Coleman Street) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Moyes (instructed by Mr. Dallimore, of Camberwell) for the defendant, Couzens. The other defendant, Edwards, was represented by Mr. S. G. Edridge.

Mr. Hodson, in opening the case, said that a more high-handed proceeding on the part of the defendant Couzens it would be difficult to imagine, and a more outrageous assault than that committed by Edwards had rarely come before his notice. The action, as he explained, arose out of what was known as "one of those hire agreements." In the month of June, 1885, the plaintiff, who was then living at Peckham, hired an organ from the defendant Couzens on the hire-purchase system, the price of the instrument being £36. On the 6th September, 1889, there was only 30s. due of the £36, and on that date Mrs. Dasset paid Couzens the sum of 10s. on account, the balance being sent to Couzens by registered letter-post on the following day. About the same time plaintiff removed from Peckham to Addiscombe, and on the 12th June the defendant Edwards forced his way into the house and committed the assault and trespass complained of. Mr. Dasset was telegraphed for immediately after, and on the 16th June he wrote to Couzens demanding compensation. On the following day Couzens returned the last instalment of £1 due on the organ (which had been paid to him on the 7th of the previous September), and on the 8th July he commenced an action against Dasset in the Lambeth County Court. The case was heard by Judge Powell, who gave judgment on the 15th July, reluctantly awarding Couzens £5 out of the £7 10s. claimed. The verdict, however, was given upon a mere technicality, and the judge who heard the case expressed a very strong opinion as to Couzens' conduct in the affair, and refused to allow him a penny in the way of costs.

Mr. Moyes submitted that Couzens was entitled, under the agreement, to send his agent into the house to take possession of the organ.

His Honour held that the agreement clearly gave him no right to enter the house.

Mrs. Selina Dasset, one of the plaintiffs in the action, stated that on the 12th of June the defendant Edwards called at her residence between twelve and one o'clock in the day. Witness went to the door, and defendant, after inquiring if the house was occupied by Mr. Dasset from Peckham, said he had called respecting an organ her husband had had from Mr. Couzens, and that he wanted either the organ or £7 10s. Witness replied that nothing was owing in respect of the organ, which was the property of her husband. Defendant replied, "That's a lie." Witness rejoined, "Well, if that's your opinion, you had better tell Mr. Couzens to write to Mr. Dasset and tell him so." Defendant then said he would see plaintiff, but witness told him that was impossible, as he would not return from business till six o'clock.

Defendant then said, "Oh, well, will you let me leave a note for him?" Witness answered, "Certainly," naturally thinking he had the note with him. Defendant then asked to be allowed to enter the house to write the note, but as he had a screwdriver in his pocket, and otherwise presented a suspicious appearance, she refused to admit him. After further parley, defendant suddenly lifted his fists and struck her simultaneously on the right breast and on one jaw. Witness was thereby forced from the door, and would have fallen had she not caught the man by the coat sleeve. Defendant then took her by the shoulders and hurled her back against the wall in a most violent manner, exclaiming repeatedly, "I will have the organ, I will have the organ." Witness screamed for assistance, and her sister, Miss Maria Letitia Willy, came up from downstairs and asked the man if he knew whether Mrs. Dassett was an invalid. He replied, "I don't know, and I don't care; all I want is the organ, and that I'll have." Witness's mother—an old lady between seventy and eighty years of age—then came on the scene unknown to witness, and quietly locked the door of the parlour, in which was the organ. Witness then felt to a certain extent relieved, but defendant seized her again, forced her against the parlour door, and threatened her with a stick he had in his left hand. He threatened her with further violence, and acted more like a raving maniac than anything else, shouting out that he had two men outside who would fetch the organ away. He then attempted to go upstairs, and threatened both witness and her sister, and subsequently he jumped off the stairs—pitching on witness's foot—and went to the door, whence he beckoned, apparently to some persons in the road. A few seconds afterwards two railway porters with a truck hove in sight. A neighbour then came in and asked if she should go for a policeman. She received instructions to do so in defendant's hearing, and at once went for a constable. Defendant then left the house, and nothing further was heard of him. Witness added that in consequence of a very painful complaint she, as a result of defendant's violence, had since been obliged to keep her bed and to call in the attendance of two doctors.

Mr. Moyes submitted that there was no case whatever against Couzens, but

His Honour held that there was; there was evidence at once that Edwards had said he had been instructed to enter the house by Couzens.

Albert Edward Edwards, the defendant, said he lived at New Cross. He received written instructions from Couzens, in whose employ he had been for seven or eight months as a pianoforte tuner, to go down to Mr. Dassett's and obtain possession of an organ. He went to the address given, and demanded possession of the organ, at the same time handing the demand note, which were the written instructions referred to, to the plaintiff. Mrs. Dassett tore up the paper, and then, catching him by the collar of the coat, said the witness, she pushed him backwards saying, "I'm ——— if you shall have the organ." She retained her hold, and dragged me into the house, and said, "I shall give you in charge for assault and trespass." (At this stage some of the spectators expressed their disapproval by subdued hissing of the witness.) I said, "Madam, I've not touched you; I've had my hands in my pockets ever since I handed you the note." At that moment I saw three females come out of what appeared to be a side door; two of them have given evidence to-day, and the other, who was a cripple, was in court this morning, but she has not been called. I had no sooner said that I had not touched her than they all three said, "You did, you did; we all saw you." Mrs. Dassett then sent one of the other females—the crippled one—to fetch a policeman, and said to me, "I shall not let you go till the policeman comes." I was in the passage then, and she stood at the door and said, "I defy you to leave the house." She was very excited, raving and stamping all over the house. I remained quietly in the passage, and asked how I struck her. She then came up in a most threatening manner, and I backed on to the stairs. The three elderly females then came up in a most dangerous and threatening manner—(laughter)—put their fists into my face, and threatened me. I remained in the passage like this about one hour and a half. They were all talking at once, and I could not get a word in edge-ways. I said, "If you'll show me the receipts, I'll go," but she said, "I defy you to go." So I waited for an hour and a half, and then she said, "You can leave, but you'll hear more of this." At the door Mrs. Dassett said, "The fright of this has made me quite ill, and you'll hear of it; you shall pay for it." From first to last the door was shut once, immediately after the assault, when she first defied me to leave. She opened it herself to see if the policeman was coming. From first to last I never struck her a blow in any part of her body; I did not throw her from side to side of the passage at all. There was no struggle in the passage, and I did not lay hold of her. I had two railway men with me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moyes: Witness said to the policeman in passing, "Oh, we wanted you before," and the officer replied, "Oh, did you?" Witness's written instructions from Couzens were "Please to deliver my organ to bearer, who is authorised to receive it." Witness denied that he had ever stated that he had been told by Couzens to use force if necessary. He had been told to find out where plaintiff lived, and to obtain possession of the organ if possible, but not to use force, as Mrs. Dassett was a very desperate woman. He denied using any force whatever to get across the threshold.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodson: Witness was paid a fixed salary of 35s. a week and his travelling expenses. He carried on a certain amount of business on his own account as a pianoforte and organ tuner in Whitechapel, and he had let out pianos and organs on the hire system. His age was about 23. He could not remember whether he asked to be allowed to write a note for Mr. Dassett or not. Subsequently he stated that he remembered asking permission, but he could not remember whether or no Mrs. Dassett told him the proper course would be to write to her husband. Witness adhered to his statement that when he demanded possession of the organ or £7 10s. in cash Mrs. Dassett seized him by the front of his coat and dragged him inside the door. He was not a bit afraid until three other females put in an appearance. He did not know what the word "funk" meant, but he began to be afraid when they all said, "You did, you did," at once. The door was partly open, and at something like twelve or fifteen feet from where witness stood, but he could not get out

because Mrs. Dassett defied him. Witness paid the two railway porters he had with him either half-a-crown or three shillings between the two. During his employment at an establishment at Ludgate Hill he had been engaged in taking possession of some dozens of organs, but since he had been in the employ of Couzens he had only seized two.

John Henry Couzens, the defendant, said that when he gave instructions to Edwards he told him to be most careful in his dealings with the plaintiff, as if he had never met with his match before he had met with it in Mrs. Dassett. He grounded his instructions upon the remembrance of a very painful quarter of an hour he had spent with the lady on one occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodson, witness swore he told Edwards he must either bring back the organ or the £7 10s., but he was positive he added a proviso to the effect that possession must be obtained peacefully.

Mr. Moyes, in concluding his case, called the attention of the judge to the fact that there had been no independent witness called by the plaintiffs.

His Honour: Do you really suggest that this woman pulled this man into the house and kept him there for two hours?

Mr. Moyes: Yes, I do more than suggest it.

His Honour: Well, I am afraid you will find it difficult to get me to hold that.

Mr. Moyes: Then I am afraid it is hopeless for me to attempt —

His Honour: I think it is.

Mr. Moyes: Then does your Honour think these two witnesses have committed perjury?

His Honour: Well, there has been a good deal of rash swearing here to-day.

Mr. Moyes, in conclusion, said the case had been more or less bolstered up, inflated, and exaggerated from beginning to end.

His Honour, in giving judgment, pointed out that the previous legal proceedings had resulted in no love being lost between the two parties, and that the engagement of the barrow and porters by Edwards was very good evidence of his intention to get the organ if he could. He had no hesitation in declining to believe the statement made by Edwards to the effect that he had been kept prisoner by Mrs. Dassett for two hours. He believed that Edwards had forcibly entered the house and declined to leave without the organ or the money. He rejected, with an expression of censure, the statements made by Mrs. Dassett, and her sister to the effect that Edwards had struck her with his fists and thrown her backwards and forwards "like a dog worrying a cat." He rejected this with shame to think that women should come into Court and state what was not true. He regarded Edwards as an unscrupulous man, and possibly prepared to a certain extent to resort to violence, but he did not think the man would go so far as that, because it would neither be to his own interest nor to that of his employers. There was no doubt Edwards had covered himself with perjury, but a little allowance must be made for that exaggeration had taken place on the other side. Edwards had clearly acted in an illegal manner, and apparently it was solely in the interest of his employer, therefore Couzens was clearly liable. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £12 (the defendants being made jointly liable for that sum), and costs.

Mr. Hodson applied for costs on the higher scale.

His Honour: No, I must refuse that application; your witnesses have not behaved rightly in the case.

The hearing lasted six hours.

DETAINING A HIRED MACHINE

At a Small Debt Court at Greenlaw, recently, before Sheriff Jamieson, the Singer Manufacturing Company sued John Ford, of Paxton, for their turn of a sewing machine hired by them to his son, Thomas Ford, or its value, £7 3s. Mr. Wilson, of Duns, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Gibson, of Duns, for the defendant. In December last Thomas Ford hired from the agency at Berwick a sewing machine under the usual hire agreement. In July this year he went to America, leaving the machine behind, which his father (the defendant) took possession of, and on application being made by Mr. Robson, the agent at Berwick for the Singer's Manufacturing Company, he refused to give it up unless the sum of £3 was paid to him. After proof being led by Mr. Wilson as to the hiring of this machine, and remarks thereon by the defendant's agent, the Sheriff, in summing up, said his impression was that the agreement was a very fair one, and that if Thomas Ford failed in executing his part of it, that was no reason why the plaintiffs should suffer on his account, they having a claim on the machine until the full price was paid; therefore, the defendant had no right or authority to hold the machine, and he must, therefore, give a verdict for the plaintiffs that the machine be returned to them within ten days or its full value; expenses to be paid by the defendant.

The Edinburgh Exhibition Awards.

DURING the past month the official list of awards in the above has been issued.

Both the Singer Manufacturing Company and the Wheeler Manufacturing Company have obtained the highest possible awards, viz., the Diploma of Honour.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have been awarded the Gold Medal.

To Mr. Peter Scott, of Edinburgh, has fallen a Bronze Medal "for sewing machines, mangles, &c."

The Hitchcock mechanical lamp, for which the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company are wholesale agents, have obtained the highest award for oil lamps, viz., a Silver Medal.

The Singer New Belfast Office.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company recently opened their new Belfast office, the building of which we have formerly noticed. They have now been established in "Linenopolis" some thirty years, and have met with a long run of success, culminating in the necessity of taking other premises.

These premises are lofty and commodious, being divided by partitions into showrooms, counting-house, manager's office, and testing-rooms, each department being replete with every requirement. The show-rooms claim special attention. The fittings, which are all of the best Spanish mahogany, show excellence of design, combined with good workmanship. The interior is very handsomely decorated. Around the shop are numerous mirrors, ornamental brackets, cases of medals, specimens of work in artistic and beautiful designs, pictures, and flowers. A very fine show-case, with mirrored sliding doors, adorns the wall behind the counter, while above (all in crimson plush frames) are large gilded medallions or the "Singer" trade marks; to this add a judicious display of Singer's celebrated machines, and the ensemble is complete. The illuminating power consists of six Eclipse Wenham lamps, and ten pillar lights, with opal globes, on which the name "Singer" is painted. When the establishment is lighted up the effect is very fine indeed. The many soft and brilliant lights flash, reflect, and sparkle in the score of mirrors surrounding the shop, and stamp it at once as by far the handsomest and most attractive sewing machine depot in Ireland.

Farewell Presentation to a Manager.

DURING the past month Mr. Salmon, who has resigned his position as manager of the Singer Co.'s Warrington district, entertained the employees of that district at his residence in Warrington. After a substantial repast, the tables were cleared, and Mr. Jones, of the Runcorn office, voted to the chair.

He said he felt greatly honoured in holding the position of chairman that night. They were all aware that they were losing their respected friend and manager, Mr. Salmon, who had been a very energetic and hard-working man for the Singer Company in Warrington, and would leave the district in a brighter and more flourishing position than when he took charge of it a little over two years ago. He was sure they were all equally grieved to part with him, as he was always willing to give an helping hand, and whatever they had asked him to do he always did it with a good will. As a token of their respect and esteem, they had thought fit to make him a present. He had very great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Henshaw, of the Widnes office, to make the presentation.

Mr. Henshaw said that, having been called upon to make the presentation, he had very great pleasure in doing so. He endorsed everything the chairman had said, and he was certain that whatever sphere of life Mr. Salmon might be placed in he was bound to win the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. During his

residence in Warrington he had won the respect and esteem of the tradespeople and public in general, and he had great pleasure in presenting him with a gentleman's smoking companion, on behalf of the friends present, as a token of their esteem. He sincerely trusted that he might have health to enjoy the use of it.

Mr. Salmon, in responding, said he felt deeply moved, and could scarcely find words to thank them for the beautiful testimonial that had been presented to him. He assured them that he would always prize it, because it would remind him of dear friends who had always shown him much kindness and respect. He advised them to work for and respect his successor as they had done him. He had been in the company's service for nine years, and had served them faithfully and to the best of his ability. He thanked them again on his own and his wife's behalf for the beautiful present.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the rest of the evening was spent in a social manner.

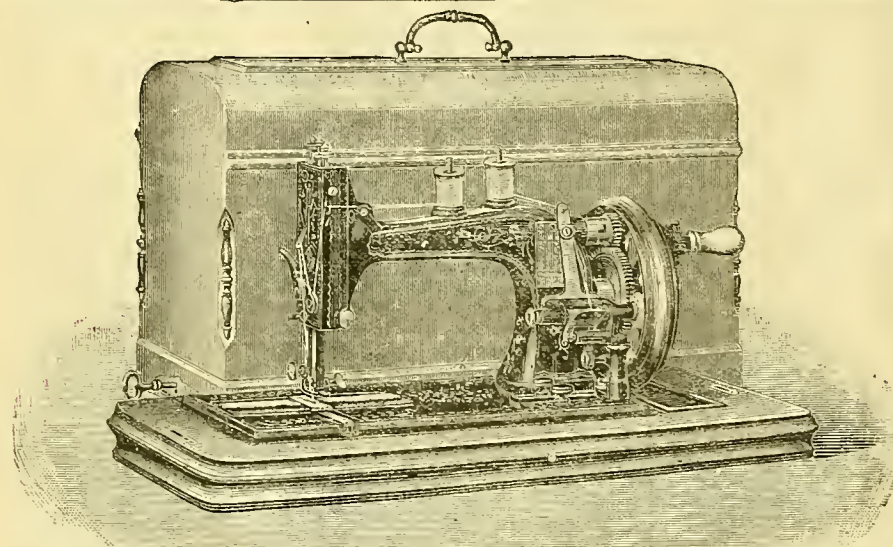
Useful for the Office.

Many of our readers no doubt remember the "A.B.C." machine now long since considered obsolete. Mr. G. W. Jennings, who formerly supplied it to the trade, has shown us a new invention, he is now introducing, viz., a non-spillable bottle.

It is a very simple contrivance, being nothing more than a plated cone shaped top as shown in our illustration, which can be readily removed for cleaning or refilling. Although so very simple, it is undoubtedly



useful, as it prevents too much ink being taken up by the pen, hence rendering blots and soiled fingers next to impossible. Those of our readers who will obtain one of these ink bottles, which only cost a few pence, will have good cause to thank us for giving them a notice in our columns. Mr. Jennings's address is 86, Albany Street, Regent Park, London, N.W.



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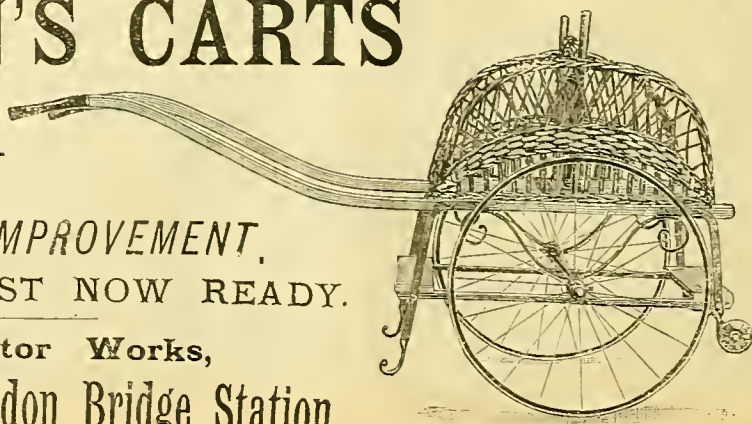
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THE "CRESCENT."

The Gazette Portrait Gallery.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

NO. 1.—THE HON. NATHANIEL WHEELER.

AMONG the sewing machine trade of the United States no name is more respected than that of the Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, whose portrait we subjoin. His personality is not so well known on "this side," but his firm, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, need no introduction at our hands, and it is quite unnecessary for us to state that for honourable and upright dealing they stand in the front rank of the trade. In this respect they fully reflect the character of their esteemed president, the subject of our sketch.

Were we to record the whole career of Mr. Wheeler we should have to review very fully the history of the sewing machine, and such is not our present intention.

As is well known the late Allen B. Wilson, like Elias Howe, was a poor man when in 1848 he first turned his attention to the invention of a sewing machine, and for several years had to battle with disappointment and poverty. Ultimately he succeeded in producing a satisfactory machine, and in an upper chamber of a little hotel in Watertown, Connecticut, U.S.A., he demonstrated its working to Messrs. Nathaniel Wheeler, Alanson Warren, and George F. Woodruff, who presently united to form the firm of Wheeler, Wilson, & Co.

At this time the sewing machine was quite in its infancy, and its mechanical laws had yet to be drawn up. The Wheeler & Wilson machine when first brought out worked with a shuttle, but its proprietors were not content with that principle which they very shortly discontinued for a rotary movement. To Mr. Allen B. Wilson is ascribed the invention of the rotating hook which is certainly correct, and also the four-motion feed which is now adopted in nearly all sewing machines.

His partner, however, had much to do with its development, and although his name as an inventor has not come so prominently before the trade as that of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler has long been recognised at the factory of his company, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a mechanical genius of the highest order.

At the moment of writing we have before us a copy of *The Needle*, of New York, which paper, in 1873, gave a few details of the origin of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and in speaking of the meeting at the Watertown Hotel, described above, says:—"The youngest of these pioneers was a dark haired son of Connecticut, with his place to make in the wide world before him, with nothing to aid him save nature's gifts: the quick intellect, the facile and ready hand, a sense of honour and honesty than which was never finer, and qualities of heart which made all men love him, and those who knew him best to love him most."

From conversations we have had with many persons intimately acquainted with Mr. Wheeler, we are able to state that the above sketch is by no means overdrawn. His disposition is so pleasing that the Wheeler & Wilson Company have never had any trouble with their factory hands. If the men had grievances, they knew that they could always find a patient listener in the person of the president of their company. Further, Mr. Wheeler has acquired in municipal affairs a reputation for uprightness and honesty which has gained for him respect and esteem by no means confined to his own trade.

Mr. Wheeler has been undoubtedly a successful man, but few know what efforts this has cost him. When he first entered the business sewing machines were but little understood, and it was necessary to teach the people their advantages. Further the capabilities of the machine had to be found out. To all this Mr. Wheeler applied

himself with zeal. He visited personally many households, workshops, and factories, in order to test the machine on the various classes of goods, and to demonstrate its usefulness. Soon other duties of no less importance and requiring equal skill and industry engaged his attention. As the demand for Wheeler & Wilson's machines grew apace constant enlargements had to be made in the factory, branch offices, and agencies opened in the leading cities of the world, and an extensive organisation planned and set going. The president of the company was found to possess all the necessary constructive and administrative abilities, hence to a large extent the giant strides made by his company during the thirty years he has been president. Even though he has now attained "the allotted span of life," he is as interested as ever in the business, and, down to the very latest, every machine which has been invented at the famous Bridgeport factory owes some of its merits to his mechanical skill.

The Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler is a man of superior taste, and though he never sought political or civic honours, several of these have been thrust upon him, both by his own countrymen and others.

In 1873 the Emperor of Austria conferred upon him the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, and only last year the President of France bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Although the labours of such inventors as Mr. Wheeler have a purely commercial basis they sometimes confer untold benefits on the world at large. Such has certainly been the case here, and therefore the Austrian and French decorations herewith illustrated were thoroughly deserved, as we are sure all members of the sewing machine trade will agree.

Notwithstanding his length of years we understand that Mr. Wheeler still enjoys the best of health, and we sincerely hope that for a long time to come he will continue to preside over the fortunes of his worthy company.



THE HON. NATHANIEL WHEELER.



Musical Jottings.

The American *Keynote* says that Mr. L. V. Barnard, of Robbins Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass., United States, is the patentee of a new instrument of the violin class—the Agillo. The neck is elevated and extended over the breast of the instrument, thus forming an uninterrupted passage under the neck or finger-board for thumb, whereby the performer may guide his hand and carry it deftly from the first to the highest position without obstruction, while the special form of the left side of the upper part of the instrument—it being S shaped, and the edge of the breast curved or bent down—permits the hand and arm to move easily to any desired position on the finger-board, enabling the performer to bring into action every note the strings are capable of with great facility.

The Agillo has five strings, and is tuned by fifths. When played it is held in the lap. The reach being short, the fingering is easy for fingers of all sizes. In compass of tone it is designed to exceed all other instruments of the bow, ranging from the lowest notes of the 'cello to near the highest tones of the violin. It has a particular adaptation for pizzicato, harmonic, and glide effects, and, like the violin, commands several parts simultaneously. By reason of its capacity for active execution, it is named Agillo (from the word agile). It is said that the highest musical authorities in New York have examined the instrument, and have given it their endorsement.

"On examination of the history of the violin," says an American contemporary, "even back to its earliest date, we find no invention connected with that instrument that will at all compare in practical value with this new instrument. There have been several inventions—such as viola d'amore, viola di gamba, &c.—all of which have become obsolete by their impracticability. The instruments in common use, as the viola, 'cello, and double bass, are very practical instruments, but strictly speaking could not be called inventions, but rather enlargements of the violin, as the difference is principally in size. We think it safe to say that the Agillo is the greatest invention of the violin class since the earliest history of that instrument, it being manifestly of great practical value, and one that will add another laurel to our inventive nation."

In another column we refer to Janko's new key-board system. It may be interesting for us to remind our readers that Messrs. J. J. Hopkinson, the well-known London piano manufacturers, have produced instruments of this character.

An improvement in reed organs, invented by G. W. Scribner, of Chatham, Canada, consists in placing at the back of the keys and over the wind chest a socket board, containing two alternating rows of reed cells under a row of alternating openings in communication with a series of resonant pipes or chambers.

A writer in a foreign paper gives some reasons for the decline in the use of the harp.

He says one of the causes, if not the chief one, is the difficulty and expense of getting repairs done, or the action oiled. The harpist can only, as a rule, oil the outside portion. The instrument being full of complicated machinery, no one but the maker can with safety be trusted to put it in order. The amateur, however clever, being destitute of the requisite tools and experience, cannot do so. If he does succeed in taking it to pieces and putting it together again, it generally ends in the instrument being scratched, or, what is worse, jarring sounds are heard when it is played.

The Steinway piano factory at Hamburg is the same building as was formerly used for the manufacture of the Pollack Sewing Machine.

Messrs. A. Moritz & Co., the agents for the Herophon, mentioned in our columns last month, have removed from the Wool Exchange to larger premises, at 37, Jewin Crescent, London, E.C.

In 1889 there were made and sold in the United States as many as 170,000 pianos and reed organs.

Messrs. J. Muir, Wood, & Co., of Buchanan Street, Glasgow, have been appointed sole wholesale agents for the celebrated Hardman pianos.

The Berlin *Musik Zeitung* says the number of pianos, uprights and grands, manufactured in 1889 in that city reached a total of 3,000

instruments, the greater part of which went to South America. Of course, we have no statistics, but we should say if our contemporary put another 0 in anywhere after the initial figure it would be nearer the mark. It has been estimated that London turns out 90,000 pianos annually.—*Piano Journal*.

In our last issue we reported a fire at the works of Messrs. Cons Bros. We understand that this will not interfere with their output of pianos, as they possess two other factories.

Messrs. John Brinsmead & Sons will shortly have completed several new models. One of these is an art piano to sell at fifty-six guineas.

According to a German export paper, Australia is an extensive purchaser of German pianos and other musical instruments. In 1887 the value of these goods imported direct from Germany was £44,000; in 1888, £81,000; and in 1889, £144,000. It is said that almost all the pianos are of German origin. English makers should certainly look to their laurels.

In 1889 there were in Germany 749 factories using machinery in the manufacture of musical instruments. These gave employment to 22,166 persons, who were paid wages to the extent of £789,604.

Messrs. Jones & Co., of Bristol, the manufacturers of the famous Choralion Organ, are introducing several new styles of that instrument. These include models with mirror and pipe backs, as well as certain mechanical improvements.

Messrs. Healy & Richards, piano-makers, 92, Duncombe Road, N., have removed to more extensive premises at 61A, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

Mr. W. Wyatt, of 123, Portman Buildings, Marylebone, has just patented a new trumpet which has proved a great success. He uses a double slide, which enables the player to obtain every semitone, or eight more notes than is usual with the ordinary single slide instrument.

According to a recent calculation the annual sales of pianos in the United Kingdom reach the huge total of 50,000 instruments.

Some of the vicissitudes of the pianoforte! The invention has been claimed, says *Musical Opinion*, in turn by Italians, Germans, French, and English. In 1767 the piano was introduced on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre as "a new instrument" (according to a playbill bearing date May 16th of that year, and now in the possession of the Messrs. Broadwood). About 1775 the poet Mason had invented an action for the piano, but it does not seem to have come into permanent use. In 1774 a patent was granted to Joseph Merlin for a compound harpsichord, having hammers on the plan of the piano. A more positive claim on the part of English makers is that concerning the first invention of a grand action, it being admitted that, about 1772, Americus Backers, a German, assisted by John Broadwood and Robert Stodart, all in the employ of Tschudi, together succeeded in applying an action similar to that then in use in pianos to the harpsichord. The action devised by them is essentially the same as that still used by the firms of Broadwood and Stodart in London, early

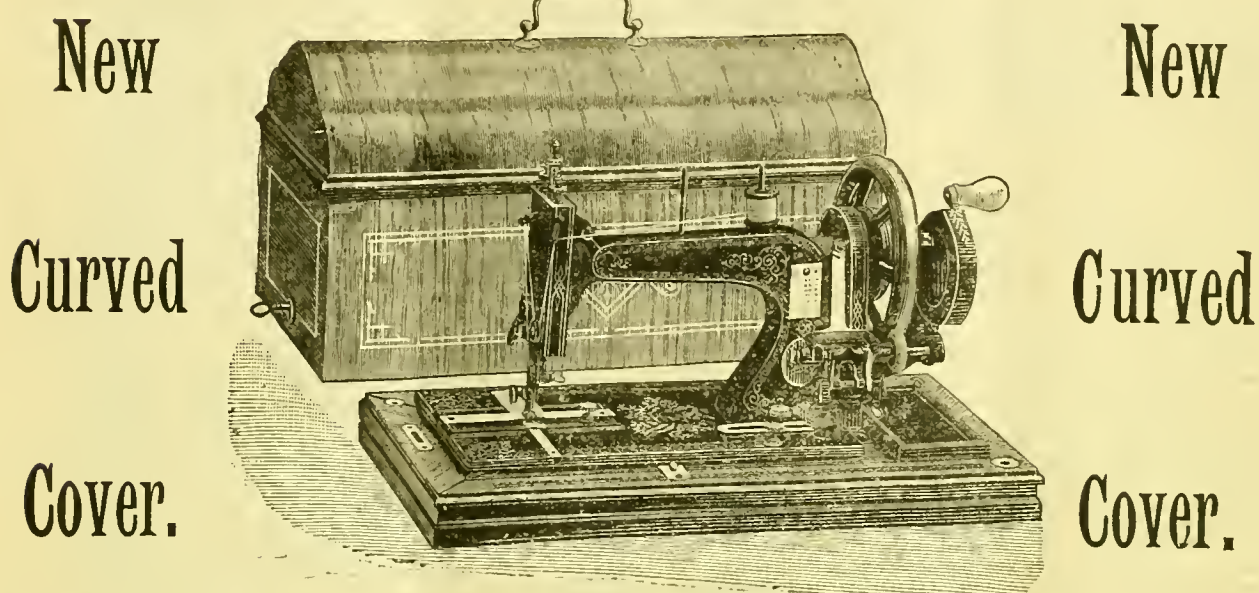
adopted by Pleyel and by Hertz in Paris, and known among European mechanics as the English action; but in this country it is more commonly known as the Pleyel action. The pianoforte is now made in three distinct forms—the grand, the square, and the upright; of these the upright is the form most commonly used in England. The grand, upright, and square are all used in the United States, and the pianos in this country surpass in workmanship and perfection of tone those of any other country.

HARDENING WOOD.—A new process is reported which densifies soft wood and renders it hard and workable, with all the properties of good lignum vitæ. The wood is soaked in oil, put under heavy pressure, and then allowed to stand for some months, when it has become dry. It is thought that wood so treated will make excellent mangle rollers.

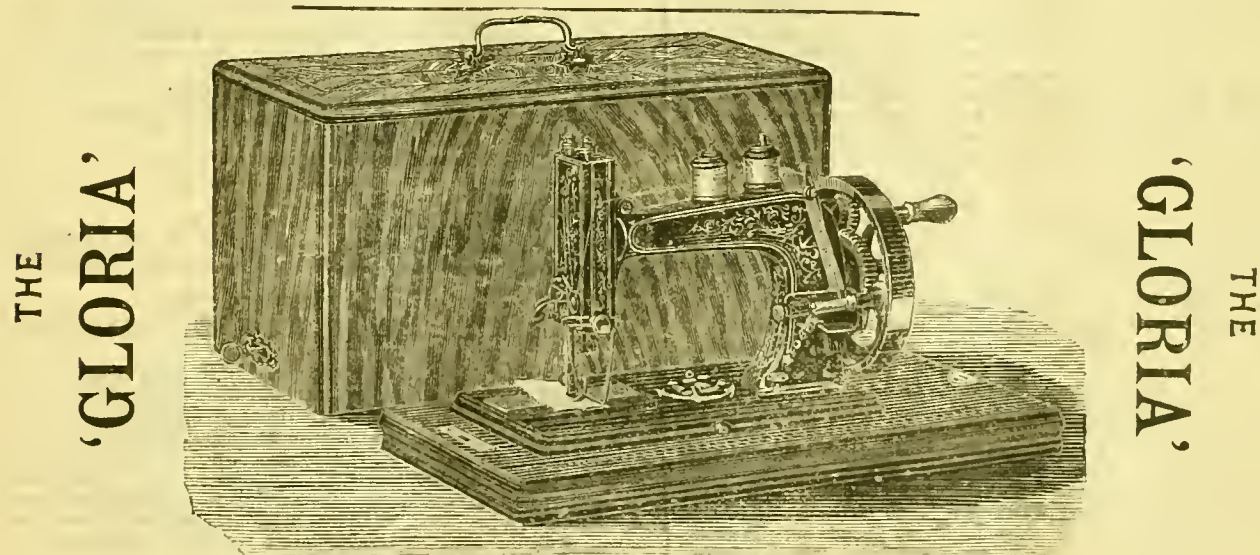
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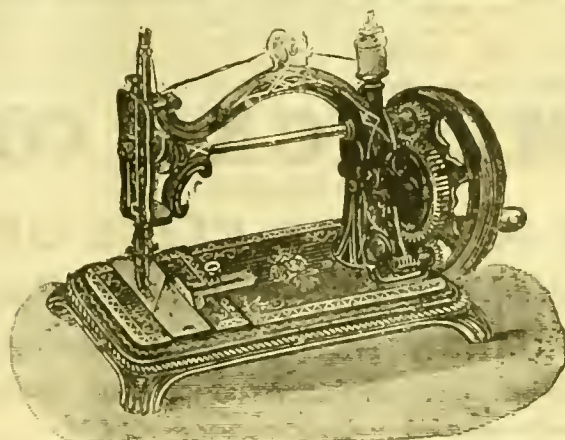


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Failures and Arrangements.

JOSEPH PERCY CHISLETT, sewing machine agent and furniture dealer, Edgecumbe Street, East Stonehouse.

The statutory meeting of the creditors interested in the above failure took place on the 14th ult. at the offices of the Official Receiver, Plymouth. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor disclosed liabilities amounting to £530 8s. 5d., of which £499 8s. 5d. was due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated at £251 15s. 9d., and which, after deducting the claims of preference creditors, payable in full, amounting to £28 8s. 6d., left a deficit of £307 1s. 2d. The debtor attributed his failure to pressure by creditors, and inability to satisfy their claims at once. The Official Receiver's observations showed that during the period in which the debtor's present liabilities had been contracted he had resided at East Stonehouse, his business being that of a sewing machine agent, furniture dealer and repairer. He also said that when he commenced this business, about eighteen months since, he had no ready cash, but his father, in whose service he then was, gave him the book debts in the rounds he had been travelling for his father, and which he considered were worth about £800. The Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Limited, were scheduled as creditors for £33, being overdraft on a current account, and for which they held a policy on the debtor's life, the estimated value of which was set down at £2. The debtor's book of account consisted of a cash-book, scrap-book, and travelling book, but they gave no particulars as to his trading or financial position. Nearly the whole of the liabilities appeared to have been contracted in 1890. The deficiency account attached to the statement of affairs was most incomplete. The net loss from carrying on business since 26th September, 1889, was set down at £828 11s. 4d. The good, doubtful, and bad debts were set down at £1,934 1s. 10d.; yet the debtor's estimate thereof on realization was £251 15s. 9d. only. The receiving order was made on a creditor's petition. The debtor offered a composition of 10s. in the £, but the creditors not being prepared to accept this amount the date of the public examination was fixed for the 20th October. The Official Receiver stated that he did not consider the statement of accounts satisfactory, and therefore advised the debtor to amend them before the examination.

The debtor came up for his public examination at the Plymouth Bankruptcy Court on the 20th ult., before Mr. Registrar Edmonds. In reply to Mr. Skardon, who appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, the debtor stated that his father gave him half his business to start with. The value of the half to him, including stock, book debts (good, doubtful, and bad), was about £1,642, but, if sold, he did not think it would fetch more than £200. The Registrar stated that he wanted no consideration of that kind. His credulity would have to be stretched a good deal before he should believe it. In reply to further questions put by Mr. Skardon, the debtor stated that he had collected on an average £5 weekly since April, 1889, and the debts given him by his father, together with the same amount weekly on new debts made by himself, about £800. That money had been invested in stock, which was now in customers' hands, principally on hire. He had to give up his business through creditors pressing him, and to escape it, he went away to Liskeard. He had a sewing machine agency at Liskeard. He afterwards went to Portsmouth. He was not aware that an execution had been put in, and his effects sold by the sheriff, until his return from Liskeard. On his return he went to Knollys Terrace, where his wife had taken rooms in the name of Percy. The furniture was taken from his late place of business, and was the property of his wife, who had purchased it with money given to her by her family. The debtor further admitted having taken sundry articles of stock-in-trade and his wife's piano to the salerooms of Mr. Hamley. The Registrar remarked that he could not for the life of him understand why this man was made bankrupt. It appeared to him that the debtor could pay 20s. in the pound from the accounts he had made out. Debtor: I was advised when preparing the accounts. The Registrar: Then whoever advised you is liable to be criminally punished in conjunction with yourself. It appears that there are £548 shown as good debts and £1,064 as doubtful debts. I am not going to believe that £1,064 will realise £251. Mr. Croft, on behalf of the debtor, said he wished to make an explanation, but the Registrar assured him that he had in no way referred to him. Mr. Croft said, what the debtor meant was, that if he could personally recover these debts they would be worth 20s. in the pound, but if sold by auction they would not average more than £250. The Registrar: But these are mostly sewing machine debts and are secured. The Official Receiver said the debtor had handed over his business to his wife, and was damaging the estate very considerably

by visiting the same creditors, but unfortunately there was no law to prevent him from doing so. Mr. Skardon said he could give an instance where the wife had collected £2 13s., the property of the estate, which had not been accounted for. The Registrar observed that it appeared very much to him, as if an attempt had been made to force a smaller composition on the creditors than they ought to have. The Official Receiver stated that the debtor had made an offer of 10s. in the pound, but it was not guaranteed; however the debtor now stated that he could guarantee the offer. Finally the Official Receiver applied for an adjournment, and for an order for the debtor to file a goods and cash account from April 1st, 1889, to the date of the receiving order, to be verified by affidavit, the same to be filed within fourteen days. The Registrar adjourned the examination and made the necessary order. WILLIAM ROBERT BRADLEY, jeweller, domestic machinery, and furniture dealer, Attercliffe Road and Worksop Road, Sheffield.

An application was made at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on the 23rd inst., for the discharge of the above debtor. The report of the Official Receiver stated that the receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. His liabilities were put down at £1,326 5s. 11d., and the assets were estimated to realise £1,203 18s. 11d., but they had only yielded £567 14s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. 2d. in the pound will be declared. The defendant had failed to keep proper books of account, notwithstanding that he carried on a large business on the weekly payment system. The debtor attributed his failure to the action of Messrs. Rylands & Co., of Manchester, which caused his other creditors to press him. The Official Receiver was satisfied that this firm's action probably brought about the bankruptcy, but considering the exceedingly speculative business of the bankrupt, the fact that he was trading largely without keeping any accurate record of his transactions, or any accounts which showed his financial position, and also that he had not taken stock, he (the Official Receiver) did not see how he could have gone on much longer without filing his petition, or making some arrangement with his creditors. The debtor had contracted several debts without having a reasonable expectation of paying them. Mr. Neal, on behalf of the debtor, spoke warmly about the action of Messrs. Rylands, and argued that they had carried things their own way since the bankruptcy was started. The trustee was their nominee, and the committee of inspection even passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Rylands for returning the jewellery they took from the bankrupt's shop. His Honour said this matter of trustee was the weakest part of the Bankruptcy Act. He reserved his decision.

EXPLANATION.—In our last issue we reported a County Court judgment which had been registered against Mr. Ralph Cherry and Mr. J. H. Wiber. We understand that this judgment was not on account of any debt incurred with any firm in the sewing machine trade during the partnership of Messrs. Cherry and Wiber, but on account of Mr. J. H. Wiber standing as security for a loan to Mr. Ralph Cherry.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale was filed on October 9th for £30 in favour of the Charing Cross Bank, against Walter Byron Bew, machinist, and dealer in bicycles, sewing and washing machines, perambulators, and musical instruments, 1, Broadway, Sutton, Surrey.

WILLIAM BELLAS, sewing machine dealer, Stockton.

A first and final dividend of 5s. in the pound is being paid in respect of the above.

F. G. MUNDAY, sewing machine dealer, late Wimbledon.

A second and final dividend of 1s. 3½d. in the pound is being paid in this failure.

GEORGE NOBLE, sewing machine dealer, Goole.

The above is compounding with his creditors. The liabilities are stated at £51, and assets, being book debts, estimated to produce £32 2s. 9d.

Charge of Bigamy against a Traveller.

IN our last issue we reported criminal proceedings against John Clifford Arnold, late sewing machine traveller. On the 21st ult. the case came before the Common Serjeant at the Central Criminal Court, when it was stated that the prisoner married his first wife in the year 1867, and ten years later, in 1877, he married the second woman, Rachael Kinsey, in the parish of St. Mark's, near Manchester. Prisoner was not arrested until October of this year, when it transpired that for the past few years he had been maintaining both women, and providing for them in a very kind manner. He had also obtained good situations for children of his first wife.

The Common Serjeant said under the circumstances of the case he should bind the defendant over in the sum of £50 to come up for judgment when called upon to do so.

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AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

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It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best.

NO OTHER APPROACHES IT FOR
RICHNESS OF TONE,
ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC,
GREAT VARIETY OF ENGLISH TUNES.
HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH
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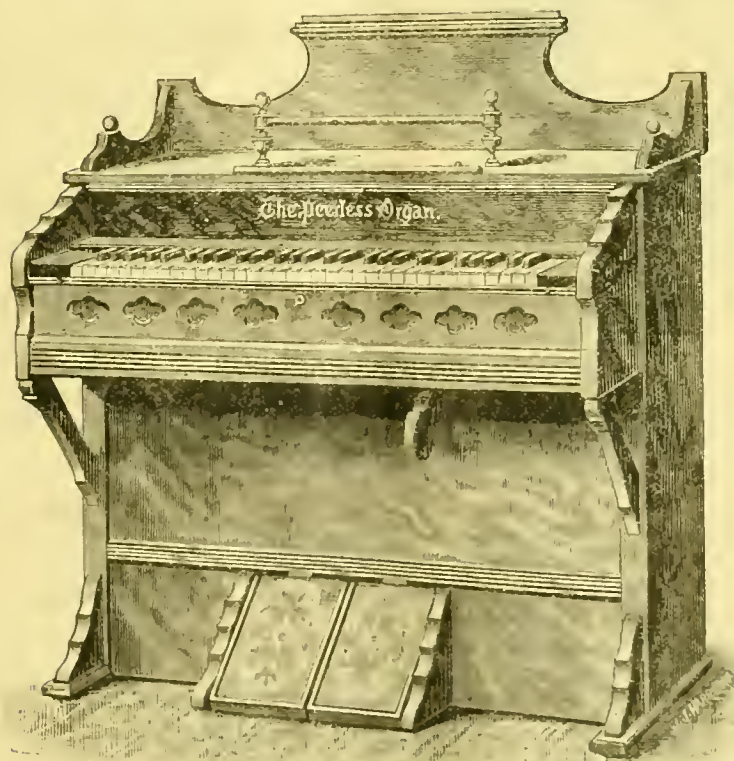
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THE OEM MODEL.

OUR three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the Sewing Machine Trade. They are well made Organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

GEM MODEL.

Our own Manufacture. Solid American Walnut. American Bushed Keys. Best American Reeds. Extra Large Bellows. Rich and Powerful Tone.

PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

EXCELSIOR MODEL.

FIVE STOPS, VOX HUMANA, FAN, &c.

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Seven Stops, Bass & Treble Couplers, &c

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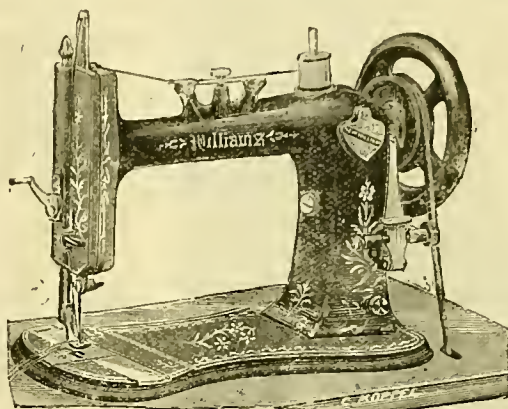
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Friction reduced to a minimum.



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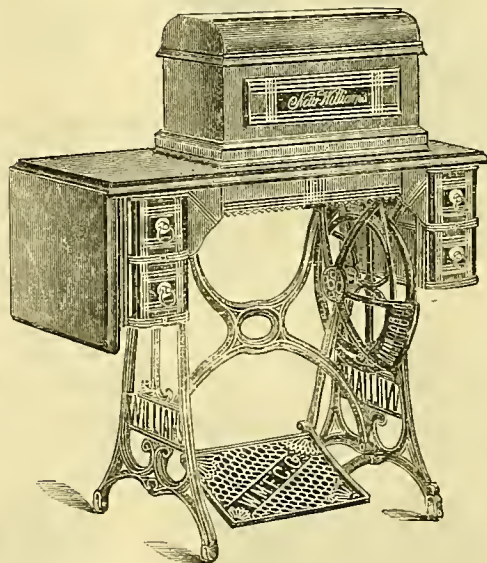
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PURPOSES.

READ HOW EVERY LETTER IN THE NAME SHOWS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY IT.

The Parts are Hardened and all Adjustable.

Handsome in Appearance and thoroughly Constructed.

Elegantly Finished in all its details.

Wherever one is sold it is sure to sell another on its merits.

Inspected most thoroughly before it leaves the Factory.

Light running! The most delicate Lady can operate it.

Large amount of room under the Arm.

In all respects in the front rank of Sewing Machines.

Attachments are Elegant, Useful, and of Approved Style.

Material the best procurable, and good all through.

Stand has Automatic Leveller and Swing Treadle, both Patented.

Noiseless in its Operation, will not excite nervousness.

Every one fully Warranted for five years.

Winds the Bobbin Automatically in perfect manner.

Manufactured by a Solid Canadian Company.

All points are covered by good valid Patents.

Cheapest Machine in the Market, Material, Fitness and Durability considered.

Has a Vibrating Presser Bar and Under Braiders

Intending Purchasers should not fail to see the New Williams and buy it.

No expense spared in making it Advertise Itself.

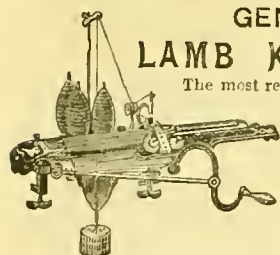
Every Person Owning a New Williams will gratefully and gladly acknowledge the truth of the above facts.

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44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

CHAPTER XLI.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AND THE
HIRE SYSTEM.

NOTES.

TO understand the full force of the learned judge's opinions given in the leading case of *Palliser v. Gurney*, which we were considering in our last chapter, we must refer to section 1, sub-section 4, of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. That section states:—"Every contract entered into by a married woman with respect to and to bind her separate property shall bind not only the separate property which she is possessed of or entitled to at the date of the contract, but also all separate property which she may thereafter acquire." And, perhaps more important still, section 1, sub-section 3:—"Every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown." Now this sub-section 3 has a little history of its own, and when a person knows its history he will be able to understand the object and meaning of these apparently strange words.

This section was intended to meet a specific wrong by a specific remedy. We will, therefore, state very shortly what that wrong and remedy were. Until the passing of the Act of 1882 the plaintiff, in an action against a married woman, had to prove, not only that the woman had separate property at the time the contract was entered into, but also that she intended to bind such estate by the contract which was the subject of litigation. Of course this fell very hard on plaintiff tradesmen, who often experienced the greatest difficulty in proving that the defendant had shown an intention to bind her separate property by the particular contract with them. Indeed, so difficult was this to prove, that many cases failed, not because the married woman had not ordered the goods, not because she had not separate property of her own at the date of the contract, but simply because the plaintiff could not prove that the defendant had signified her intention of binding her separate property at the time. To remedy this great injustice, sub-section 3 of section 1 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, declares that "every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to and to bind her separate property, unless the contrary be shown."

Now, therefore, the plaintiff will only have to prove that the contract was made by the woman, *i.e.*, that she ordered certain goods and the fact of her having separate property at the time of contracting. He will not have to prove in the first instance that the defendant intended to bind her separate property, because this sub-section supposes such an intention on her part, and throws the onus of showing that she had no such intention on the defendant. It is perhaps almost needless to add that if the defendant proves that, to the plaintiff's knowledge, she had no intention of binding her property, the plaintiff will lose his case, because this sub-section does not make the mere fact of the existence of a contract conclusive evidence of her intention to bind her property; but it merely says that such intention will be assumed from the mere existence of the contract. It is, therefore, still necessary that a

* All Rights Reserved.

married woman should have the intention to bind her separate property. This sub-section only shifts the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant.

Such, then, being the wrong done to tradesmen by their not being able to show that the married woman had the intention to bind her property, and such being the remedy proposed in sub-section 3 of the Act of 1882, by making it unnecessary for a plaintiff tradesman to prove in the first place the presence of such an intention in the mind of the married woman, it is surprising to find counsel in the case of *Palliser v. Gurney*, 19 Q.B.D., p. 519, given in our last chapter, arguing that the intention of this section was to give, or, if it did not give, that it assumed that a married woman had a general capacity to contract, whereas in point of fact we find that the words of the section do not justify such a construction, and the history of the evil which this clause was to remedy shows beyond all doubt that the sole object of the sub-section was to aid tradesmen in suing married women, by releasing them from proving the defendant's intentions before they could prove their case.

Accordingly we find Lord Esher says that this section "presupposes" the existence of separate property, and the capacity of married women to contract, which arises therefrom, and when such capacity exists the contract shall bind her separate property unless a contrary intention, *i.e.*, that she did not intend to bind her property, be shown by the married woman. It is clear, therefore, that a section which merely "presupposes" a capacity to contract does not of itself "create" such a capacity. If, therefore, the capacity to contract is not present in any particular case, on account of the married woman not having any separate property, then the sub-section can have no reference to such a state of things, and does not assist the tradesman in his case in the least degree. We might express the whole effect of these parts of sub-section 2 and sub-section 3 in this way. If the married woman has property at the time of entering into the contract with the hire-dealer, such contract will be binding on her property, her intention to bind such property being assumed in the absence of evidence showing a contrary intention. Lord Justice Lopes says in the above case, "If she has no property she still cannot contract."

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

THE CHARGE AGAINST VARTY & MILLS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me the space in your valuable paper to mention some items respecting our cases omitted in evidence at Lewes, March 29th, 1890, Varty & Mills *versus* Metzler & Co., organ-piano prosecution, which in justice to us should be brought before the public. In the first place we wrote letters to three firms, mentioning that we contemplated holding a free exhibition in East Grinstead, of musical instruments and domestic machinery in the Public Hall, for three days, and that we anticipated, by advertising it well, to repay ourselves by sales, and be a splendid advertisement for all exhibitors. Other firms we called on, on October 7th, mentioning as above, and asking them to aid us in the undertaking, in printed matter, &c., explaining on our part that we should thank them to pay carriage, as we fitted and decorated all stands free, and charged no rent for same. Several American firms very heartily responded to our request, paying carriage both ways on goods unsold. Does it not strike your readers as unreasonable that we were going to have goods (of firms we were

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

dealing of and running accounts) and pay carriage both ways and not be able to sell, when sales were the only object of the exhibition.

At time of choosing instruments, we were supplied by Mr. Coward with two trade lists, one of the M & H Organs, and the other of pianos, with six months' terms printed at foot of same; the same terms as we were then dealing with Metzler & Co. for all goods supplied. I am prepared to swear on oath that I told Mr. Coward distinctly that we did not want them to send instruments for nothing, and we would try and sell their goods as much as any other firms.

I have always found when dealing with other firms, that if goods are not returned within a reasonable time, they charge them to account, which we expected they would do, having a running account.

Being pressed for payments in January, 1890, our solicitor recommended us to make an assignment, which we did on January 14th, 1890, taking all accounts due out of trade ledger, and giving Metzler account with same, as £130 odd, which included the organs and pianos.

On the following day, the 15th January, the summons was taken out against us, charging us with fraudulently converting it to our own use, &c.

Therefore we offered payment for organs, and intended to pay in full for same (had we been able to on six months' usual terms). As regards the statement made that after making inquiries, that Metzler & Co. found pianos at Mr. Potts, Mr. Coward called at our address music-warehouse, 28, Glen Vue Road, and saw my wife, who distinctly told him we had sold organs, and who to.

On asking Mr. Potts if he had bought and paid for it, he answered yes, and showed Mr. Coward receipt, remarking is there anything wrong, then, that you ask me these questions? and Mr. Coward replied oh, no, if you have bought and paid for it; that is all right and we are pleased to hear it. (This part of the evidence was omitted to be mentioned at Lewes on March 29th, 1890).

When we returned two A organs in December we mentioned in letter that we returned them as they particularly wished it, but we were afraid we had lost the sale of one organ by so doing as we had been trying to sell to a chapel.

Why did the jury stop the evidence of Mr. Coward, asking the Judge if they could take repeated evidence of I think so and so in cross-examination?

Our letter of January the jury requested to see, where we mentioned that we were surprised at the manner we had been treated (by letter), and saying that we understood at time of selecting instruments, that Metzler & Co. would be pleased for us to sell any instruments we might be able to.

In conclusion, thanking you, Mr. Editor, once more for your valuable space allowed me, and apologising for this extraordinary long letter, may I mention, we were sent for on 20th January, previous to trial, by our solicitor, saying by letter received, important communication received from Metzler & Co., come to Brighton on Friday or Saturday, which we did, and were told no doubt (to use their own words) that if we could pay the money or return organs the case would be withdrawn, as our trustee had seen Metzler & Co. and, they would

also withdraw bankruptcy proceedings which they took out against us after making deed of assignment (which they have done), which certainly shows pianos were sent for sale.

I should have always paid my creditors 20s. in the pound as hitherto had my partner paid in the money he promised to in the business, when coming in partnership with me in July last, 1889, but he failing to do so compelled me, on being pressed by creditors, to make the deed of assignment.

To those creditors who so honourably gave me extended credit without pressing for accounts I return many thanks, and when it is my fortune to succeed in business (which I hope with the aid of kind friends to do), I hope to pay them in full 20s. in the pound for accounts owing.—I remain, sir, yours very respectfully.

BEDO BOYS VARTY.

London House, Horsham, October 25th, 1890.

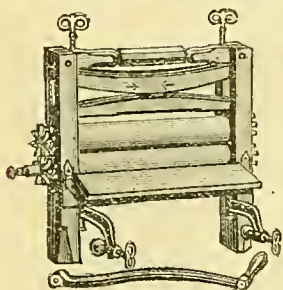
COLLECTOR-SALESMEN AND SPECIAL-SALESMEN TERMS.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—Kindly allow me to state in your columns what I believe to be the cause of friction between collector-salesmen and special-salesmen. In some cases the special carries a coupon-book, and also a complete receipt-book; and when he makes a sale often he will lead the person to think that he will collect the account simply because he takes the deposit, giving the customer a proper receipt. Now bear in mind which way the wind blows. For all the deposits the special man gets the collector-salesman receives not one cent. of commission; and if by any means the cash is to be paid in a month or six weeks the manager has a pigeon-hole for that; should they, after all, not pay cash, it is then turned out of the pigeon-hole for the collector to deal with. In the event of the machine coming back you may depend on one thing certain—the poor collector will be sure to get full credit for its being returned. I maintain if a collector is not to be trusted to collect the deposits he is not a fit and proper person to collect in any way; and if a man be known to upset an order after it has been duly received by the customer that man ought to be dismissed, after it has been duly proved against him. I have many times persuaded customers to keep the machine, but I never was credited by any special with having done so.

Now, I am convinced, after many years' hard work as a collector, that some arrangements might be come to,

"NOVELTY" WRINGER, SIMPLE AND CHEAP.



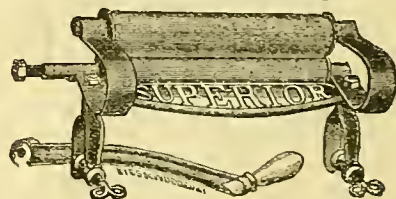
Largest Makers of Wringing Machines in the World.

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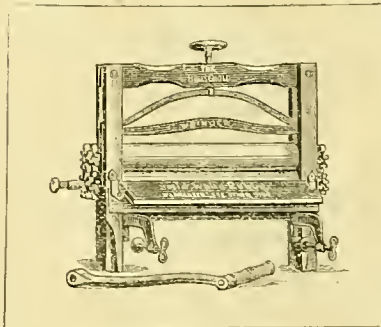
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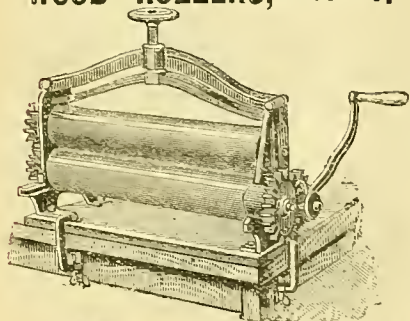
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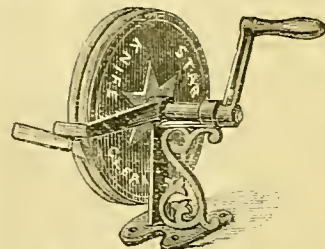
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Prices on Application.

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or that some scheme might be brought out, whereby both collector, salesman, and the special salesman might be able to work more in harmony with each other. Often both are pulling at the same order, and some hard things are very often said respecting each other which would be far better left unsaid. I believe it would conduce both to man and master's benefits, and our employers would in the end be better for some such arrangements. Thanking you for your space,

Yours respectfully,

COLLECTOR SALEMAN.

OFFICE PAYERS AND COLLECTORS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR.—There appears to be a growing tendency for customers to pay at the office. So far, so good. But the fact is, that many managers are not alive to their own interest, much more the company they represent. It may be some friend of the manager's, &c., or it may be some other person's friend's suggestion, "Oh, pay at the office." And very often the special salesman makes arrangements for the customers to make their payments at the office.

Now what is the result of all this? Simply that payments are made for a short time and then they fall off. Then, after a lapse of time, the collector is handed the account with instructions to press them to pay regular in future.

Now, sir, this, to my mind of thinking, is a complete farce. No sound business man would do it. It is simply penny wise and pound foolish. What has he to do with friends? If a machine is sold from a business standpoint it should not be looked upon as simply a friendly matter. I have known accounts to be for a long time and no one calling on them when they have been termed office payers. I cannot refrain from smiling when I see such proceedings. If collections are to be good and a fair average collected why keep them back? Oh, this bit of commission!

Yours respectfully,

SHILO.

Using the Name "Singer."

The Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York and 94, Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, versus Jordy, machinist, Pezenas, near Beziers, France. Before Tribunal de Commerce, at Pezenas, June 9th, 1890. Counsel for Singer Company, Maître Rousseau, of Paris.

JUDGMENT.

The Singer Manufacturing Company having purchased in 1873 the property, patents, goodwill, &c., of I. M. Singer & Co. for the manufacture of sewing machines, and being sole proprietors of the name of Singer, the use of which they have now authorised or tolerated, and never ceased to use it in describing their products.

From examination of the different trade marks registered in France, and named in the action, it is found that all are valid and legally protected.

Seeing that Jordy maintains that the patents having expired the property in the name should expire also, such name being necessary to designate the system patented.

Seeing that this is not correct, that if the expiration of the Singer patents give the right to imitate, such imitations could be designated either by the article itself or by a particular style, only to be used by the proprietor of this name or style.

Seeing that Jordy cannot deny having knowledge of various judgments inserted in the *Machine à Coudre* and other journals;

That he has, notwithstanding, continued to make use of the name Singer to help the sale of his machines;

That it appears from photographs of his shop windows at Pezenas and Agde that the name of Singer is displayed in large characters, preceded by the word "system" in small letters;

That the same applies to the panels of his conveyance;

That on his price lists and advertisements the name of Singer in big letters first calls attention, and it is not doubted these inscriptions have no other object but to lead people to suppose that Jordy (who was formerly agent of the Singer Company) continues to sell the same

THE NEW

EXCELS
ALL OTHERS.

THE
MOST
CAPABLE.

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

THIS Sewing Machine contains an arrangement which involves a new departure from the ordinary style of working. The Machine is fed from the top, and has a smooth plate for the work to travel on. The needle descends into the material, pinning the several plies together, and the feed carries the needle and material along with it. When the needle is withdrawn the pressure foot is put down and the work held fast. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams. It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL MATERIALS**, from **MUSLIN** to **LEATHER**, without change of stitch or tension; as no matter what may be the difference in thickness, the stitch **MUST BE REGULAR**. Having the **FEWEST PARTS** of any Machine made, it is the **ACME OF SIMPLICITY**, and the heretofore difficult operations of **HEMMING, QUILTING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, FRILLING, &c.**, can be learnt by any lady as easily as plain sewing, and in the same time.

NOTE.—All the above operations are done without tacking. The Machine has no **COGS, SPRINGS**, or **TEETH** to cause friction or get out of order.

READ ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

WESTFIELD PARK, RAHWAY, DUBLIN, 21ST OCTOBER, 1890.
Mrs. Clarke has had a Vertical Feed for some years past. It is very simple and the lightest running machine she has ever worked.

We shall be happy to show the Machine to anyone who will favour us with a visit.

SAMPLES OF WORK, PRICE LISTS, AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

machines, which constitutes a breach of Article 1,382 of the Criminal Code, &c.

The Court condemns Jordy to remove within ten days from his shop fronts, waggon, price lists, and machines for sale the name of Singer in whatever form, under penalty of 10 fres. for every such omission; also to pay 300 fres. damages and costs. The present judgment to be inserted in two journals at his cost.

Jewellery Jottings.

The new Art and Technical School for Jewellers, which was opened the other day at Birmingham, is expected to do a deal to foster taste, and encourage new models and designs in jewellery.

No doubt many of our readers are ignorant of the meaning of the word "carat," as applied to diamonds or jewellery. The carat used for weighing diamonds is a fixed weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and is divided into quarters, eighths, sixteenths, thirty-seconds, and sixty-fourths. In determining the fineness of gold trinkets the pound, ounce, or any other Troy weight is divided into 24 parts, and each part is called a carat. 24 carats is the standard of purity, so that a 20 carat gold ring contains 20 parts of gold to 4 parts of alloy.

The Swiss watch trade continues to increase. In 1889 50,000 more watches were imported from Geneva than in the previous year. Germany is the largest consumer, taking more than a quarter of the Swiss productions. The value of the Swiss watches imported into England last year was £520,000.

Society is yet undecided, but is very much inclined to adopt a new craze, viz., the wearing of rings in the nostril. Several ladies are now to be seen with diamonds or sapphires so placed. The jewellers will not object to see such a ridiculous Indian custom introduced into this country. One thing against it is the pain of the piercing operation. This is said to be anything but trivial.

Two of the most recent American patents are for articles for the table of undoubted use. One of these is a fruit-knife, the blade of which somewhat resembles a spoon. The other invention is a new form of spoon. The improvement consists solely in the shape of the handle, which is so bent that the fore part of the bowl points towards the user.

The New York ladies have started a new fad. Having tired of jewellery, they now go into society with real Brazilian fire flies in their hair. They are said to be perfectly harmless, and live on sugar cane.

The dudes of New York now clench their engagements by presenting the lady of their choice with a bracelet of dead gold, from which

dangle two moonstone hearts. This bracelet is secured with a padlock, and the key of same they suspend to their watch chains.

A French statistician has been figuring on the value of teeth stopping now so largely used. It is well known that gold is the stopping mostly used in America to the extent, it is said, of 18,000 lbs. annually, valued at £90,000. It is computed that within 100 years the amount consumed and buried with the dead will be so great, that its total value will exceed that of the present gold wealth of France.

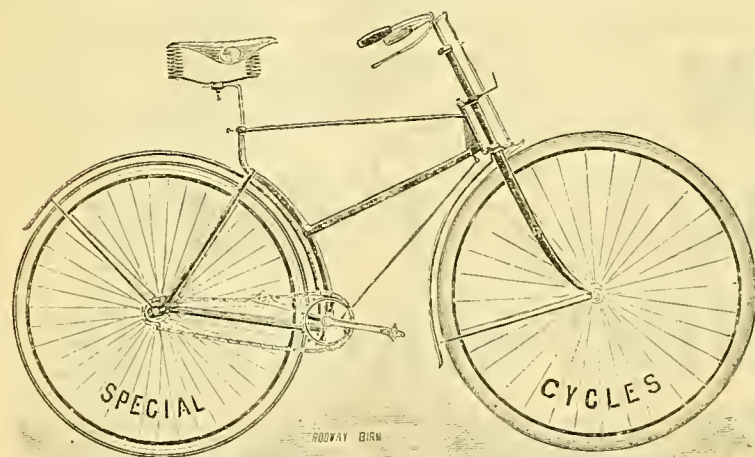
A clock of a novel character is being built for a Philadelphia Insurance Company. Instead of the dial being light and the hands dark, the reverse is to be the case. The hands will be made of glass illuminated with the electric light to give them the appearance of rods of fire.

A German jeweller has got himself into trouble through trying to be too smart. He advertised watch chains at an exceedingly low figure, guaranteeing that they would not turn black in ten years, and undertaking to pay a heavy sum as a forfeit if such was not correct. Quite a number of buyers have found these chains to quickly turn brown, and have demanded the promised forfeit, but are met with the reply that brown is not black. They feel, however, that they have been fairly "done brown."

Jottings.

They have some strange notions of advertising in the United States. There the premium system has been worked to death. In this country premiums have mostly been confined to the tea trade, and it is astonishing what a variety of articles is now to be obtained with a pound of tea. American tradesmen of all kinds have in the past largely adopted the system of giving away cheap editions of books. A change is now taking place and photos of prominent persons and places are being used as inducements for customers.

Among other new methods of advertising recently introduced in the United States, is a device affixed to the boot. A printing stamp of the desired kind is caused to come into contact with the pavement by pressure exerted by the wearer of this boot, and instead of the ordinary footprint, "Try Buggin's soap," or other legends are left behind for the benefit of all and sundry. Suitable



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion Tyres fitted to any of the "Special" Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,

CYCLE WORKS,

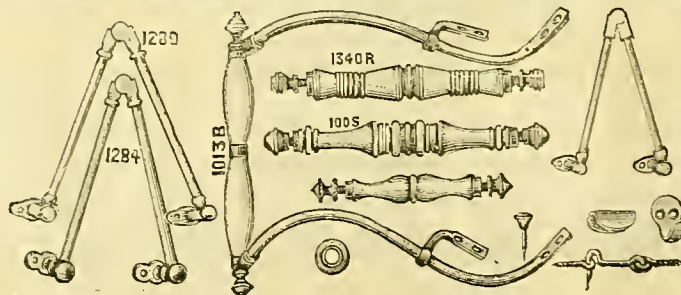
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers
of every De-
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China,
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

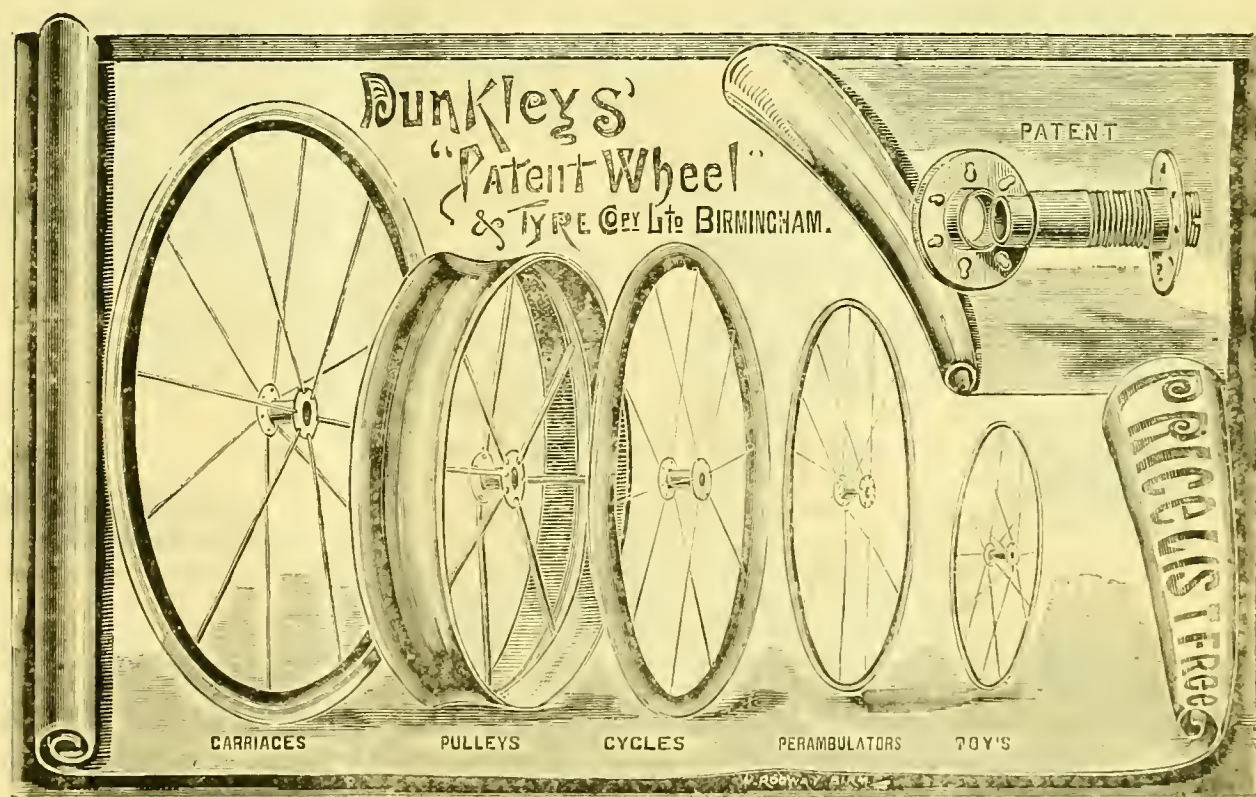
SMALL OUTLAY.—LARGE PROFITS,

DUNKLEY'S PATENT

Fast Cushion Tyre

PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.



RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK,

provision is made for inking the stamp, and the whole operation is automatic.

The French Government have proposed a new customs tariff, which, roughly speaking, increases the duties by about 25 per cent. The increase on sewing machines, however, is much greater. At the present time the tax is 6 francs, the hundred kilos, under the new law, if passed, they will have to pay a minimum of 12 francs, and a maximum of 20 francs. The minimum rate only applies to countries with whom France has a "most favoured nation" agreement. This includes, we believe, Germany, from whom she imports a very large number of machines.

Mr. Reuben Parkes, cycle agent, of Rocks Place, Blackheath, Dudley, has taken up the sale of sewing machines.

Messrs. E. Zelger & Co. have taken over the agency for Biesolt & Locke's sewing machines, previously held by Messrs. S. Bettmann & Co., as the latter are devoting themselves entirely to cycles. Messrs. Zelger's address is 4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.

The Bishop's Cluster Company, of 147, Aldersgate Street, E.C., are now sole wholesale agents for the Bielefelder Nähmaschinen Fabrik, late Carl Schmidt. They have had several improvements introduced into these sewing machines. The hand machine has now a solid base, an attachment drawer is placed under the hand appliance, and the head is held to the base by a plated catch. The woodwork, both cover and base, has also been improved and the latter enlarged.

During the night recently the large plate-glass window of Jones' Sewing Machine Company's Walworth Road depot was broken, and three hand machines extracted. This was a very bold robbery, as the premises are located in a thoroughfare which is never quite deserted, day or night. The thieves got off safely with their booty.

The automatic brake mentioned in our issue of last month is now perfected, and can be inspected at the offices of the London agent of the Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited, Mr. W. C. Wale, 23, Aldermanbury, E.C., and full particulars can be had on application to Mr. T. G. Wells, Halesowen, near Birmingham, the patentee.

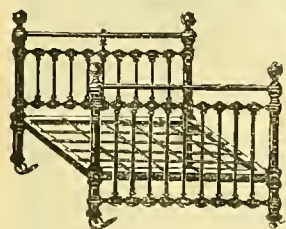
Mr. C. Lohmann finds that his business grows apace. His removal from London Wall to Jewin Street a year or two ago allowed him much more space, but this he now finds insufficient. He has accordingly taken a large warehouse in Howard's Buildings, Old Street, E.C., some five minutes' walk only from his Jewin Street address. The latter he will keep on as showrooms and offices.

Messrs. S. Cox & Co., of Alcester, write us that they are now prepared to make any kind of sewing machine needle to order, or to supply any of the standard sorts.

We have just inspected a new button-hole machine, made by Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of Oldham. It is on an entirely new principle, absolutely automatic in action, and makes a capital shirt button-hole. We shall fully describe it shortly.

A dissolution of partnership has taken place in the firm of Messrs. James Francis Allen and Ernest John Coleby, trading as the London Bassinette Manufactory, 1a, Bank Buildings, Chiswick Broadway, and 31, Church Street, High Street, Kensington. Debts by E. J. Coleby.

A dissolution of partnership has taken place in the firm of Messrs. Morris, Wilkinson, & Co., basket and perambulator manufacturers, Nottingham, as regards Mr. John Wilkinson.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

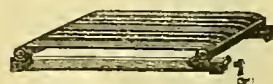
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



DAVIS'

UMBRELLA HOLDER FOR PERAMBULATORS.

3s. PER DOZEN CARRIAGE PAID. SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

F. DAVIS, 179, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

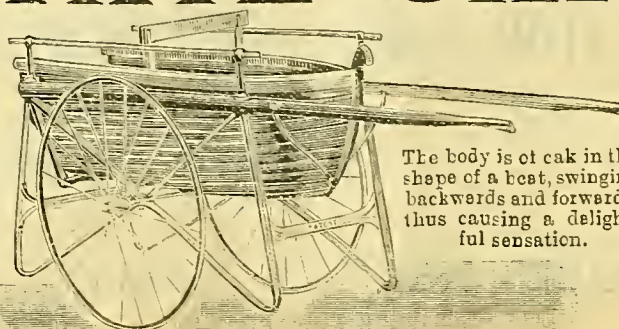
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

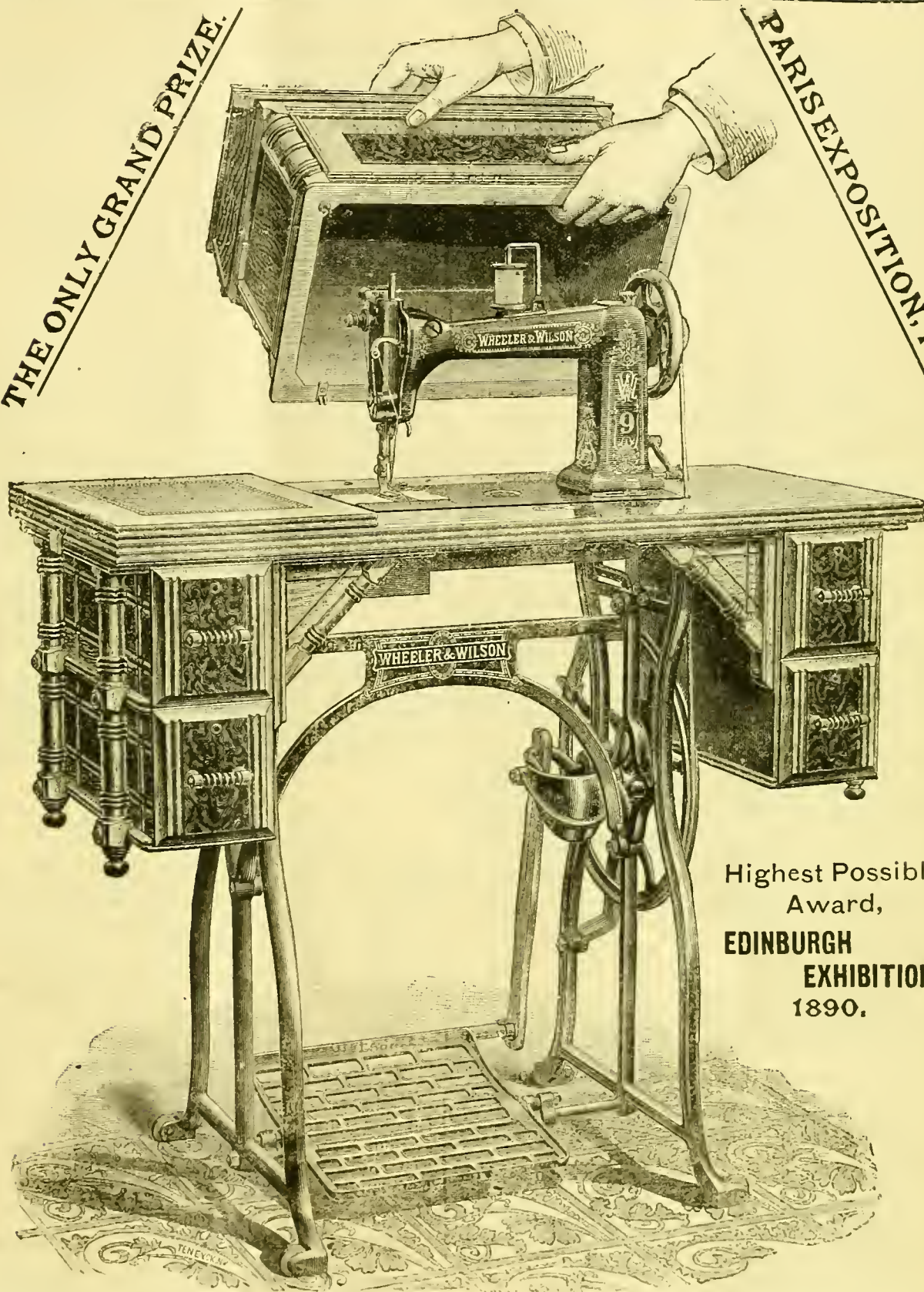
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION,
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Embezzlement by a Singer Collector.

AT the Wandsworth Police Court on the 30th September John Karsley was charged with embezzling money belonging to his employers, the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The prosecutors were represented by a solicitor, who stated that prisoner was in the employ of the company as a collector and a salesman at a salary of 12s. 6d. weekly, with commission, which brought up his remuneration to about 35s. He left his employment without notice, and sent a note to the company stating that they could do as they liked.

Mr. Henry Raper, the London manager, was called to give evidence of the defalcations, which amounted to about £5. The prisoner, he said, was attached to the Clapham branch.

Mr. Hanson, solicitor, who represented the accused, elicited from the manager that the prisoner had paid about £6 to the company's guarantee fund.

The company's representative explained that the *employees* of the company contributed to a guarantee fund, which amounted to £50,000, and the company paid them 3 per cent. for their money. In another case the accused set up a defence that his payments to the fund exonerated him from any charge, but Mr. Justice Field sentenced him to three years.

As Mr. Hanson was desirous of calling a witness, the magistrate granted a remand.

On the 7th October the case was again before the magistrate. The evidence was to the effect that prisoner was in the company's employ as collector and salesman at a weekly salary of 12s. 6d., with commission, which brought up his remuneration to about 35s. He left his employment without notice, and, when spoken to, said the company had £6 14s. of his money with which to meet his defalcations of £4 10s., and they could do as they liked.

Mr. Wansborough, on behalf of the company, said their *employees* contributed a fourth of their commission to a guarantee fund until they had paid in £50. When their contributions reached £10 the money began to carry interest at 3 per cent., which was paid to them annually. The men agreed that if they made default in respect of the terms of their engagement, the deposit should be forfeited as liquidated damages, but without prejudice to the company's right to take proceedings. The company made nothing out of it, sustaining a small loss.

Mr. Hanson said prisoner would plead guilty to taking the money, but that he was ignorant of the fact that by so doing he was breaking the law. He looked upon it as a kind of set-off, and had no intention of embezzling the money.

Mr. Plowden said the plea that prisoner took his guarantee money to make up for his defalcations could not be tolerated for a moment.

Prisoner: Most of the men don't understand about the guarantee fund.

Mr. Plowden: That is nothing to do with me. You have pleaded guilty. It is a very serious matter, and you must go to prison for three months, with hard labour.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, on the 7th October, sent out the following circular from their central office for London district:—

TO EVERY SUPERINTENDENT (INCLUDING ASSISTANTS AND RESERVE STAFFS).

TO EVERY COLLECTOR AND TO EVERY SALESMAN.

I send you by this post a copy of the *Daily News* of Tuesday, October 7th, containing a report of a case tried at the Wandsworth Police Court.

I regret that proceedings of this kind must be taken, but, for the sake of discipline and good conduct, they are unfortunately necessary, in order that these principles may be maintained throughout our establishments, which find employment for such a large body of men. The reason why I send this report to you is because of the statement made in the report, that "most of the men do not understand about the guarantee fund."

You must by this time be thoroughly well aware that I strive hard to prevent men going wrong, and I am particularly anxious that none should go wrong through ignorance or not understanding clearly our plans, and therefore I wish to make it impossible for any of our *employees* to raise such a plea in the future. Of course, I cannot tell who may be in doubt about this subject, and therefore I am obliged to send a copy to everybody employed in the capacities mentioned above.—Yours truly,

HENRY RAPER.

A Bicycle on Very Easy Terms.

IS Judge Bacon, of the Whitechapel County Court, a cyclist, and has he at one time had trouble with a "wrong 'un"? These are questions which we cannot help asking ourselves, owing to one of his recent decisions, which appears to us to be grossly unfair. Here are the facts:—

In May last a Mr. Woolf saw a safety bicycle in the shop of Messrs. Nash & Nash, 251, Whitechapel Road, E. Before purchasing he was allowed to test it, which done, he agreed to pay £8 for same on delivery.

Some six weeks after delivery he returned the machine, with a part of the frame broken, and told the makers that he would pay a portion of the cost of repairs; at the same time he asked Messrs. Nash to re-nickel the pedals and affix to them square rubbers. The frame was at once mended, and another pair of pedals supplied on loan. When the original pedals were ready Mr. Woolf refused them, stating that the machine was away from town, and that the old pedals would do. Some time after this Mr. Woolf sues Messrs. Nash for the return of his purchase money, on the ground that the machine was not made of Bessemer steel.

On the 23rd ult. the case came before the County Court, and, by order of the defendant, the bicycle was brought into Court, not whole, be it said, but in pieces. On examination defendants found that these pieces had been in the fire, and damaged thereby. The Judge decided the case on these grounds: he said there must have been some contract between the parties as to a warranty. Verdict for plaintiff.

This seems to us to be an extraordinary decision. When the machine was purchased nothing was said as to a warranty, and no evidence of such was produced. We have satisfied ourselves that Messrs. Nash use sound materials in making their cycles, which they are open to prove to any of the trade that will call and see the identical machine in dispute. They would gladly have given a warranty had they been asked for same, so confident were they of the excellence of their bicycles. Clearly the judge was influenced in his decision by the fact that when the machine was repaired the makers did not charge for same, and, therefore, a warranty was understood. Messrs. Nash, however, fully intended making a charge for repairs, together with the cost for re-nickelling the pedals, in one bill. As it is, their customer, after having had several months' use of the bicycle, gets back the whole of his purchase money, and they, in return, have back the machine in parts.

The lesson taught by this case is, never to part with repaired machines without first being paid for same; further, if you use first-class materials, as do Messrs. Nash, have in court competent witnesses enough to prove this. Judges of the stamp of the one at Whitechapel are only too ready to believe that makers of articles use inferior materials, and ignore altogether possible unfair treatment on the part of users.

Suing for Commission.

AT the Warrington County Court, on the 9th ult., before his Honour Judge Ffoulkes, David Farrell, an agent, claimed from the Singer Manufacturing Company the sum of 16s. 6d. as commission on the sale of a sewing machine. It was stated that in July a Mrs. Blakemore, of Widnes, ordered a Bradbury sewing machine from the plaintiff. The Bradbury Company, however, refused to supply the machine, and the plaintiff and the Widnes manager of the Singer Company arranged to obtain one from the Singer Company, it being alleged that it was understood that the plaintiff should receive a commission of 10 per cent. The machine was supplied at a cost of £8 7s., and the plaintiff now claimed 16s. 6d. as his commission on the transaction. Mrs. Blakemore, however, on being called, said that she gave the order to the agent of the Singer Company, and a verdict for the Company followed.

Lloyd's Annual Mangle Parade.

IT has now become a "fixture" in the life of the teeming thousands of South London for Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, to make an annual mangle demonstration. This energetic firm started their parade four years since with two vans, followed in 1888 with four vans, and last year with six vans. This year the number was increased to seven vans, and the important event came off on Thursday, the 16th ult. On the previous Monday M. Lloyd's windows were posted with a copy of a letter as follows:—

From H. V. Lloyd, Blackburn, Lancashire,

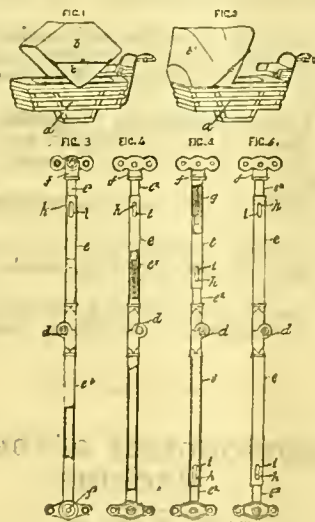
to Lloyd & Co.,
Borough,
London.

"150 washing, wringing, and mangling machines will arrive at King's Cross goods depot on Thursday morning next. Have six railway vans, three horses to each van, a full brass band, and my trap ready to meet me there at 9.30 a.m. I will parade South-East London, and arrive in Borough about 5.30 p.m. Sell all machines in stock 25 per cent. for this day only."

This announcement caused great excitement among the South Londoners, and the demonstration was a great success. Firstly came the genial proprietor, Mr. Harry Victor Lloyd, in a smart gig, followed by six vans full of mangles, and a seventh filled with bandsmen. The route paraded included Lewisham and Blackheath, but punctually at 5.30 the procession drew up at its destination, having, we sincerely hope, sown seed which will bear good fruit for its popular organiser.

Improved Stretcher Joints for Perambulator Hoods.

MR. A. COTTON of 13, Peel St., Tunstall, Staffordshire, has just received Letters Patent for a stretcher joint for use in bassinette hoods which should be of great value to the trade, if not to cause a complete revolution in the manufacture of those particular articles. It has always been known to the perambulator trade that the stretcher joints hitherto in use have been most defective and a source of untold annoyance to the public as well as to themselves. Many attempts have been made to remedy their defects, but apparently with little success. To Mr. Cotton belongs the credit of having invented the first self-adjusting stretcher joint ever placed in the market. Among the many defects of the stretcher-joints hitherto in use may be noticed the following. They are perfectly stiff and have no more elasticity in them than a joiner's "two-foot." If they are not screwed to the bassinette hood frame at proper angles they are either too long or too short. If they are too short when stretched out the hood looks slack and untidy. Makers, however, prefer to have bassinette hood as tight as possible and invariably fix the stretch-joint so as to obtain that result. Great pressure is therefore placed upon the stretcher-joint and the hood frame when the joint is stretched out. Great strength is also required on the part of the operator



to stretch out the joint when attached to the hood of the bassinette. This is very annoying to ladies who are frequently unequal to the task. It increases the difficulty in selling bassinettes, and we are assured that cases are known in which ladies have refused to buy bassinettes on this account. Then when the joint has been forced up the great pressure upon it causes it to bend in the centre at the knuckle part or to break either at knuckle or extreme ends, or to force the screws which hold the joint to the hood frame out of the frame altogether.

It may, for instance, be within the recollection of our readers that they may have noticed in their travels, bassinettes with broken joints hanging loosely by the side, or badly bent in the centre, to the great annoyance of the lady in charge of it, and the annoyance is of course mutual, because the retailer feels it as well as the purchaser.

The stretcher-joint patented by Mr. Cotton is shown in our engraving. To be self-adjusting it had to be made telescopic. The patent can be applied to either or both ends of the joint as may be required by necessity or taste.

Joint 2 (Figure 4) in the engraving represents the patent

as applied to the outer end of joint *f* only. From the knuckle *d* in centre, is a tube *e*, extending almost to the extreme end *f* of joint. Then a spiral spring *g* (see Figure 5) is inserted in the tube *e*, and falls to the knuckle *d* in centre; the shaft or rod *e* slides into the tube, operates against the spring, and so adjusts itself to the required pressure and space in which it operates. Joint 3 (Figure 5) shows the patent applied to the higher end with the spring and tube at extreme end *f* of joint and shaft, operating from the knuckle, and *vice versa* at the other end of the same joint. Joint 4 (Figure 6) represents the patent so applied to both ends with the spring and the tube in centre, and the shafts *e* at the extreme ends of the joint. A small groove *h* or open space is made near the end of the tube, in which there is a screw or pin fixed to the shaft *e*, to prevent the spring *g* from forcing the shaft out of the tube when the hood is let down and not in use. Figures A and B represent the body and hood of the bassinette.

Among others, the following advantages are claimed for this invention:—

I. It can be stretched out when on the hood of bassinette with greater facility by a girl of ten years of age than those hitherto in use can be by an able-bodied man.

II. It adjusts itself to the stretch of the hood, and does away entirely with the bulging and bending in the centre of joint, and the liability to breakage is reduced infinitesimally.

III. Injury to the frame of the hood is avoided, and the leather of which the hood is made is not liable to be overstretched and cut by severe contact with the outer and interior framework of the hood.

It will be seen that the joint has a similar appearance to those now in use when fixed on the hood of the bassinette. They will cost about the same to produce, and should be placed in the hands of makers at a reasonable price. Mr. Cotton has already received applications for his new joint from persons who wish to substitute it for their old ones, and there should be good trade done with persons already possessing bassinettes. The patent is the outcome of a practical acquaintance with the bassinette trade and its requirements. It is simple, cheap, and effective, and should meet with a large sale.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 14124. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machine shuttles.
- 14291. J. Forbes & A. K. Forbes, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 14407. E. Eynard, for improvements in or relating to motors for operating sewing machines and the like.
- 14412. N. A. R. Petriani & C. Petriani, a knitting machine to be combined with and worked by an ordinary sewing machine.
- 14458. L. Lindley, improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.
- 14533. R. J. Crowley & D. Carlsh, improvements in sewing machines.
- 14570. W. H. Brassington, improvements in perambulators and sulkies.
- 14592. F. Stevenson & J. T. Shaw, improvements in mail carts and bassinettes.
- 14716. G. T. Reed, improvements in hand-driving mechanisms for sewing and other machines.
- 14721. T. B. Sloper, improvements in perambulators and other carriages.
- 14730. A. W. Lay, an improved adjustable wire and carrier applicable to sewing machines for sewing wires to hat rims and the like.
- 14785. D. R. Dawson, improvements in over-edge sewing machines.
- 14993. P. H. Dietrich and J. C. Dietrich, improvements in embroidering machines.
- 14942. T. Willis, an improved child's cart.
- 14991. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, improvements in sewing machines.
- 15046. P. Jensen, a communication from S. B. Fuller, of United States, improvements in, and relating to, the construction of shuttles for sewing machines.
- 15069. T. G. Wells, improvements in automatic brakes for perambulators, bassinettes, and other like wheeled vehicles.
- 15181. H. Kilby, E. C. Kilby, and R. S. Sellér, an improved method of manufacturing the heels of stockings and socks upon straight bar knitting machines.

15594. J. Macfarlane, cop seats for thread cops used in machine sewing.
 15642 W. Campion, improvements in machines for seaming together knitted or looped fabrics.
 15773. J. Cordingley and A. Hirst, improvements in treadles for sewing machines.
 15919. J. Morton and W. U. Morton, improvements in sewing machines.
 16036. H. Bailey, improvements in children's mail carts.
 16066. W. Cunliffe and C. Shaw, improvements in rotary shuttle sewing machines.
 16073. E. J. Humphry, an improvement in the manufacture of perambulators, bassinets, and other children's and invalids' carriages.
 16074. E. J. Humphry, improvements in handles for perambulators, bassinets, and other children's and invalids' carriages.
 16102. T. H. B. Hitchin, a combined rigid and swinging perambulator.
 16181. G. E. Jekyll, improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

16139 *Sewing machines*. J. McKenzie and R. Stewart, both of Glasgow.—Dated October 14th, 1889. Price 8d.

The object of this invention is to ensure the automatic stopping of sewing machines driven through a crank or crank shaft, at the upper centre, or a little beyond the upper dead centre when ceased to be actuated by the depression of the foot treadle, or it might be beyond the lower dead centre when pressed up by the treadle, and which improvements also turn the crank and raise its connections during the upward motion of these from the lower dead centre by the action of a spring or springs whereby the necessity of pushing down the back arm of the treadle with the heel is dispensed with.

17302. *A Combined Bassinette and Mail Cart*. W. Powell, of 70, Hurst Street, Birmingham.—Dated November 1st, 1889. Price 11d.

Children's vehicles, commonly known as bassinets and mail carts, are made separate or independent articles. The object of this invention is to so construct a vehicle that it admits of being converted from one to the other, viz., a bassinet into a mail cart and vice versa.

17571. *Button-hole Sewing Machines*. John Redman, Jonathan Redman, and R. Redman, of Hebden Bridge.—Yorkshire, dated November 5th, 1889. Price 6d.

Relates to the application of attachments to any suitable tailor's button-hole sewing machine, by which the tacking off by hand is dispensed with, the button holes being finished or tacked off with the machine, and any size or length can be done in the same machine.

17909. *Perambulators, Children's Carts, &c.* G. H. C. Hughes, of St. Stephen's Street Works, Birmingham.—Dated Nov. 9th, 1889. Price 8d.

Instead of bolting the springs of perambulators, &c., direct to the axle, or to flaps or chairs bolted to the axle, sliding or adjustable flaps or chairs are employed for supporting the springs. Each of the said flaps or chairs consist of a boss having a hole bored through it for fitting and sliding on the axle bar. At its top is a crosspiece or seat on which the end of the spring is supported and to which it is fixed. By these means the adjusting apart of the flaps or chairs on the axle bars is facilitated, and the ordinary bolt holes in the axle bar are dispensed with.

18316. *Break for Perambulators, &c.* J. R. Tozeland, of 110, Lefevre Road, North Bow.—Dated Nov. 16th, 1889. Price 6d.

A grooved friction wheel is arranged in a line with one of the wheels, and is connected by means of a chair with a double armed lever, the lower arm of which carries a break block. A spiral spring is employed to keep the friction wheel against the driving wheel, and the friction wheel is connected to a cranked lever handle, by slightly depressing which the friction wheel is kept from contact with the wheel of the vehicle, but on pressure being removed the friction wheel comes against the vehicle wheel, and by this means winds up the chain and applies the break.

18934. *Adjustable Baby Chairs*. J. T. Prentice, of 22, Portman Street, Kinning Park, Renfrewshire.—Dated Nov. 26th, 1889. Price 6d.

The object of this invention is to effect the adjustment and locking to any desired position of baby chairs in a simpler and more efficient manner than hitherto.

20602. *Guard Stick for Infant's Chair*. C. Chipps, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.—Dated Dec. 13rd, 1889. Price 6d.

The improved guard-stick is provided with a spring placed near its end, and on the stick being passed through the holes in the arms of the chair the spring prevents it being withdrawn until such spring is pressed down by the finger.

2027. *Sewing Needles*. C. Ludwig, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.—Dated Feb. 7th, 1890. Price 6d.

To facilitate the passage of the needle through thick material without wetting or greasing it the needle is formed, towards its point, with a number of recesses or shoulders at suitable distances apart, their object being to give the needle a hold in the material and prevent it slipping back on being pushed through the same.

8538. *Embroidering Machines*. L. Mick, M. Kursteiner, and E. Tanenz, of Paris.—Dated June 2nd, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements in combined printing and embroidering machines, such improvements mainly consisting:—

1. In rendering the circular printing dies movable round their centre, so that by the motion of the die, and of the design it carries, a great number of highly decorative effects may be obtained by means of one design.

2. In providing a more simple colouring or inking device, ensuring a more even and uniform distribution of colour or ink to the printing dies.

10246. *Wax-thread Sewing Machines*. The Wardwell Sewing Machine Company, of New York.—Dated July 2nd, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to various improvements in wax-thread sewing machines, which form the subject of twenty two claims, and cannot be intelligibly described without the aid of drawings.

10781. *Wax-thread Sewing Machines*. C. H. Richards, of Colchester.—Dated July 11th, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists of an improved combination for sewing with an awl, hook, and cast off, upon the principle of the Whittemore Wax-thread Sewing Machine.

12610. *Sewing and Quilting Machines*. H. J. Haddan (a communication from D. H. Coles, of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.). Dated August 12th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in sewing and quilting machines, by means of which neat and accurate work can be obtained. One of the improvements consists in combining with stitch-forming mechanism two presser plates, each movable towards and from the other, for clamping the material, means for simultaneously moving the presser plates away from each other and also towards each other, and an intermittent feed for feeding the material between the two presser plates.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1890.

435924. P. Diehl and W. Brandt, Elizabeth, N.J. Shuttle for sewing machines.

436002. F. Kern, Newark, N.J. Bobbin retaining device for sewing machines.

436010. H. S. Townsend and G. A. Schneebeli, Elizabeth, Pa. Stopping mechanism for knitting machines.

436026. W. C. Trask, Memphis, Tenn. Attachment for sewing machines for sewing loops to fabrics.

436053. W. F. Dial, Bridgeport, Conn. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

436054. W. F. Dial and F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

436321. J. D. Strickler, Boston, Mass. Machine for sewing on buttons.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1890.

436486. E. Murphy, New York, N.Y. Slack tread controlling device for sewing machines.

436508. J. C. Touchstone and J. M. Worthington, Lovelady, Tex. Quilting frame for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1890.

436837. L. A. Miller, Portage, sewing machine shuttle.

436982. H. M. Lecture, Milwaukee, Wis., yielding cam stop for straight knitting machines.

436996. J. Power, Philadelphia, Pa., thread guide for knitting machines.

437023. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., shuttle and shuttle-carrier for sewing machines.

437083. W. E. Bennett, Boston, Mass., looping device for sewing machines.

437142. N. H. Bruce, Waterford, N.Y., machine for sewing looped fabrics.

437145. E. H. Craige, Brooklyn, N.Y., sewing machine cover.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.

437430. G. H. Fountain, Plainfield, N.J., thread-tension device for sewing machines.

437439. H. Lefebvre, Philadelphia, Pa., quilting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 7TH, 1890.

437784. G. Meischner, Freiburg, Germany, feeding device for sewing machines.

437816. A. H. Kinder, Boston, Mass., branding device for sewing machines.

437924. A. W. Ham, Lansingburg, N.Y., button setting machine.

437944. E. Stein, Berlin, Germany, needle clamp for sewing machines.

438074. H. Gansert, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

438110. J. P. Lavigne, New Haven, Conn., button sewing machine.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our October Number.)

ON the 3rd of January, 1854, Julian Bernard, Esq., obtained a patent, covering, amongst other things, the employment of sewing machines for sewing the uppers or fronts to the soles or bottoms of boots and shoes. This invention relates more to the construction of the part of machine that holds the shuttle or filling thread; a curved shuttle is used, instead of the straight form usually employed.

Mr. Elmer Townsend obtained a patent, on the 10th of January, 1854, for certain improvements relating to machinery for producing the chain-stitch. For this purpose a notched needle and thread carrier was proposed to be used. The needle being supplied with thread forces a loop down through the material and leaves it; a hook fixed on the end of a revolving shaft then seizes the loop and brings it into a position for the needle to pass through it on its next descending, and thus interloops the thread. Means somewhat after the fashion of a clamp are employed for holding the material in such a manner as to admit of it being removed laterally as well as longitudinally beneath the needle.

Mr. Greensfield took out a patent on the 18th of January, 1854, for an improved machine. Amongst other matter, reference is made in the specification to a sewing machine. Its use is for the purpose of working up ornamental parti-coloured chenille.

Mr. Nehemiah Hunt obtained a patent on the 19th of January, 1854, for improvements relating to the needle and shuttle machine, and which improvements consist in imparting a slight backward movement and a pause or dwell to the shuttle driver after each forward movement, the object being to open the space between the heel of the shuttle and the end of its driver, so as to facilitate the passage of the needle loop off the heel of the shuttle. Mr. Hunt also refers to an improved mode of operating the break or clamp by which the feeding wheel is actuated.

Mr. Edward Howard and David Porter Davis obtained a patent, dated the 3rd of February, 1854, for improvements in machinery calculated to produce back stitch sewing, or the ordinary "running stitch," by means of two straight needles, which pass through the fabric in opposite directions alternately, and are supplied with short pieces of thread. In carrying out these improvements the inventor and communicator, Mr. Roper, uses a groove, tube, or thread passage in combination with a hooked needle made to draw the thread into such passage, the object being to keep the thread from springing back and becoming entangled.

Another part of the invention consists in making the shanks of the needle tubular, and causing the closing slide to work therein. Each machine is provided with two such hooked needles, and each needle is combined with the two thread carriers for binding the thread in two directions, and across the needle and into the opening hook of the same. A set of lips or nippers are combined with the thread binders or carriers for the purpose of seizing the thread during the formation of each stitch, and drawing the same closely into the material. Another feature of this invention is the combining of a stationary knife with the cloth presser and feeding apparatus to separate the length of thread employed in sewing from the roll of thread on the spool or bobbin.

(To be continued.)

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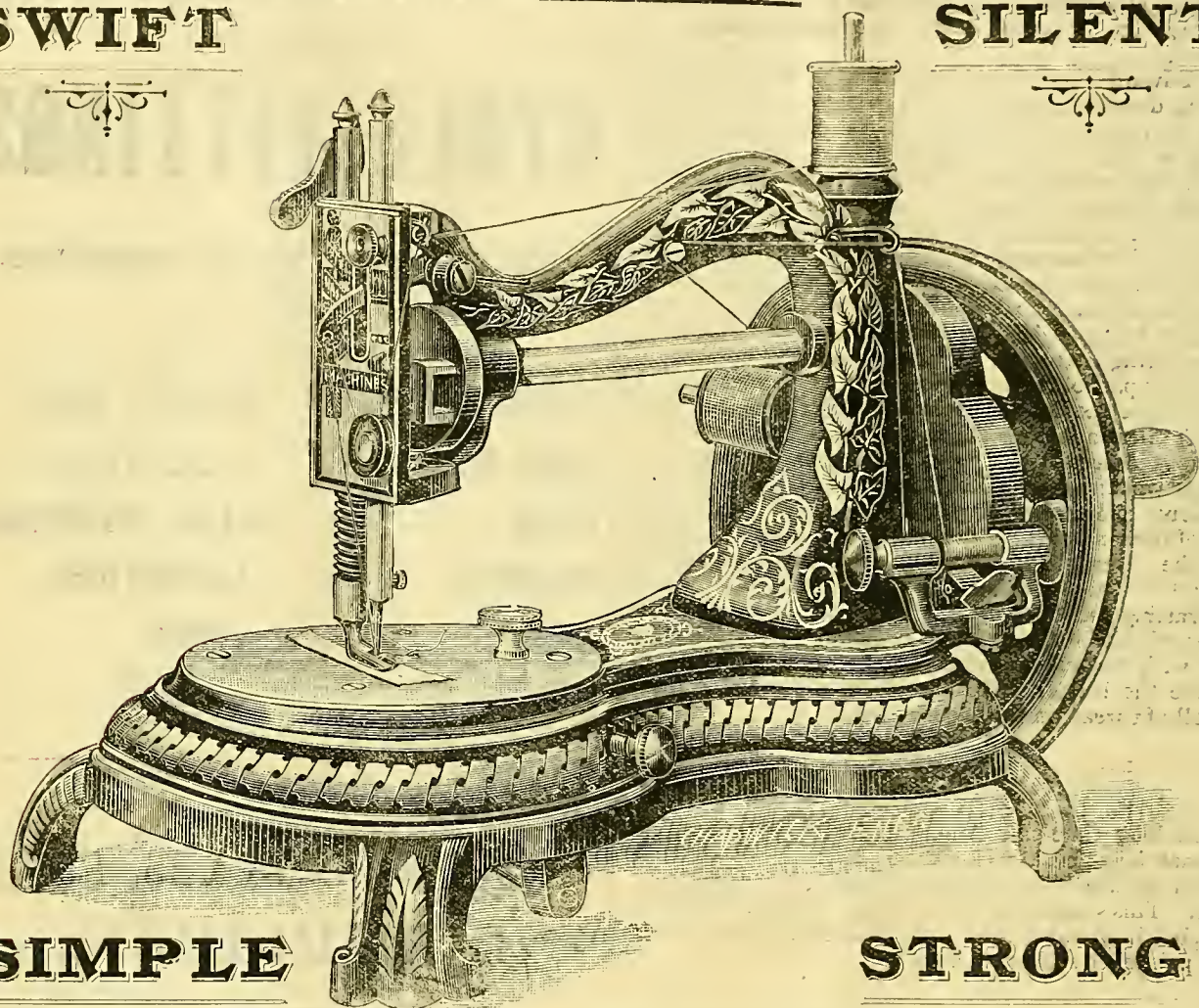
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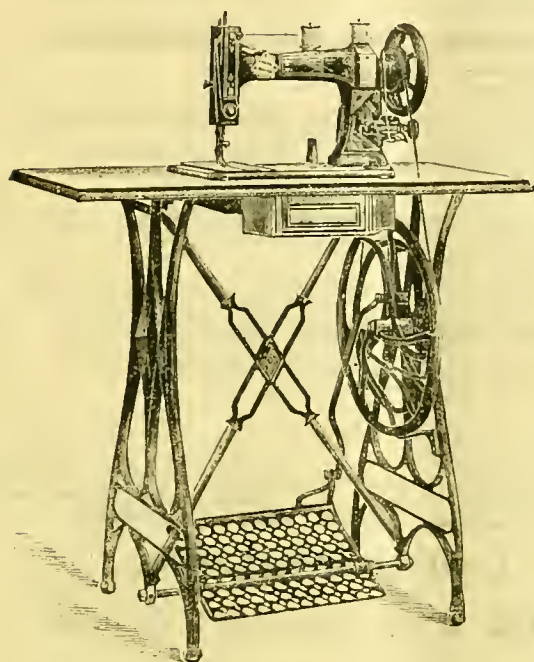
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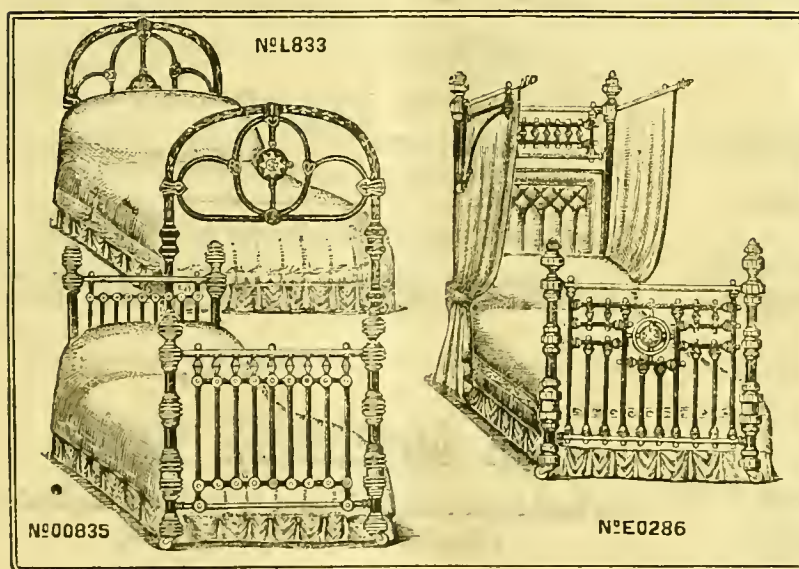
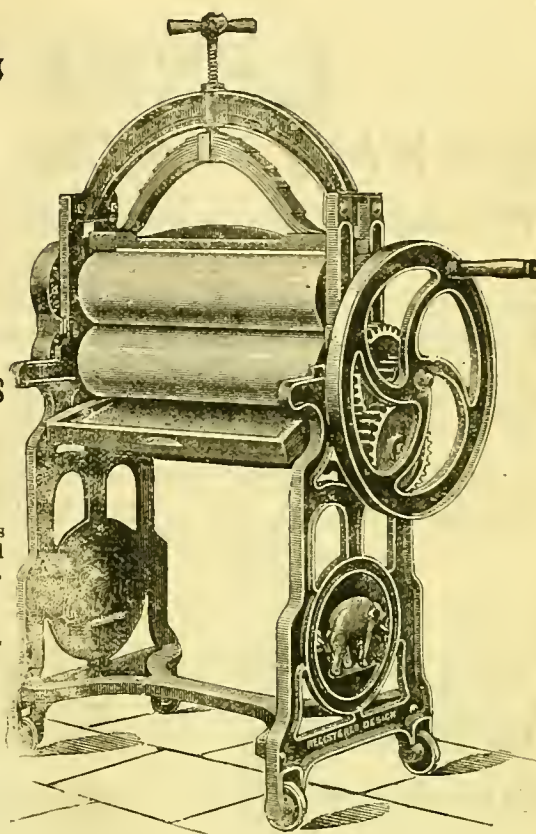


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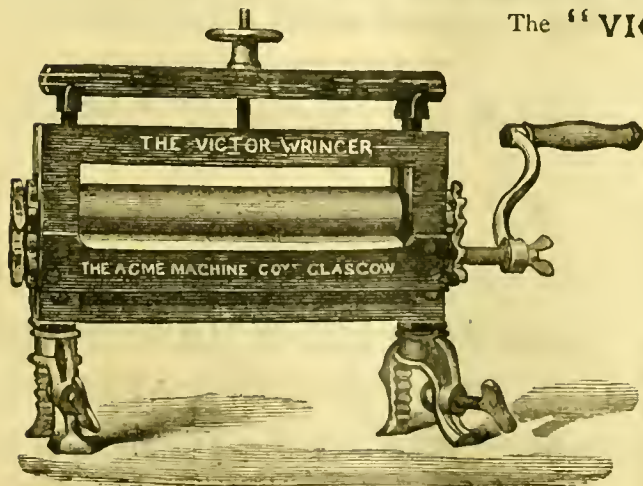
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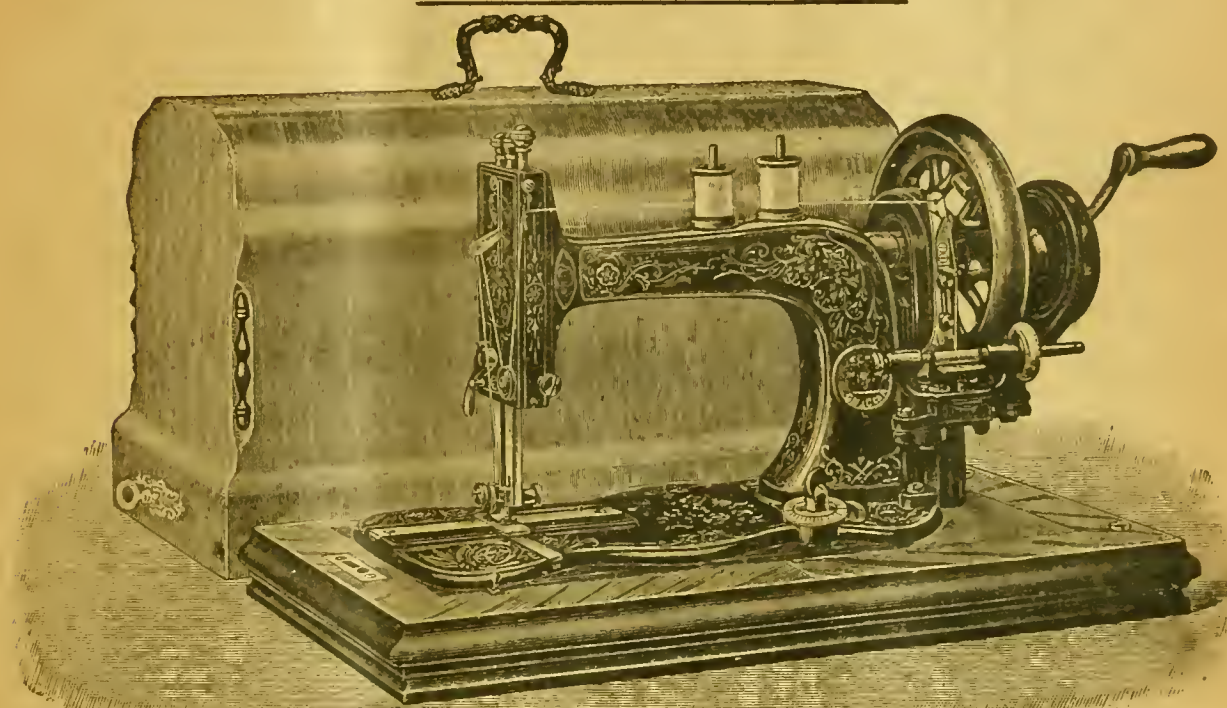
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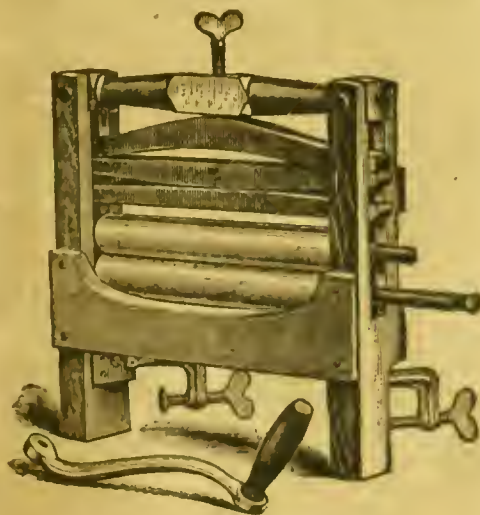
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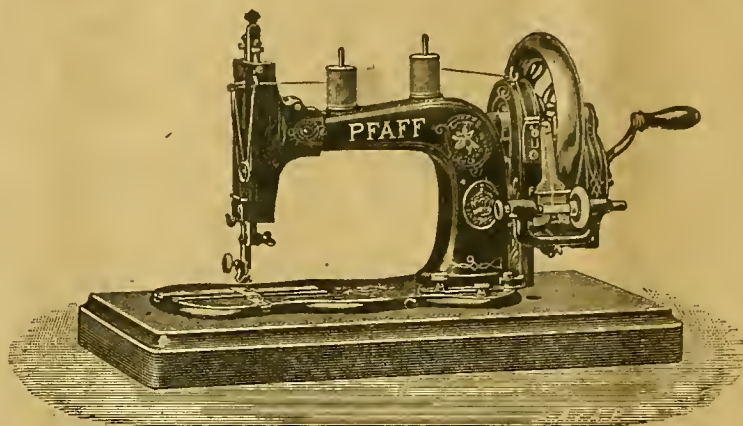
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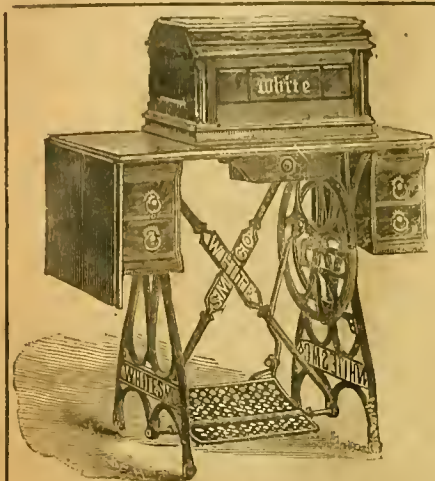
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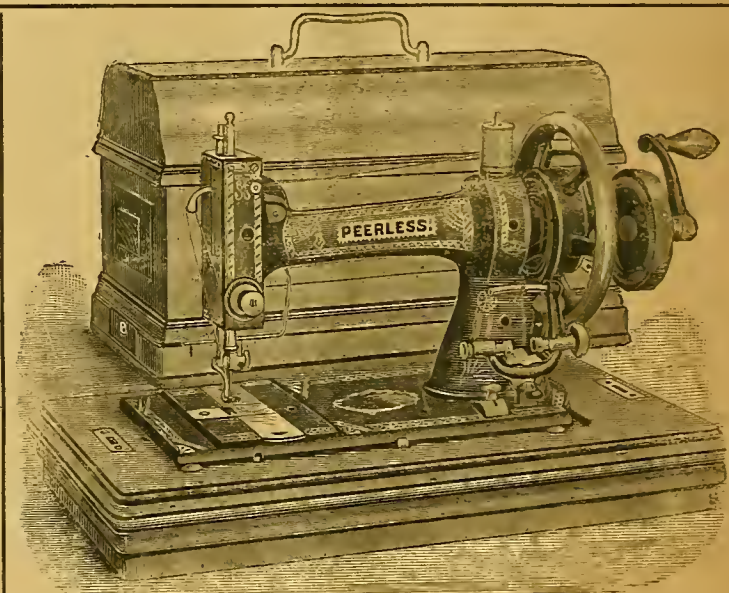
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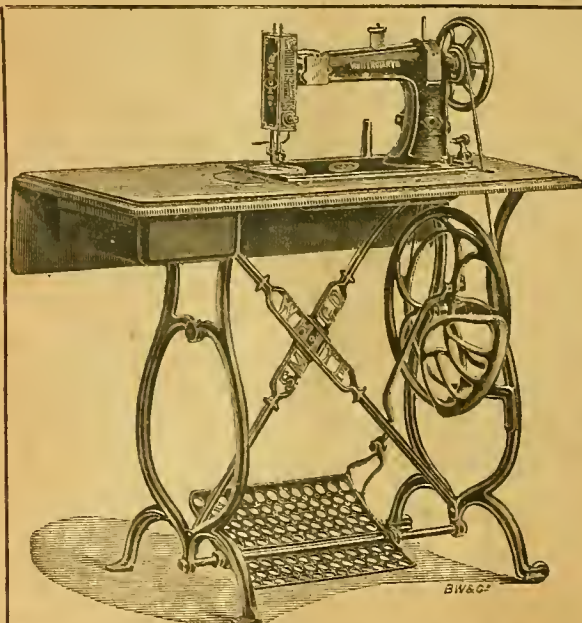
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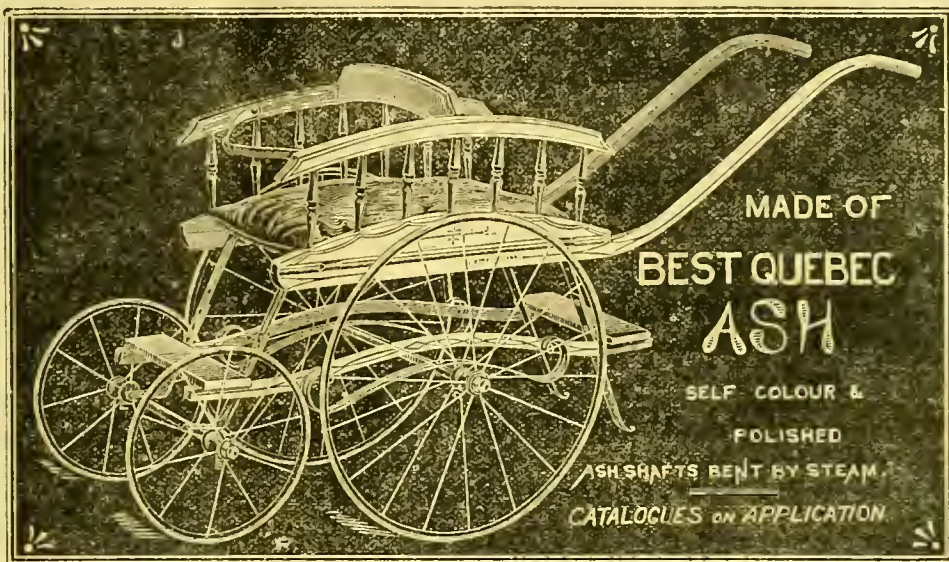
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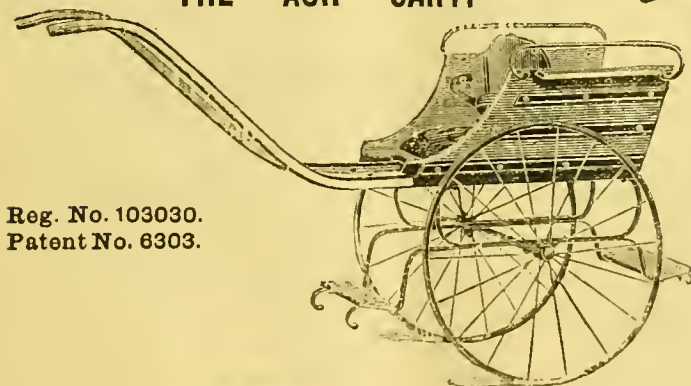


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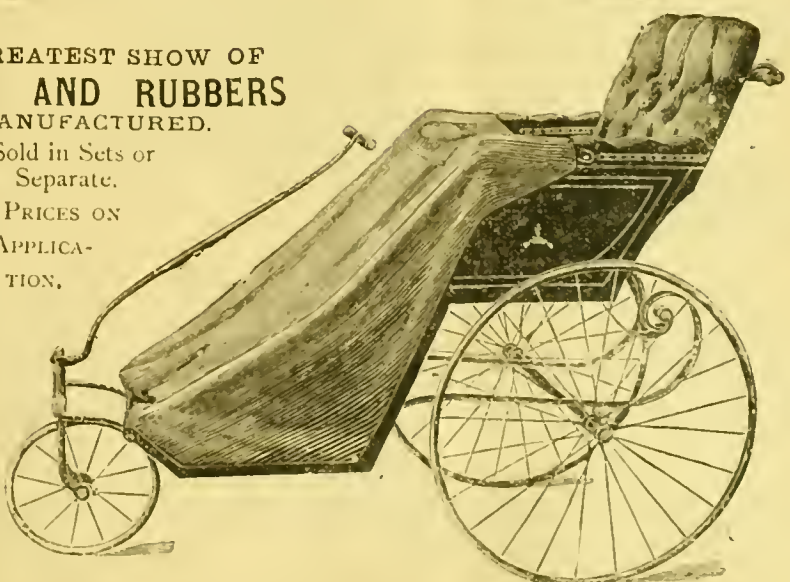
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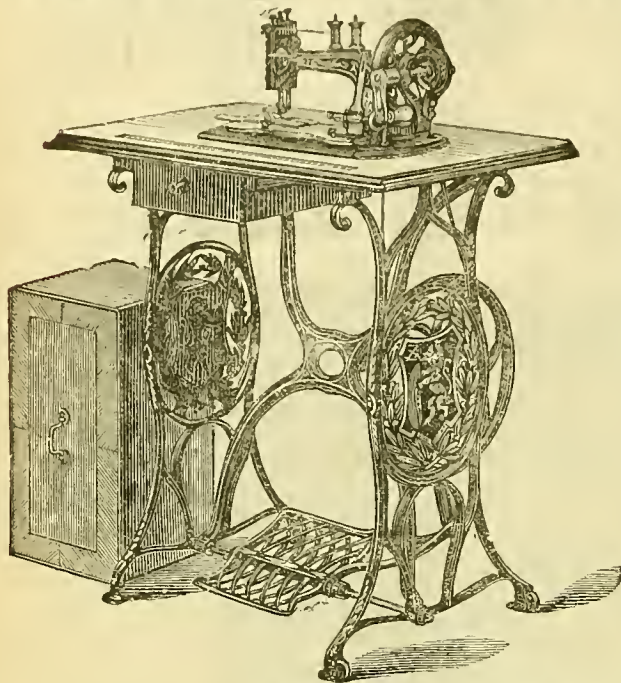
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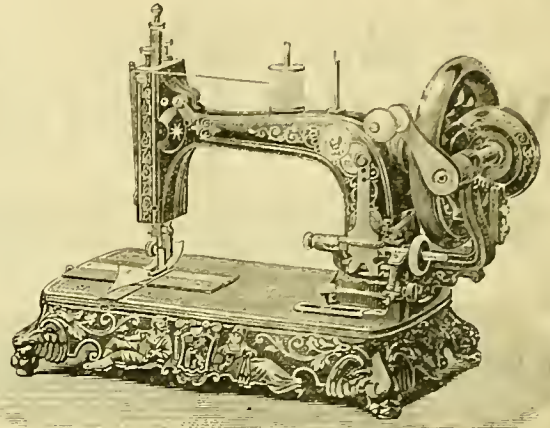
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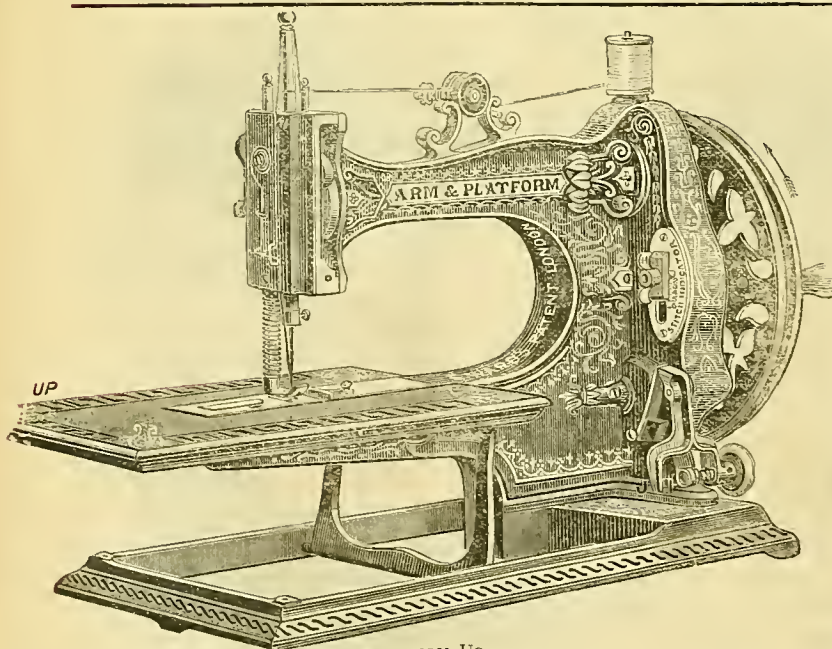


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(Next Month th PLATFORM UP.
Platform will be shown down.)

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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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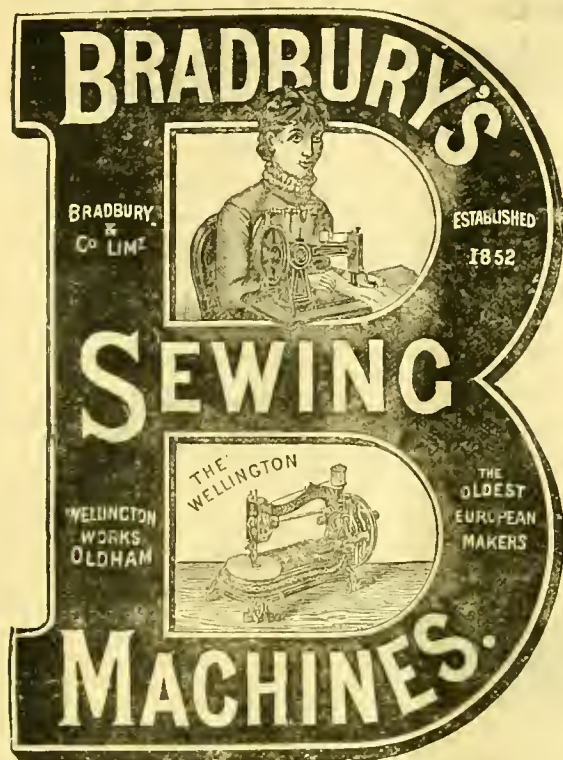
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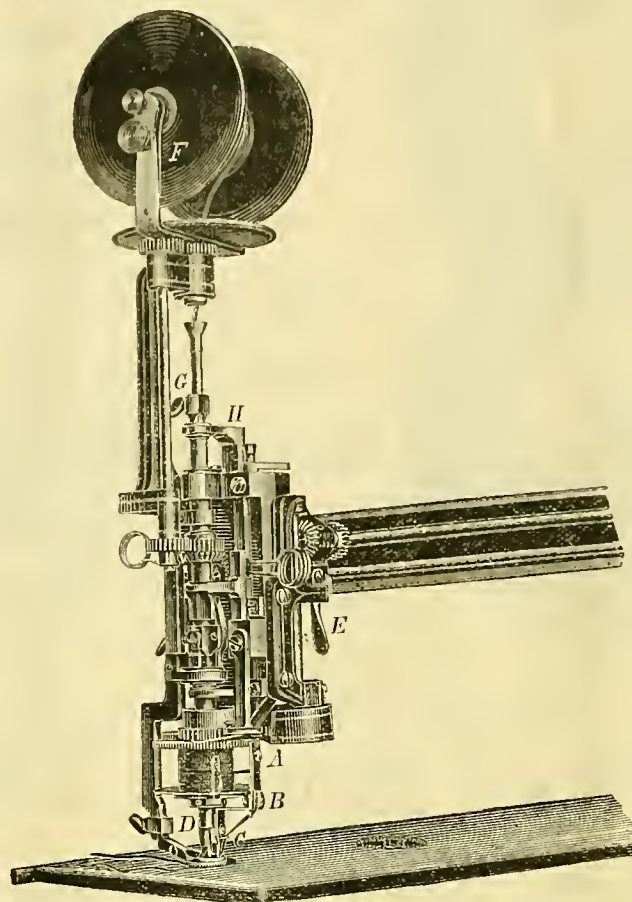
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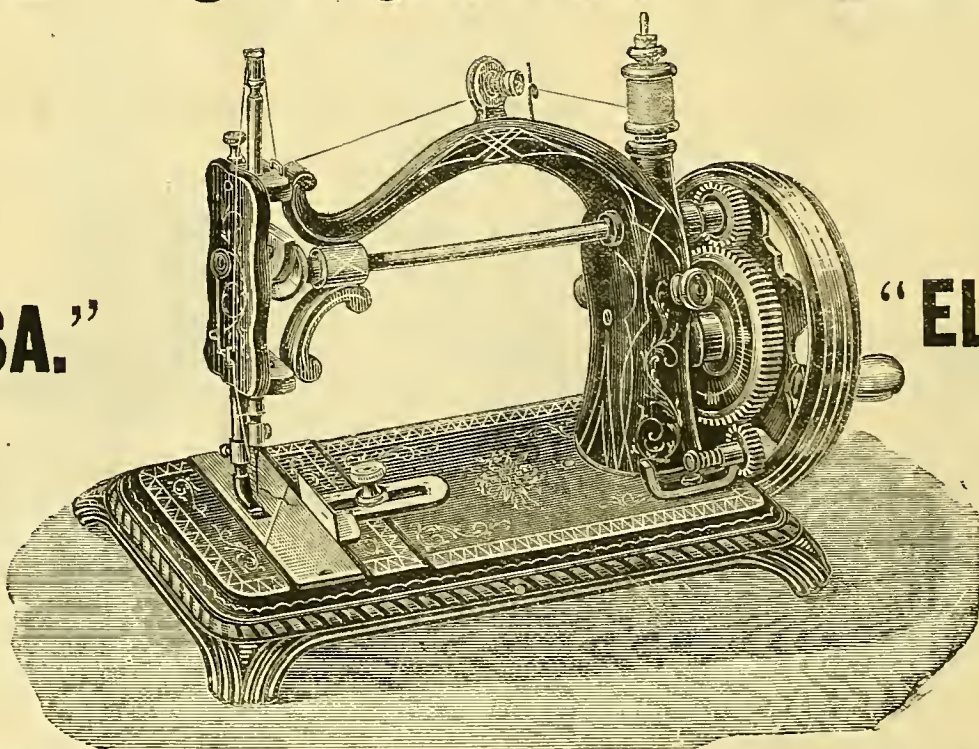
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"ELSA."



"ELSA."

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

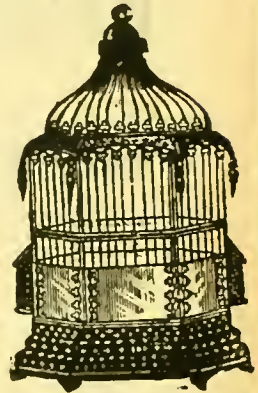
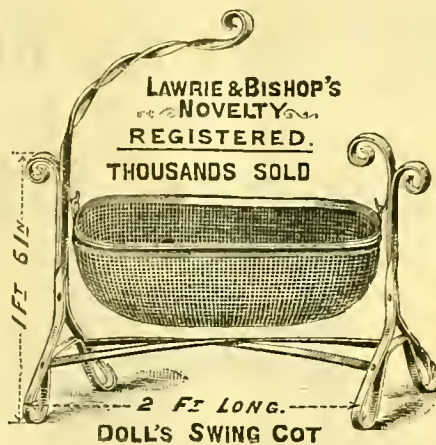
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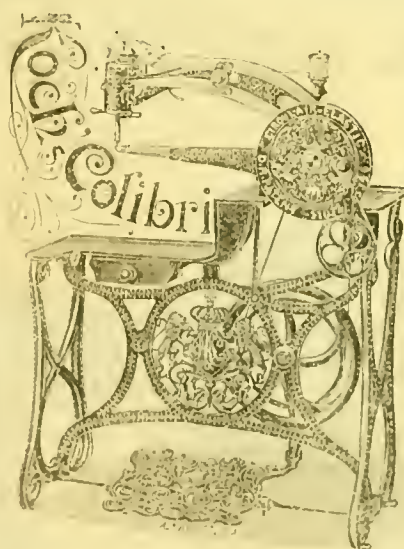
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*No Shuttle
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The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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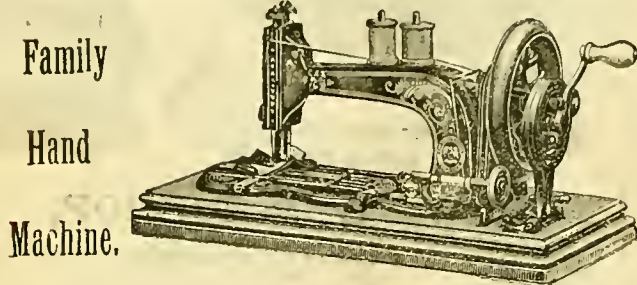
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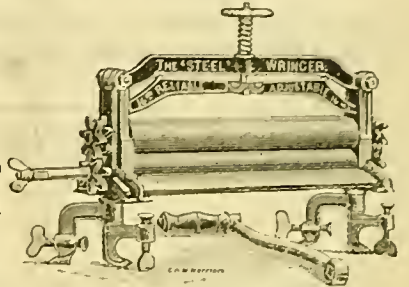
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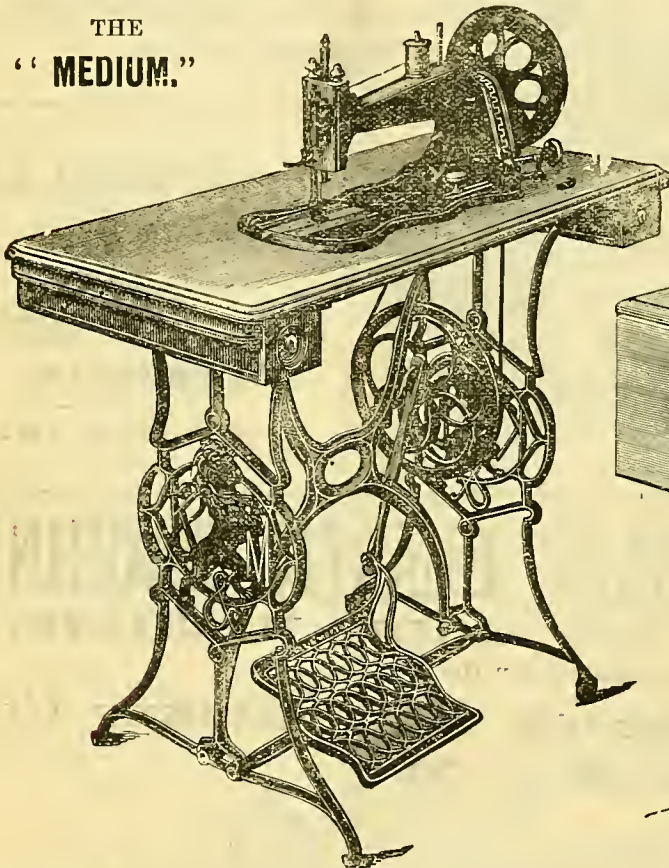
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Hand
Machine.

THE
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WRINGER.

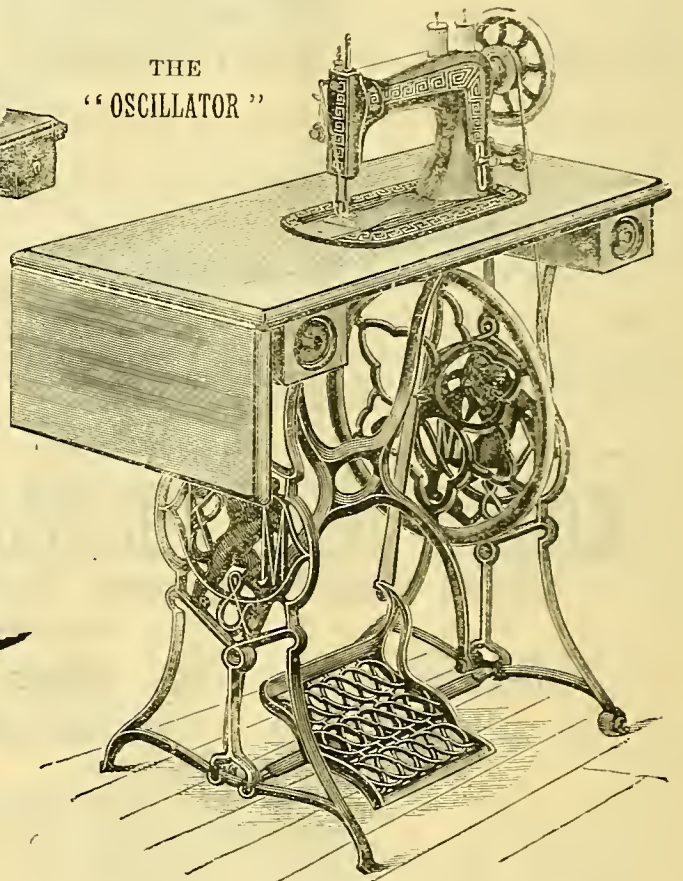
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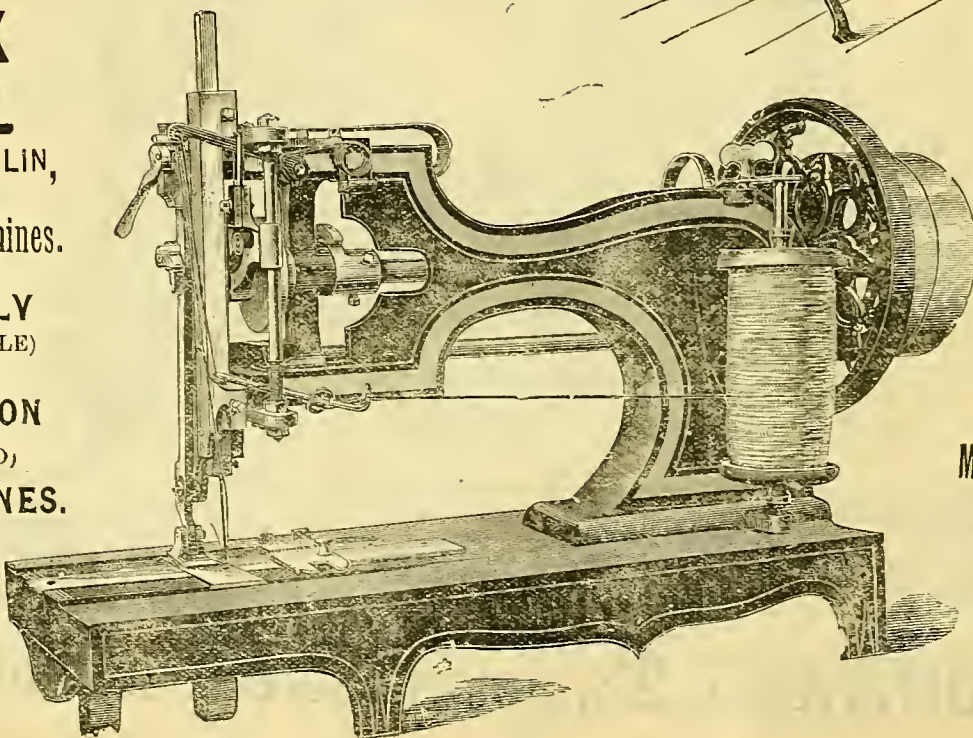


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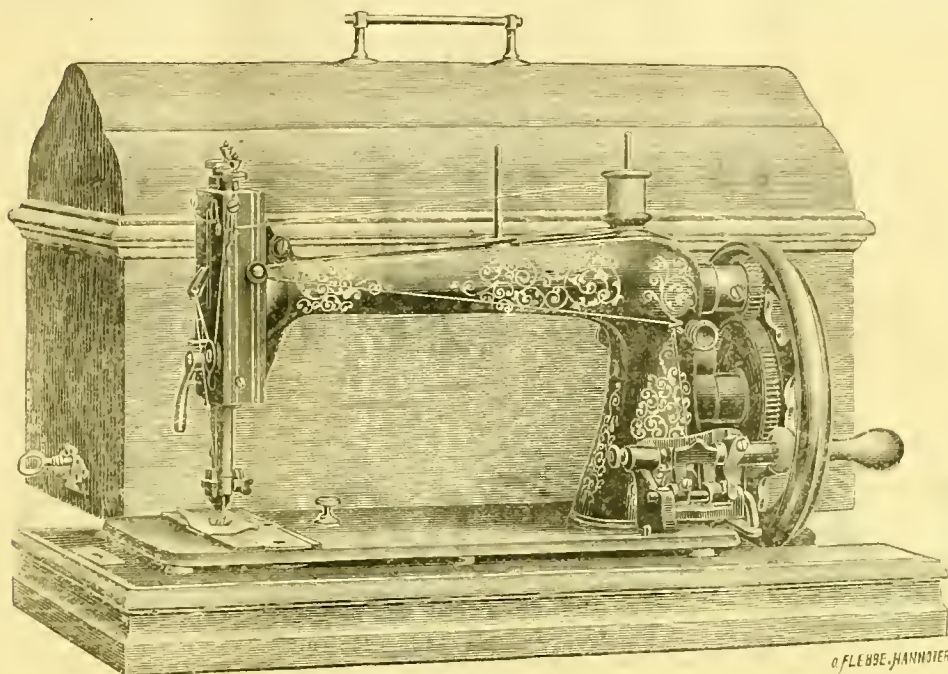


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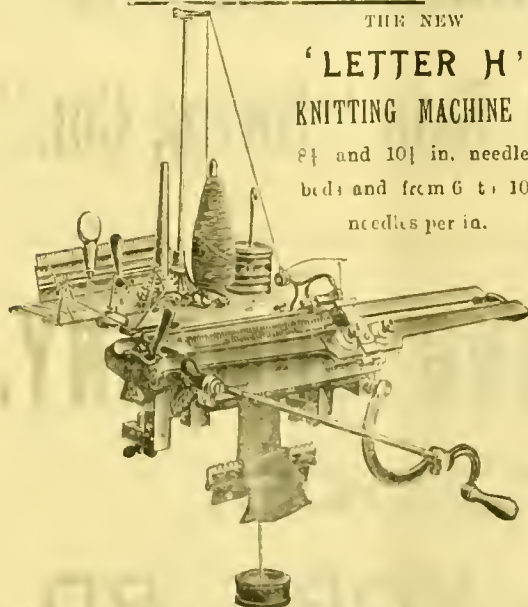
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SURE NOW IN OFFERING

THE NEW

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KNITTING MACHINE

8½ and 10½ in. needle
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WITH PATENT BRUSH LATCH OPENERS,
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KNITTING
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**2, 3, 4 & 5 PLY FINGERINGS AND
SOFT SPUN VEST WOOLS FOR MACHINE KNITTING.
THE NEW NO. 1 QUALITY.**

A Soft Spun Fingering
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Enormous Stock in all Qualities.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

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OILS.—Our Cash Prices, with special diss, for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

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FOR SALE, SEWING MACHINES. 43 Thomas's No. 1 Machines, 10 Thomas's No. 2 machines, 1 E. Simmon's Patent Button-hole machine, 62 Wilcox and Gibbs Chain Stitch Machines and 44 machine stands, formerly used in a Collar Manufactory; to be sold at a very low price; an offer for the lot wanted.—Warren & Sons, Chard, Somerset.

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COMMISSION WANTED in PRAMS, Wringers Mangles, or other kindred trade by a firm covering West of England.—"West," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Hire-Purchase System.

SELLING A HIRED MACHINE.

In the Dundee Sheriff Court, on the 30th October—Sheriff Campbell Smith on the bench—the Singer Manufacturing Company sued James P. Casey, broker, Scouringburn, for delivery of a sewing machine which had been sold to the defender by a man named James Ferguson, or alternatively for the value of the machine—£8 15s. It appeared that Ferguson took the machine to the defender and pledged it for 10s. Ferguson and his wife stated that the machine was given to the broker on the understanding they were to get possession of it again in a fortnight, when they would be able to repay the 10s. On the other hand the defender stated that the machine had been absolutely sold to him, and that no bargain was made to its re-delivery.

Mr. Nixon, solicitor, for the defender, contended that his client had acted in good faith, and having sold the machine was not bound to deliver it to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Mr. Kilgour, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the pursuers, held that even assuming defender had acted in good faith, the Fergusons having no right of property in the machine, were bound to deliver it to the company.

The Sheriff said it was settled in law that sewing machines given out on the hire system continued the property of the sewing machine company until all the instalments were paid. Whether the Fergusons sold it out and out, as the defender said they did, or whether they handed it over as a sort of security for the 10s. did not matter; they did what they had no right to do. Their action amounted to fraud, and nearly approached theft, although the Fergusons in their ignorance might not have known that. The machine was pledged with the defender for 10s., which his Lordship could not help thinking was a suspiciously small price. All brokers were sufficiently voracious for bargains, and did not consider the risk they ran in getting them. He thought Casey was responsible to some extent for the legal wrong done to the sewing machine company, and in these circumstances he would continue the case for four weeks to allow defender to trace the whereabouts of the machine.

THE PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

At the London County Sessions, on the 19th November, before Sir P. H. Edlin, Chairman, Q.C., Charles Henry Wadham, 26, solicitor; Frederick Robert Haines, 29, labourer; Garrett Harvey, 22, analyst; and George Weaver, 25, labourer, were indicted for stealing a brooch, a quantity of books and other articles, value £400, and £14, the goods and money of Elizabeth Constance Rayward; and a gun and other articles, value £100, the goods of Warden Rayward. Wadham was also indicted for inciting the others to steal.—Mr. C. F. Gill prosecuted: Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Banks defended Wadham; and Mr. Hume Williams, Haines.—Mr. Gill, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that, believing Harvey to be the dupe of Wadham, he did not propose to offer any evidence against him, and a verdict of Not Guilty was therefore recorded. Early in this year Mrs.

Rayward required £30, she then being about to take the Grapes Restaurant, near Regent Street. The money was procured from a Mr. Saunders, a money lender, he buying her furniture and letting it to her on the hire system. The necessary legal documents were brought to her by a man named Kelly, who was a clerk in the service of Wadham, the consideration being for £55, but only £30 was received, though the total was to be repaid at the rate of £1 per week. The Raywards gave up the Grapes, and went to reside in Oxberry Avenue, at which time all the instalments due had been paid up. This was at the end of August, and then, when they were absent from home, Harvey and Haines, who was employed as a porter in the same service, with the aid of Weaver, entered the house of the prosecutrix, stripped it of the furniture, together with all articles of personal clothing, drank the wines and spirits, smoked cigars, and even threw them out of the windows to the people in the street. Weaver took articles away on his own account, and was stopped when endeavouring to carry off some goods which belonged to other persons residing in the house; and Haines was seen secreting silk handkerchiefs and other articles up his coat sleeves. Some of the goods were traced to an auctioneer of the name of Medina, who gave all the information he could to the police. Others were taken to a store under a railway arch, and some of the articles were found at the private house of Wadham. The cue was given by Weaver, who was arrested for theft in the house at Oxberry Avenue by Sergeant Drew, who subsequently arrested the other prisoners.

The prosecutrix was called, and confirmed the opening statement of counsel. She also said when Wadham was on bail he went to her house, and said he came for the purpose of apologising for the treatment she had been subjected to. She replied that it was rather late to do that, and he then went on to suggest that if the prosecution was proceeded with he would be a ruined man, and that his friends would be willing to pay £100 if it was stopped, and in such a case she would have her things back.

In the course of cross-examination, prosecutrix said her husband had borrowed money before, but she could not say he had been sued for its recovery. She had agreed to pay £300 as her share for the Grapes; but was only in that house one day, the money not being forthcoming, as her husband had invested it in a brewery.

Warden Rayward, husband of the last witness, said, exclusive of the property mentioned in the schedule of his wife's clothing, there was property of his own, valued at about £80, taken away from Oxberry Avenue.

H. M. Gould, manager to Mr. Medina, auctioneer, Walham Green, said Harvey spoke to him with respect to the goods being sent to his employer's saleroom. Subsequently, witness had a conversation with Wadham, when the latter was out on bail, in the course of which he stated that Harvey was not his clerk, but a young friend in whom he was interested. He then said, "I do not suggest anything; but if you have only one list of the things, you know a list can be lost." Mr. Medina who was present, said he could not do anything of the kind hinted by the prisoner.

At this stage of the proceedings the trial was adjourned.

On the 21st ult. the case again came before the Court.

The first witness called was Miss Osey, sister of the landlady of 46, Oxberry Avenue, who deposed to three men drinking in the house, and the general wreck of Raywood's property.

Police-constable Murphy deposed to Weaver being given into custody for stealing some dresses, which he said had been taken by a rag and bone merchant; but he was not going to round on anybody. On him was found a string of pearls, some cartridges, and a pot of marmalade, all of which he said had been given him by his employer.

Police-Constable Payne said he was called to Oxberry Avenue, and saw Harvey and Haines, who said they were employed by Mr. Wadham, and were only going to take furniture. Subsequently he saw Haines very drunk, and champagne bottles were lying scattered about.

William Pearce, a foreman watchman, said he saw Weaver slinging cigars from out of his coat-pocket into the roadway, and they were picked up by a number of men who were repairing the roadway, they getting about half a dozen each.

Detective-sergeant Drew, S Division, deposed to arresting Harvey, and afterwards Wadham, and to searching the latter person's house, where certain articles, the property of the Raywoods, was found. On the 8th of October he questioned Haines concerning the removal of some boxes from Harvey's house, but got no satisfactory answer, and on taking him into custody he said it was a dirty job from beginning to end, adding, "I only acted as Wadham's servant, and I wish to God I never had seen him."

The Prisoner Weaver, in defence, said he merely obeyed the instructions of those who employed him. When they were wrecking the house, Haines told him he was the master there, and said he was an officer in the army, and was shortly going abroad. Haines found a revolver, and said to the prisoner, "This is a nice thing to protect oneself with, ain't it? You had better take it, as he is a desperate character." When they got half-way through their work, Haines gave him some frocks, and said, "You had better take them for your pay, or else you won't get a penny from the — fool downstairs," meaning Harvey. It was true he had some cigars and drinks, but the liquor they gave him was, he believed, a mixture of furniture polish and methylated spirit.

Mr. Gill commented strongly on the absence of the money-lender Saunders, and the refusal of the defence to call Kelly, who, acting as Wadham's clerk, had witnessed the agreement, and introduced Saunders upon the scene.

The trial was again adjourned.

On the 22nd ult., Mr. Murphy, in addressing the Jury, submitted that the evidence of Harvey, who was taken from the dock to the witness-box, was utterly untrustworthy and unscrupulous. His story of the noonday burglary was an invention in order to get himself out of a scrape. Wadham was a man of unimpeachable character, and the only instruction he gave Harvey was to take the furniture. Any act beyond this was solely due to the conduct of Harvey. If his client had acted in the way described, instead of showing himself to be an

astute attorney, he had proved himself to be very foolish. The statement he had made at Medina about destroying or losing the list was not criminal, but it was foolish. True, he had brought himself within the meshes of the Criminal Law when he offered to compromise the civil action; but what he did then he did openly, and in the presence of the prosecutrix's brother. The fact was he was no match for such a clever person as Harvey.

Mr. Hume Williams, on behalf of Haines, contended that it was only after Harvey had prepared a statement in Holloway Gaol that there was a particle of evidence against him.

Several witnesses having been called, who gave Wadham an excellent character, Sir P. H. Edlin summed up the evidence at great length.

The Jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned into Court, and found Wadham guilty of receiving, Haines guilty of stealing and receiving, and Weaver guilty of stealing.

Sir P. Edlin sentenced Weaver to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and postponed sentence on Wadham and Haines to the next Sessions.

A COMPLICATED HIRE TRANSACTION.

At the Blackpool Police Court, last month, before J. Fish and J. Bickerstaffe, Esqrs., William Dawson and John Porter were charged, on remand, with stealing a couch, fender, clock, carpets, and pictures, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Darlow, 46, Railway Terrace, Southport. Mr. Threlfall, of Southport, prosecuted, Mr. Banks defended Dawson, and Mr. T. W. Kay represented Porter. Mr. Threlfall stated that the prosecutrix had bought a quantity of household furniture from Mr. Cure, of 5, Derby Road, Blackpool, and these goods were subsequently loaned to the mother of the prisoner Dawson, under a hire agreement. Towards the latter end of October, Mrs. Dawson made default in payment of the instalments, and as a matter of fact only one sum of £4 was paid under the agreement. A man named Cockerill was put into possession of the furniture at 5, Derby Road, but was forcibly ejected by prisoner Dawson, assisted by others. Cockerill later obtained possession again, but on the night of the 5th November the house was broken into by a number of roughs, who commenced to remove the furniture. Darlow, the husband of the prosecutrix, and who had been acting in the matter, went to the police-station, and after procuring assistance returned to Derby Road and found the two prisoners with a handcart, on which the goods they were charged with stealing were found. Dawson did not reply, but Porter, one of the roughs, said that the furniture had been given to him in lieu of a day's wage. Eli Darlow gave evidence in support of the solicitor's statement, and was then cross-examined on the matter by Mr. Banks. The case became very complicated when various loans, promissory notes, agreements, &c., were mentioned. In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. Banks put in a bill of sale which Darlow had made out, and he said that the interest to be paid on it was 135 per cent. The same gentleman drew from Darlow the fact that he had had money lending transactions with Mrs. Dawson, but denied that the furniture for which he had given £50 to Cure was worth £100. He admitted, however, that the goods in the house, 5, Derby Road, he had since sold to Mr. R. Moore for £105, and had withdrawn the bailiff. He declined to answer a question to the effect that he told Mr. Banks that he had made £250 out of a case similar to that—buying and selling furniture—nor would he say if he told him that he had thirty cases at every county court about such matters. After more evidence had been adduced from other witnesses, Mr. Threlfall and Mr. Dickson (magistrates' clerk) had a short consultation and the result was that the former gentleman announced that he understood that the Bench did not think, from the complicated condition in which the affairs stood, that a common jury would convict if the prisoners were committed for trial, and he would therefore withdraw the case if the prisoners would admit that the case was a proper one for investigation, which admission would cover his client from any after proceedings. Mr. Banks and Mr. Kay made the requisite admission on behalf of their respective clients, and the case was then withdrawn by Mr. Threlfall.

"PUT HIM OUT!"

At the North London Police Court, on the 17th November, a determined looking working man came before the magistrate, and detailed an interview he had had with a broker's man. The applicant said he got £5 worth of goods on the hire system, and had paid £4 15s. On Saturday a man came to put in a distress for £1 7s. 6d., and applicant showed him his receipts. The man would not go, and sat on applicant's table in a defiant manner. He (applicant) said: "That table is my property; get off, and get out." But the man said he would not go until he had the money or the goods. "Put a hand on the goods," said the applicant, "and you will never go back alive." Then the broker's man invited the applicant to go and see his employer. They rode together in the van, and the employer, whilst taking the 5s. admitted to be due, said there was another £1 2s. 6d. owing, and he should claim for that. Mr. Haden Corser: He must take you to the County Court. Applicant: And if he sends another man? Mr. Haden Corser: Put him out. Applicant (with emphasis): I will.—*The Standard.*

APPLICATION TO THE POLICE FOR MACHINE TO BE RESTORED.

At the Wisbech Petty Sessions, last month, before the Mayor (Ald. J. Goward), Mr. F. N. Sharpe, and Mr. J. Leach, Mr. William Bush Cox, agent for a firm of sewing machine makers, applied to the Bench to make an order for a sewing machine which was in the hands of the police to be given up to him. Supt. Dockerill explained that in December last, applicant reported to the police that a woman had obtained a sewing machine from him by fraud, and he wished to have her apprehended for stealing it. Inquiries were made, and the machine was recovered, but the woman absconded, and could not be found. Under these circumstances, the police retained possession of the machine till the woman was discovered. Applicant, in reply to the Bench, said the woman obtained the machine in a false name on the hire purchase system, and not only paid nothing, but sold the machine. The Clerk said the applicant had better wait till twelve months had expired, and then apply again.—Applicant thanked the Bench and retired.

PLEDGING A HIRED PIANO NO CRIME.

Alfred Kent, on bail, was indicted at the Norwich Sessions last month, for obtaining by false pretences from Frederick Marsh the sum of £10, the money of the said Frederick Marsh, with intent to cheat and defraud, at Yarmouth, on the 9th of September last. Mr. Blofeld (instructed by Messrs. Wiltshire & Son) prosecuted, and Mr. Poyser (instructed by Messrs. Chambeslin & Leech) defended. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner obtained a piano in March last of Mr. G. Sharp, Market Place, Norwich, for the sum of £30 on the three-year hire system, the terms being £2 10s. a quarter. The first instalment being paid, the piano was sent to prisoner's house, "The City of London." The second instalment was paid, but when the time for payment of the third came he could not pay it, but later on he paid £1 10s., and told Mr. Sharp that he had been out of a situation and could not pay more, but that he was going into another house, and would then pay some more money. He was continually pressed for money without effect, and Mr. Eastick (Mr. Sharp's son-in-law) at last insisted on having the piano back in stock. Prisoner then admitted the piano was pledged at Marsh's. Soon after that he went to Mr. Marsh, and asked him to take the piano in pledge for £10. Mr. Marsh went to look at the piano, and being assured by the prisoner that it was his own, and was not hired, he lent him the money on it. No other instalment was paid, and subsequently Mr. Sharp gave up business, and Messrs. Howlett, of Norwich, bought his stock. Inquiries were then made about this piano, and it was found that it was pledged with Mr. Marsh. Communication was made with Mr. Marsh, and he was requested to give up the piano. He at first declined to do so, being assured that the piano was not had on the hire system; but, being threatened with proceedings he gave up the piano, and then he took proceedings against the prisoner for obtaining money from him under false pretences. Mr. Poyser, in defence, contended that the piano was the prisoner's own chattel, and that he had a right to pledge it, and that Mr. Marsh ought to have gone to the County Court to recover his money. Mr. Poyser contended that there was no fraudulent intention on the part of the prisoner in pledging the piano, and he commented on what he considered the unfair means used by Mr. Marsh in putting the screw on to get his money by criminal proceedings. The learned Recorder, having summed up, mentioned the points for the consideration of the jury. They considered their verdict, and found the prisoner not guilty, which announcement was received with a burst of applause.

EXECUTION CREDITORS AND HIRED GOODS.

At the Doncaster County Court, last week, his Honour Deputy-Judge Lindsell had before him the case of Dunkerley v. Goodwin. This was an interpleader action in which Mr. J. J. Dunne appeared for the claimant and Mr. Ryalls (Sheffield) for the execution creditor. The execution creditor had sold the goods in the possession of the defendant under a County Court execution, which goods were claimed by Messrs. Parkin & Sons, domestic machinery dealers, of Doncaster, as their property by virtue of two hiring agreements. The sale realised £16 16s. 10d. After a long argument his Honour gave a verdict for £13 17s. 10d., being the goods sold under the execution proved by the claimants to be their property, with costs against the execution creditor. There was also an interpleader by the landlord for rent, but his Honour held that the County Court Bailiff could not hand over the proceeds of the sale of the goods of a stranger for rent, therefore the landlord's claim would be disallowed.

ACTION AGAINST PURCHASER OF HIRED MACHINE.

At the Whitehaven County Court, on the 21st November, Messrs. Bradbury & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, sued J. P. Doran, of Roper Street, Whitehaven, to recover the sum of £4 10s. balance unpaid on a sewing machine, value £7 17s. 6d., which had been obtained on the hire system. Mr. Atter, on behalf of the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant admitted he had purchased the machine from a person who had not paid for it, and until the money was paid in full the machine, according to agreement, was the property of the company. His Honour remarked that they were rather hard conditions, but of course the defendant was bound by them. Mrs. Doran stated that she purchased the machine for 8s., and resold it for 10s. Mr. Atter said he had two witnesses who could prove that the husband had been warned not to purchase the machine until it had been paid for. In reply to his Honour Mrs. Doran stated she had sold the machine to a ship captain, and he was going to return it. Eventually the defendant was ordered to deliver the machine up to the company in good condition within a month, or pay the £4 10s. due on it, in addition to the costs of the proceedings.

SELLING A HIRED ORGAN.

Adolphus Frederick James, 34, was indicted before Sir P. Edlin at the County of London Sessions, on November 5th, for having stolen an American organ, value £37, the property of Charles Stiles. Mr. Lever was for the prosecution, and Mr. Arthur Hutton for the defence. According to the evidence the prisoner hired an organ from the prosecutor on an agreement under which he was to pay a guinea a month until, after a certain number of payments, the organ became his property. Meanwhile it remained the property of the vendor, who was entitled to retake possession of it if the payments were not made. The prisoner paid the instalments for nine months, but it was then found that within a fortnight of its coming into his possession it had been sent to an auctioneer, by whom it was sold. The prisoner was convicted, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

COMMISSIONER KERR AND THE SEIZURE QUESTION.

In the case of Moore v. Hamilton, heard in the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the defendant, Mr. George D. Hamilton, of Luxford Street, Rotherhithe, applied for a new trial in an action which the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Moore, of Bishopsgate Street Within, brought against him. He said he had a good defence to the action. The plaintiff's representative opposed the application because he said there could be no defence to the action. The wife of the defendant had written saying they were very sorry they could not keep up the payments, but it was only owing to indisposition. They added that they would do so as soon as possible. The defendant said he bought a piano on the hire system of the plaintiffs, and paid £7 1s. 6d.

He became out of employment, and fell in arrears to the amount of £1 12s. 6d. The plaintiffs took the piano away, and he considered after they had done that the agreement was cancelled and he had no more payments to make. The learned Commissioner said he used to take that view, but the High Court had decided there was no equity such as the defendant was now contending for in these hire-purchase cases. The defendant: I say, then, it gives me a vested interest in the piano. The learned Commissioner: No; it does not. I used to think so, but the High Court have decided that if you have a £40 piano on the hire system, and you pay £39 10s. for it, and then fall into arrears, they can come and whip away your piano and you are helpless. No; you can have a new trial upon bringing the money into court, but I don't think it is worth while. The defendant: Will you allow me to pay by instalments? The learned Commissioner: The plaintiffs will take the money how they can get it.

DETAINING A HIRED MACHINE.

Peter Yesson was summoned at the Hull County Court on the 6th of November, before his Honour Judge Bedwell, for illegally detaining a sewing machine, the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Whitefriar Gate, Hull. It appeared that a man named Lottymann, who lodged with the defendant, had hired a machine from the plaintiffs, and had absconded, leaving the machine in the possession of defendant, whom Lottymann owed £2 for board and lodging. The plaintiffs' agent called as usual for the payment of the hire of their machine, but was informed that the man had left the town, and that they knew nothing as to his whereabouts; consequently plaintiffs asked for the return of the machine, but the defendant refused to give it up, saying that he understood it was Lottymann's property and he should keep it for what Lottymann owed him. Subsequently it transpired that Mrs. Yesson had applied to the magistrate for advice with regard to the machine, and he, believing from her statements that Lottymann had purchased the machine outright, advised her to keep it. Finally, his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff company, for the return of the machine and costs.

Sewing Machine Trade in Dublin.

There has been a slight improvement during the past month, yet such is the keen competition that it renders the hire-trade hard to work, the hirer being smart enough to take every advantage offered by the rival companies, and is, to a certain extent, independent of them, and plays the one against the other, and while he may be well able to pay regularly, owing to the competition (which is spoiling the market) he gradually becomes quite careless, and gives the collector many a weary walk ere he pays the usual instalment. Now this sort of work causes a great deal of labour and annoyance at the depot and at headquarters the canvasser and collector are censured for showing a bad average in the collection of their accounts, and it affords the masher clerks of weak intellect a chance of venting their bottled-up eloquence in frothy and spiteful letters, which can do no good, but only show what a wretched failure they are as business men. I regret that some of their superiors are not versed in ordinary politeness. After a little we shall mend all this; an appeal to public opinion through the medium of some of our first-class newspapers here will stir the matter up, and we shall see all connected with the trade subjected to keen scrutiny, no matter how high or how lowly they may be. Is it not too bad that when money becomes dear, say runs up from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., or from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. or 5½ per cent., the parties who are responsible for the "dividends" immediately take the economic knife in hand, reduce the number of collectors and canvassers at the various depots, and, if at all possible, make the remaining men keep up the average of sales and collections, while they, poor over-worked do-nothings enjoy their hundreds? Now is this not worthy of the palmy days of Shylock? But it seems a libel to compare Shylock to them. Saylock, after enduring many provocations, became revengeful, while they are paltry mercenaries. Surely it seems to be an injustice to compare Shylock to them.

The canvassers and collectors do the work and their superiors claim all the credit of their work. Take any one of the self-conceited, clever men who sit in the uppermost seats of the synagogue, let him do a month's canvassing and collection, put him on the same pay as the canvasser and collector, and for all his boasting he will not show anything like a decent average of sales or collections; and yet this man censures a number of hardworking, honest men because, under adverse circumstances, their work is not as good as usual. When there is a prospect of a slightly diminished dividend why do not these people begin by reducing their own salaries? Now look at the net value of any half-dozen of sewing machines as they stand in the factory ready for sale. Contrast this price with the wholesale and hire system sale, and, allowing, say, 50 per cent. off the hire system sale, is not the profit simply enormous? Where does the difference go to? Not to the canvasser or collector, nor to the shareholder.

The Singer Company is, as usual, very energetic, and doing fairly well. Their office here, as well as their showroom, is really very fine, and reflects great credit on the company. They are by no means niggardly in keeping up the number of their staff and paying them pretty well.

The Bradbury Company are still holding their own, Mr. Leopold, as usual, being the moving spirit in the working of their depot here. It is a pity the Bradbury Company have not a good position for their depot; their present one is rather backward as regards locality.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company, having handed their depot over to Mr. Owens, have, as I believe, given it to one who will try hard to make it pay. Mr. Owens has some samples of mangles, &c., on sale, which, together with the Wheeler & Wilson machines, ought to keep him pretty busy.

NEEDLE.

Amalgamated Association of Perambulator and Carriage Manufacturers.

THE annual meeting of the above association was held at the Queen's Arms, Queen Street, London, on Wednesday, November 5th, 1890. The President, Mr. L. L'Hollier occupied the chair, and the meeting was but fairly attended.

Letters of non-attendance were read from Mr. Thomas Harris, Birmingham, and the Glasgow Perambulator Company.

The President, in moving the adoption of the annual report, stated that the committee in drafting the report were under a misapprehension as to the number of members willing to continue their membership for year commencing January 1st, 1891, and that since the issue of the report several more manufacturers had expressed themselves willing to join the association. The committee finding that they were far more numerous than was anticipated, now had come to the conclusion not to move any resolution as to the dissolution of the association, but were prepared to recommend the rescinding of

the resolution adopting a fixed price, which would, in their opinion, be the means of retaining the present members and also of others joining.

The action of the President and committee was supported by Mr. J. D. Wilde, Mr. H. W. Twiggs, Mr. W. J. Harris, and Mr. T. G. Wells.

After the adoption of the report the following resolution was unanimously resolved:—That the resolution passed in February, 1890, adopting a fixed price be rescinded, and that the members of the association be permitted to exercise their own discretion in the prices they charged during 1891. This was considered a wise course to take, as it was felt that unless the number of members was large enough to form a strong association it would be best to have perfect freedom of prices to enable the members to compete with manufacturers outside the association.

In the absence of the treasurer (Mr. Harris), Mr. J. D. Wilde presented the annual statement of accounts, which showed a balance in hand of £5 18s. 3d., and the accounts were unanimously adopted.

The various office bearers were then unanimously

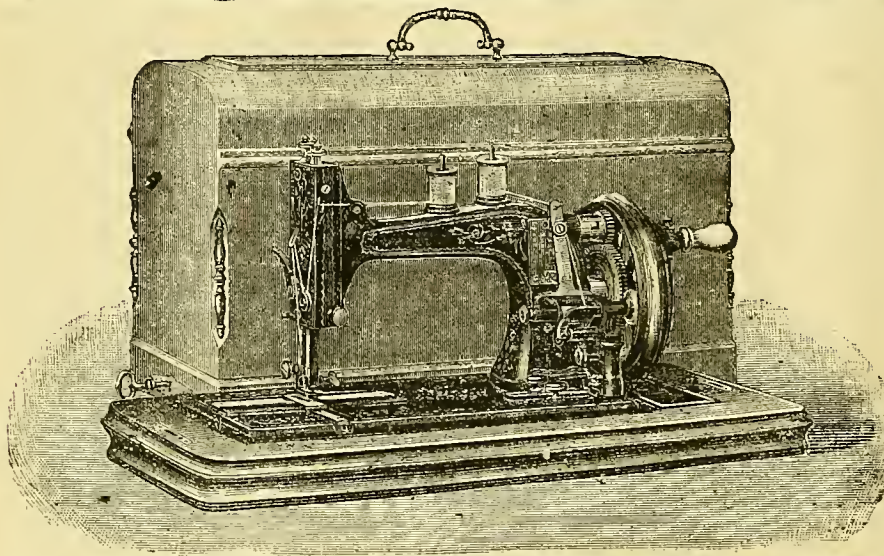
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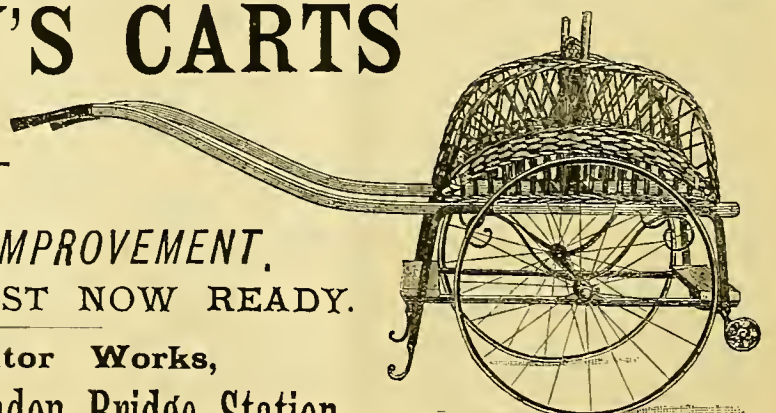
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THE "CRESCENT."

appointed as follows:—President, Mr. L. L'Hollier; Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. Davis and Mr. J. D. Wilde; Treasurer, Mr. E. Humphrey; Secretary, Mr. R. W. Allen; Committee, Messrs. W. J. Harris, H. V. Lloyd (Lloyd & Co.), E. G. Parker (Parker Bros.), R. M. Spurge (Boys & Spurge), T. G. Wells (Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited), P. Blee, Jno. Harrop, Thos. Masters, W. J. Rae, Jno. Dove.

It was decided to hold the February quarterly meeting in Birmingham. The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the President.

Realising on Hire Contracts.

WE have on several occasions referred to the question of dealers being able to dispose of hire contracts at once, instead of having to wait for the instalments as they become due.

A few months since, Messrs. Peach & Doggett, of 48, High Holborn, London, E.C., commenced a business on these lines, and have been of great service to dealers in all parts of the country. They supply to the dealer a hire agreement form, differing but little from those usually in vogue, and on his obtaining the hirer's signature to same, they, within seven days, send him a cheque for the full amount of the transaction, less 17½ per cent. for themselves. These terms apply solely to cycles. In the case of pianos or organs, if they are to be paid for in one year, 20 per cent. is deducted from the retail price, 25 per cent. if in two years, and 30 per cent. if the contract is for three years.

The dealer is not restricted at all as to where he obtains the goods, only they must be sound, and he solely arranges prices with the hirers.

When the contract has been accepted by Messrs. Peach & Doggett, they become the owners of the goods, and all the instalments must be sent to them in London.

Should the hirer fall into arrears with his instalments, the owners claim the right to retake the article, and after crediting him with the value of same, the hirer is liable for the balance.

The Use of the Word Singer.

ON the 19th November, at the Liverpool City Police Court, Dale Street, Mr. Mulholland appeared before Mr. Raffles, and asked to be allowed to mention a set of summonses which he held in his hand, and which had been issued under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1883, and raised a very important question as to the right of the defendants, Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., to sell certain sewing machines, and as to whether they had the right to call them the Singer's sewing machines. Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. bought these machines from people in London, who indemnified them. They (Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.) were really doing nothing so far as they knew that was wrong. They had communicated with the people in London, and the matter was being investigated. The summonses, of which he held six in his hand, were only served late on Monday night, and he therefore asked his worship to adjourn the hearing of these in order that the defendants might communicate again with the people in London, and prepare their defence.

Dr. Commins, M.P., who appeared to support the information, said he objected most strenuously to this application. The object of the prosecution was, so far as they were concerned, to prevent dealers in machines from pirating theirs. Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. were only acting under the protection or at the instigation of certain people in London. Persons had been prosecuted in different parts of the country, and punished for having committed a like offence with which the defendants were charged. The persons prosecuted at Bristol and elsewhere had defended themselves to the utmost degree, but had failed. He saw no fit reason why there should be a postponement of the summons, which would only enable the defendants to carry on what the prosecution called a mean and contemptible piracy.

Mr. Mulholland, in support of his application for an

adjournment, said Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. had defences under the statute, but he was not prepared to go into them that day.

Dr. Commins said the defendants knew these proceedings were coming on. They had been threatened so far back as last April.

Mr. Mulholland retorted that the defendants were unaware that proceedings were about to be instituted against them. If an adjournment was granted his clients would undertake to do nothing in the way of selling or exposing for sale the machines in question.

Eventually Mr. Raffles adjourned the hearing of the summons until the morning of Thursday, the 4th December.

Mr. Tudor's New Book on the Hire System.

IN response to the circular sent out, in our last issue, many orders for the above have already come to hand.

Will our readers please note that the book is not yet published? But, as soon as it is ready, copies shall be sent to all who have ordered the same.

Notes "frae" Bonnie Scotland.

I GIVE you undernoted a few words as to what is going on in and about Glasgow; perhaps you may find something that you may think will be of interest to your readers. Business is on the whole fair at Glasgow; although the outlook in the iron trade is far from satisfactory. The blast furnaces are all out yet, and have been for five weeks now; this is affecting the Airdrie and Coatbridge districts, also Lanarkshire and Ayrshire principally, although Glasgow folks are beginning to feel it too. Singer, Wheeler, and Bradbury are all making the most of their Edinburgh Exhibition awards, and I think, on the whole have been very successful as to sales there. I also hear that Bradbury & Company, Limited, have booked some good orders for their new rotary machine. I also hear of some changes which have taken place at Bradbury's Glasgow Depot. Mr. N. Hardie, who has been superintendent there, has been appointed to be manager at their Paisley Depot. Mr. W. Haddow, who has been at Edinburgh, comes to take Hardie's place, and Mr. J. J. Gilmour goes from Hamilton Depot to succeed Mr. Haddow, at Edinburgh. Mr. R. McRobert, who has been at Paisley, comes to Glasgow on taking charge of J. D. Aitken's canvassing staff. J. D. Aitken has been appointed to a higher position. A "Social" was held on Thursday last, attended by Bradbury's employees, to the number of 40, at which Messrs. Hardie, Gilmour, & Aitken were the recipients of testimonials from their fellow-workers. Mr. A. J. Sewell, their esteemed manager, being in the chair, made a very appropriate speech, which was very ably responded to by Hardie, Gilmour, & Aitken. A very pleasant evening was spent, and if all the good counsel given by Mr. Sewell is taken to heart Bradbury & Co., Lim., should jump to the top of the tree very soon.

Nov. 10th, 1890.

SCOTIA.

Changes in the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Business.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are now adopting a system of business which we are surprised they have not carried out more generally in the past. Their extensive and increasing trade with manufacturers renders it necessary for them to have in most of the industrial centres of the country competent mechanics ready at a moment's notice to visit factories when required. What better than make arrangements with responsible dealers to represent them in addition to their ordinary business?

Fully realising the advantages of such arrangements, the company have just arranged for Mr. E. W. Redwood, of Castle Street, Bristol, to take up their agency for Bristol and its immediate vicinity, and for Mr. F. J. Cocks, of Worcester Street, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry, to act as agent in the towns named. Both these firms will keep a full stock of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's machines, and a staff of competent mechanics to repair same.

Mr. A. Clay, who has hitherto acted as manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Bristol depot, and contributed largely to the success of same, has been promoted to the head of a department at his company's chief London office, but will occasionally visit the trade in his old district.

Correspondence.

* * *This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

WARNING TO PRAM BUYERS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—I should like, through the medium of your popular journal, to call the attention of perambulator dealers to the treatment I have received at the hands of a firm (an individual trading under a very high-sounding title) not a hundred miles from the centre of Birmingham. I have enclosed for your inspection invoices, &c., which I feel sure you will do me the favour of examining, and I think you will agree with me that I have not been dealt with in anything like an honest manner. In fact, I feel confident there is no other firm in the pram trade who would act in such a disreputable manner. Should any of your readers have any account with the firm in question, with a slip gummed on to the foot of their invoice reading—"50 per cent. discount will be allowed from this invoice if paid on or before — or 52½ per cent. if remitted within seven days from present date." And invoice made out at gross instead of nett prices, I should advise them to at once square up, and avoid any further dealings with this individual. In my case, I did not pay up promptly. They sent in the statement for the full amount. I wrote them (or rather, him) stating, as soon as I received correct statement I would pay. The reply came in the shape of an eight days' summons for £8 5s., when I owed only £4 16s., and, of course, in addition to that, the solicitor's and Court costs. I wrote to the Court, asking the amount of costs on £4 16s., which I remitted before day of trial, and with same I sent a letter to the Judge explaining matters (which, in my ignorance of the County Court, I concluded would be sufficient). On the day following trial I received the summons returned, endorsed with the amount I had paid, and no remark as to result, which I presumed after my explanation had been in my favour. The next I heard of the case was the execution of a warrant for £10 11s. 6d. I happened to be away from home at the time, so I knew nothing of it for three days. My wife put some of her jewellery in the hands of the man who had to execute the warrant, and he left. In addition to the sum I mention, it cost me fully 25s. more, so that three perambulators, which I sold for 30s. each, cost me in this way every copper of £4 apiece. I heard of another case they tried on. They addressed some goods to a man in a town in one part of the country, and there happened to be another town of the same name in another part, and the goods went to the wrong town and remained there a month. After a lot of correspondence, the prams reached their proper destination a month later, than the invoice, which stipulated for three months' credit. At the expiration of two months they threatened, unless he paid, to put him in Court forthwith. I wonder if any one else has any dealings with a certain Perambulator Company with anything like the same result? I am afraid I have encroached too much on your valuable space.—I beg to subscribe myself, yours truly, SWINDLED.

[We have examined all the documents sent by our correspondent, and it certainly appears to us that he has been very badly treated indeed. It is a pity that he did not appear at the Court, and explain to the Judge that the amount he owed was 50 per cent. less than that shown in the invoice, which was the retail price. He will, no doubt, take good care in the future to insist upon all invoices showing the exact amount due, and thus guard against a repetition of similar troubles.—ED. S.M.G.]

COLLECTOR-SALESMEN'S TERMS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent, a collector-salesman, appears rather unkind towards the opposition staff. But I think he should consider that those gentlemen are often canvassing in places where one-half that have machines from him don't want them. He entices them through the influence of some neighbour, and gets a deposit of say 10s. The next day the customer wants a lot of talking to again to induce him to keep it. If the deposit had not been paid, the machine would go back. Now, without the coupon book that 10s. could not have been taken, and to find a collector, or to go to the office for receipts, would be to return and find they had changed their mind and the order cancelled. What remedy has your correspondent for the sore wound this would inflict upon the unfortunate salesman? He says he has had many years' hard work as a collector. Now, if that be so, he must have had scores of such cases where the business must be done at the moment, or not done at all. So he may propose a balm, and I certainly hope he will, for I know of a few wounds that want healing.

Now I do think the deposit should average to the collector's book, and that he should have his commission upon it. It is always done in this district, and any man that had been a collector himself before he was made a manager would not be so mean as to deprive the collector of it. Our manager never does so, and he does not intend to. No man can expect the confidence of his *employés* by such little tricks. But in cash transactions I cannot see how your correspondent could expect a commission if we suppose there were one sale a month coming from his district for cash, and he got the bonus (2s. 6d.) and 7½ per cent. on the cash £7 10s. (13s. 9d.), how long would it be suffered to continue? Such a foolish conceit would shorten the days of any collector. Besides, it is ungentlemanly to want such a thing; but it is to the

canvasser's benefit to work in harmony with the collector, and let him know when and where he has put in a machine, that he may help him to make good business of it as soon as possible; but there are cases sometimes where the second man would upset the order. In such a case the special man should have the right to keep the collector back, but it is only for twenty-eight days; then the collector can go in defiance of him, that is, if the deposit is not paid, and demand the deposit or fetch away the machine. That is often done because the case was not forthcoming for a week or fourteen days. Then what about the special man? Where are his chances for putting it in the second time after the collector has once been there? It is true the special man does make arrangements sometimes for his customer to pay at the office, but a good collector could generally overcome that. I should think at once there were some more orders about there, and he wanted to keep me away. So I should canvass that street, and carefully inquire at that door for a Mrs. Brown that wanted a machine repaired, and a Mrs. Roberts that had removed from another part to near there, and a lot of other things, and then come back again and tell them I had found one lost, keeping well in the front who I was, &c. What special man could stand against that? I have been kept back in several cases, but have got in in every case but one. I can go for sharp practice as much as you like, but to take away the man's receipt book does him a great injustice that I can never excuse; nor can I ever expect much uniformity between the two staffs while they are managed by two gentlemen whose interest is adverse to each other. But why should there be two superintendents? I believe we should do as much business with one, and at a less cost.—Yours sincerely,

COLLECTOR-SALESMAN No. 2.

Bown's Ball Bearings.

ACTION FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT.

ON Wednesday, the 19th ult., Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, delivered deferred judgment in this action, the hearing of which occupied nine days. Mr. William Bown, of Summer Lane, Birmingham, well known as a maker of sewing machines and cycle parts, sought to restrain the Centaur Cycle Company, of Coventry, from infringing Hughes's patent for adjustable screw ball bearings, of which he is the owner, and asking for an account or damages. To this the defendants pleaded anticipation and consequent non-infringement, and called a considerable body of evidence in support.

His Lordship said that in this case he was called upon to decide a question of fact, the discussion of which had occupied him nine days. There were many witnesses, and he had the assistance of all the strength and ingenuity the bar could command. What was the question for the judge to put to himself or the jury? After much deliberation he had framed the issue which he thought and hoped the most correct—had Lambert's bicycle when delivered in July, 1887, bearings on either wheel such as were the subject of the subsequent patent? He knew, of course, that the evidence went to prove that there was a bicycle which existed in 1877, when first made, with bearings of a similar character—perhaps he might say of the same character—on both wheels, so that there was an apparent absence of necessity for limiting the question to either wheel. He knew also that a negative answer to this question implied that, at some time or other, there was an alteration—some time, that was, before the trial in 1883, because they knew that Lambert's bicycle—there was no question it was Lambert's—was produced in Court, having in it bearings which anticipated the plaintiff's patent. They knew further that an affirmative answer *prima facie*, though not so necessarily, negatived such an alteration. But notwithstanding these and many other questions, and the impossibility of evading them—that was of evading their discussion in his own mind—he thought he had followed the best and only safe guide in framing the issue. That would in any event have been the result of applying his own mind generally to the case, but besides that there was a special reason here; he did not know how and when the matters in dispute might again be the subject of discussion. It was likely enough that some of them would be so raised, and that to his mind was a conclusive reason for deciding nothing more than was absolutely necessary. For the same reason the less he said by way of comment on the evidence the better. As he thought, a judge, though occupying the place of a jury, ought not to avail himself of a jury's privilege to give a verdict and nothing more—he should explain why he arrived at a particular question of fact—should, so to speak, sum up the evidence. Any future discussion of the facts of this case should, he thought, be as far as possible disengaged from any expression of judicial opinion. He had been obliged to consider, and he had carefully considered, every question suggested by counsel arising on the evidence, and many others which had occurred to himself during its perusal. The conclusion at which he had arrived was that he ought to limit himself to a simple judgment, and he answered the question he put himself in the case in the affirmative—yes, as to the front wheel. The result was that he held the defendants to have proved an anticipation of the patent. The plaintiff's case failed, and judgment would be for the defendants, with costs on the higher scale. He would certify certain of the particulars mentioned as reasonable and proper, but not all of them. He could not conclude the case without saying a few words respecting two of the witnesses. He had not commented on the evidence, nor did he intend to do so, but he could not avoid expressing his satisfaction with two members of the legal profession who had been called upon to give evidence, and had acquitted themselves well. Mr. Lee, of Birmingham, solicitor for the plaintiff, was plain and straightforward, and gave his evidence in a manner which commanded attention and respect. Mr. Francis, the solicitor who acted in the 1883 suit of Bown and Humber, was in an extremely difficult position. He (the learned Judge) did not know that he ever saw a professional man called upon to give evidence under such embarrassing circumstances. Nevertheless he gave the Court most invaluable assistance.

Musical Jottings.

The English piano trade was never in such a prosperous condition as at present. It seems, however, that the workmen are doing their best to arrest its development. During the past two months the makers have been much annoyed by labour disputes. The men demanded that payment by piece should be abolished and 8d. per hour be paid in future. Several firms have complied, and forthwith weeded out all but their best hands. Now many of the men are clamouring to be allowed to return and work for less than 8d. per hour. Most of the makers refuse to depart from the old terms, which have worked well. The question of piece *versus* day work has been referred to the Labour Conciliation Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. F. Jones has opened a new shop at Weymouth, combining children's toys with musical instruments.

The McKinley tariff is seriously affecting the import of musical instruments into the United States. These articles have now to bear a duty of 45 per cent. The German makers of pianos are the heaviest sufferers. Several of them talk of opening factories in the States.

Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. are enjoying this season a particularly good trade in Spencer pianos.

Mr. Arthur Scipeo, late partner in Scipeo & Scipeo, has opened a piano factory at 190, Holloway Road, London, N.

Messrs. C. Paillard & Co., of 62, Holborn Viaduct, the well-known makers of musical boxes, possess one of these instruments of some antiquity and considerable novelty. It measures exactly one inch in length, and is contained in an ordinary watchguard seal.

The agency for the Packard organs has been relinquished by Messrs. Ellis Parr & Co., and taken over by Messrs. Wallis & Son, of Euston Road, N.W.

At Peterborough market the other day a piano was offered for sale by one of the local auctioneers. Annoyed at the want of enterprise on the part of speculators, the vendor stated that sooner than part with it for less than he thought it was worth he would "chop it up for firewood." His anger not being cooled by the ridicule of the surrounding crowd, he forthwith put his words into action, and there and then battered the piano to pieces. The medley of the instrument's internals, as well as the splintered wood, was then offered and sold for 1s.

The Bridgeport Organ Company, whose London address is 246, Harrow Road, W., are now turning out 200 instruments per week.

Mr. C. Bechstein is now engaged on a piano for the hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, who will receive the instrument as a wedding present, to cost £1,500. It will be built after the Louis XIV. style, Professor Max Koch, of the Berlin Academy, having been commissioned to paint the panels. The body of the instrument will be supported by pillars carved to represent the chief characters in Wagner's operas; thus the three Rhine-Maidens ("Rheingold") will support it in front, and the various characters in the "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," "Rienzi," &c., will support the back part.

Mr. A. L. Rose, who recently visited Australia in the interests of Messrs. Broadwood & Sons, says that in Queensland "pianos sometimes get so infested with silver-fish, cockroaches, white ants, and other vermin as to become useless. At Toowoomba I saw an upright piano which had had a bucket of boiling water poured down it in order to kill the cockroaches! You may imagine the state it was in. In another place a local tuner had ingeniously brightened the tone of a piano by anointing the hammer-felts with a mixture of whiting and glue."

Dealers in musical instruments should send to Messrs. T. Fletcher & Co., of 161, City Road, London, E.C., for a copy of their illustrated catalogue of music-stools, cabinets, piano fittings, &c., which they will find very useful to keep on hand.

It is computed that the total production of pianos throughout the world is 200,000 annually; of this number 72,000 are credited to Germany.

The *Piano, Organ, and Music Trades' Journal* for November contains a supplement printed and illustrated in a very choice manner. Among other contents are portraits of leading musical instrument manufacturers, accompanied by short sketches, several of which we reproduce at foot.

John G. Murdoch, sen., is chairman of the firm of John J. Murdoch & Co., Limited, of Farringdon Road. As our readers are already aware, the firm have made a speciality of automatic musical instruments, in which goods they do a very extensive trade. They are also sole agents for Carpenter's celebrated organs, and the popular Farrand and Votey organs. Messrs. Murdoch have a branch house at Melbourne and one

in Glasgow, the latter occupying a foremost position among the many fine Scotch firms of pianoforte and musical instrument dealers.

John G. Murdoch, jun., is managing partner of John Spencer & Co., pianoforte manufacturers, St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W. Seven years ago this firm acquired the business of the National Pianoforte Co., then a small concern turning out two or three pianos per week. Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s determination to make a good instrument at a low price met, as it deserved to do, with every encouragement, and their trade increased by leaps and bounds. Addition after addition was made to the factory, until a further extension to their premises, though imperative, was impracticable, and the firm decided upon building one of the finest and best appointed factories in London at St. George's Road, Regent's Park. We gave a detailed notice of these premises when the firm removed from Gooding's Road thither. The present output is over sixty pianofortes per week, and Messrs. Spencer's instruments have gained awards at exhibitions both at home and in the colonies. At the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888 they received a memorial diploma; at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1888, an award of merit; and at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1890 a gold medal. Mr. Murdoch has just returned from a visit to Australia, New Zealand, and America, where he has been visiting the agencies of the firm and opening up new business.

W. J. Bell & J. Jenkinson. These two gentlemen are at present joint managers of the European branch of the Bell Organ and Piano Company, Limited. The business of Messrs. W. Bell & Company was, as our readers are aware, converted into a limited company about five months ago, when Mr. J. W. Bell entered into a contract with the new company to remain for a period of three years as managing director. Mr. Jenkinson, who came to England in 1883, obtained his experience of the manufacturing and commercial departments at the factory, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and will remain manager of the London branch. He is a thoroughly capable and practical man of business, and is as well posted in music trade matters as any man in the United Kingdom. Mr. W. J. Bell is probably the most travelled representative of the music trade that the music trade can boast of, having traversed the five continents of the globe from end to end. Yet he does not, as Shakespeare says travellers are apt to do, "lisp and wear strange suits," nor have we heard him "disable all the benefits" of his own or his adopted country. He is, on the contrary, a genial and unassuming gentleman, pledged to the interests of a powerful and thriving concern, and doing his utmost to maintain the distinction which has attached to the Bell American organs since their first introduction to English buyers. The same may be said of Mr. Jenkinson, who is about the same age as Mr. Bell; both are under thirty, and—but we need say no more—their countenances speak for themselves.

Re Hermann Loog, Lim.

MR. JUSTICE NORTH had before him, on November 12th, an action in which Mr. J. F. Clark, the official liquidator of Hermann Loog, Lim., sought to recover from Lloyd's Bank certain moneys, the property of Hermann Loog, Lim.

Although the hearing of the case took some time, we can summarise it very shortly.

When Hermann Loog, Lim. were in full swing, they borrowed money from Lloyd's Bank, giving as security hire contracts. This course was pursued for some time, but on the 18th December, 1886, the company failed to make their usual payment. Their bankers were asked to wait a few days, when a settlement would be effected. On the 6th of January, 1887, however, a winding-up order was granted against Hermann Loog, Lim., the bank being then creditors for the sum of £5,818 5s. 4d.

Lloyd's Bank then obtained from the Court an order that the official liquidator of Loog, Lim., should collect the instalments due on the hire agreements held by them until such time as the amount mentioned above be received, the cost of collecting to be borne by the bank. This order of the Court was dated from the 28th January, 1887.

The official liquidator in the present case told the Court that he had paid into the bank collections to the amount of £5,897 14s. 6d., being £79 9s. 2d. more than the security. His present application was to obtain an order for the bankers to refund this amount together with the sum of £2,647 6s., which it cost the liquidator to collect the £5,818 5s. 4d. on account of the bank.

Lloyd's Bank opposed this application on the ground that they were entitled to receive the instalments paid in respect of their hire agreements held by them as from the 18th December, 1886, when a breach of their agreement with Hermann Loog, Lim., occurred. This would

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entitle them to the sum of £1,361 9s. 8d., collected from the 18th December, 1886, to the 28th January, 1887.

His Lordship overruled this objection, refusing to recognise the order of the Court on the latter date as retrospective, and now granted the order asked for by the Official Liquidator.

Failures and Arrangements.

HENRY RIPLEY, perambulator maker, Leeds.

The adjourned public examination of the above debtor came on for hearing at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on the 21st inst., before Mr. Registrar Marshall. Liabilities £2,039 15s. 8d., and assets estimated to realise £278 5s. 8d. The examination was finally ordered to be further adjourned.

ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, Reading.

The above has executed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured liabilities are stated at £2,455 7s. 2d., and the net assets at £1,332.

JAMES SMITH, general dealer, 60, Great Jackson Street, Hulme. The above has filed a deed of arrangement with liabilities £234 16s. 5d., and assets estimated at £253. Among the creditors is the Cherry Tree Machine Company for £175 16s. 9d.

EDWIN THORNE, dealer in perambulators and fancy goods, 18, Cecil Square, Margate.

The above has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Among the creditors are Simmons & Co., London, for £60 9s. 6d.

Re WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator maker, Pollard's Yard, Leeds.

This debtor appeared for his adjourned public examination at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on the 21st ult. Liabilities £2,027 18s. 6d., and assets £584. Mr. Registrar Marshall eventually allowed the bankrupt to pass his examination.

TIMOTHY SHEPHERD, domestic machinist, 22, Sheen Park, 9, Upper Hill Street, and 6, Kew Road, Richmond.

Mr. P. Mason, 29 & 30, King Street, Cheapside, E.C., was appointed trustee in the above on November 4th.

WANZER (Limited).

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Mr. Justice North, by order dated November 7th, has appointed Mr. Ernest Cooper, C.A., 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C., as official liquidator in the above.

A County Court judgment was on October 30th registered against Carey & Co., cycle and perambulator dealers, 47, Hackford Road, Brixton Road, S.W., late of 31, New Kent Road, S.E., for the sum of £13 8s. 2d.

A bill of sale for £31 was filed on October 28th, in favour of Charles E. P. Pipe, against William Jackson (and wife), sewing machine manufacturer, engineer, patentee, &c., 413, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

J. P. CHISLETT, sewing machine dealer, Edgcombe Street, Stonehouse.

On the 6th November, at the Stonehouse Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar (Mr. R. G. Edmonds), Joseph Percy Chislett was further examined. Mr. F. W. Skardon (Skardon & Phillips) appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditors (Messrs. Davis, of Bristol, and Brooks, of Birmingham), and Mr. C. L. Croft (Adams & Croft) for the debtor. Mr. Croft asked for permission to file a supplemental account, explaining that the debtor had had to write to the wholesale houses with which he traded for invoices of goods supplied him in the course of trade. The majority have sent the invoices, but it had been discovered at the last moment that the debtor had unfortunately filled in the amounts he owned instead of the value of the goods he had had. Therefore, instead of the figure representing goods purchased being £967 as in the statement, it should be £1,200. The Official Receiver pointed out that the debtor had omitted from his statement altogether the property taken over from his late father. The Registrar thought it was a case in which the assets in the estate had been wilfully misrepresented in order to induce the creditors to take a small composition, and that the debtor was keeping back information. On the application of the Official Receiver he made an order that he should within a fortnight give particulars of all his transactions, warning him that otherwise his examination would be adjourned *sine die*.

At the adjourned examination on the 20th November, in answer to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that, through no fault of his own, two books were missing when he made up his previous accounts. The Official Receiver said he made no imputation on debtor. By the amended accounts the amount of estimated good debts had been increased to £633, doubtful debts to £948, and bad debts to £299. If the good debts alone were realised there was sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound. Mr. Croft said debtor's wife was prepared to guarantee £600 on the estate in order to pay the debts in full. The Registrar pointed out that a serious question was involved. They had to consider whether a man ought to be allowed to come to court with a false statement, and offer 10s. in the pound when he was able to pay 20s. Mr. Skardon stated that debtor did not come to the court of his own accord, but was brought there. Debtor replied that he was willing to settle with the petitioning creditors, but they forced him into court. The Registrar pointed out that if debtor's wife was willing to guarantee to pay everything in full debtor was entitled to have his estate re-vested. Mr. Croft qualified his statement by saying that the matter of guarantee was a question of time. The debts could not be collected at once. Debtor said if a stranger had to deal with the account it would not be worth 10s. in the pound. Mr. Croft, replying to the Registrar, said debtor's statement was correct, because a stranger would not be able to collect the debts so easily. The Official Receiver remarked that he had endeavoured to dispose of the business, but the accounts were in such a state that no one would tender. The Registrar, who expressed dissatisfaction with the statements made regarding the value of the estate, adjourned the examination until December 18th, in order to allow the Official Receiver to dispose of the estate, if possible, in the meantime.

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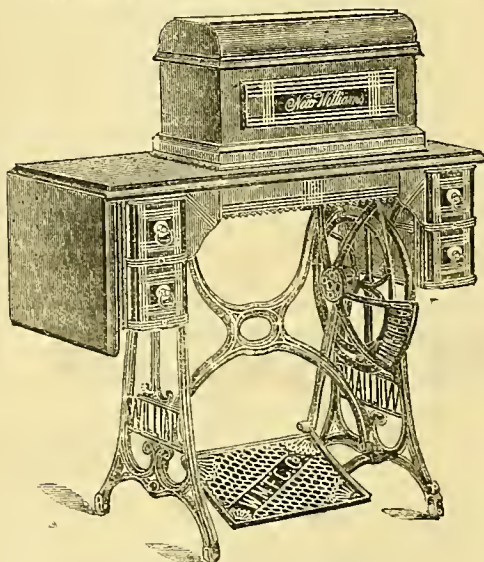
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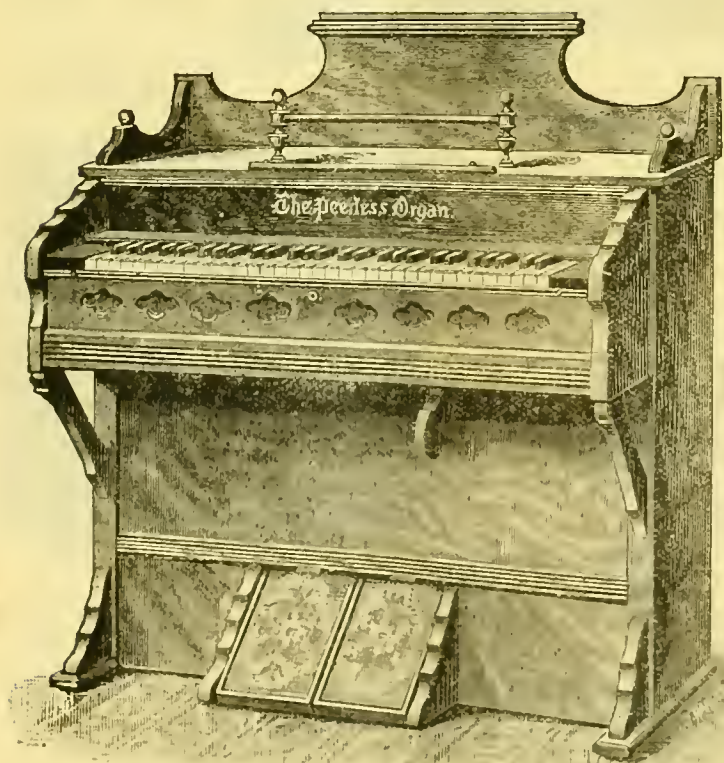
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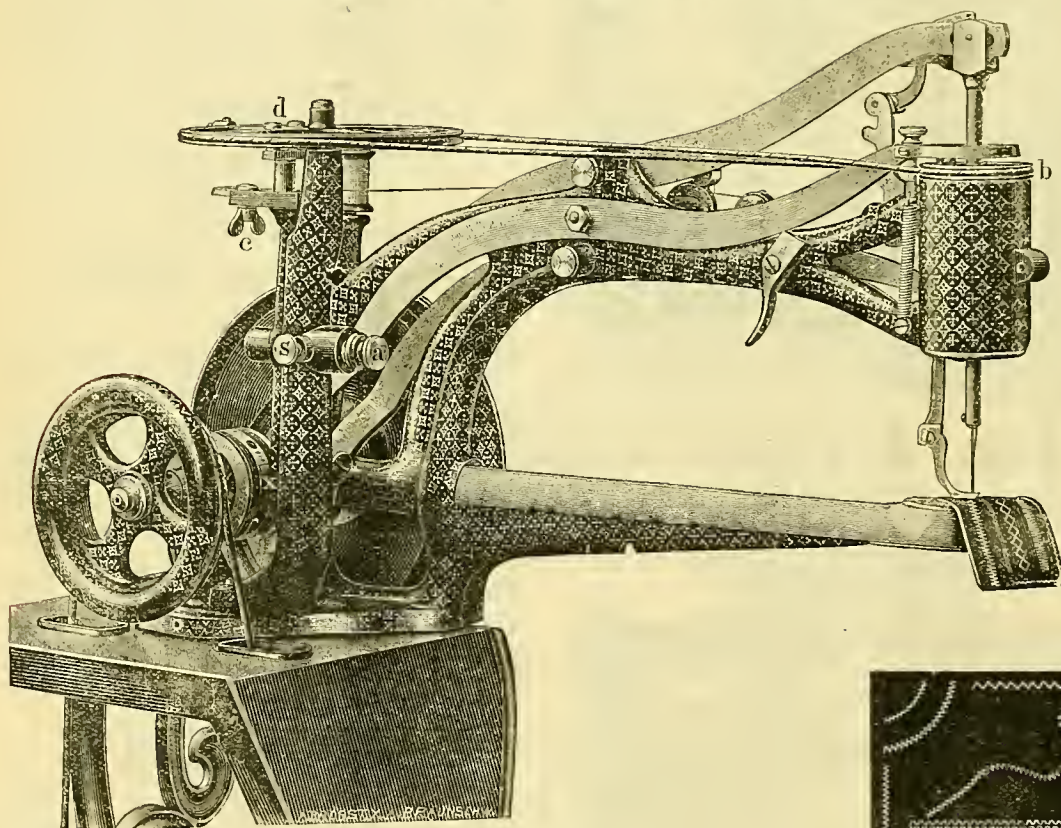
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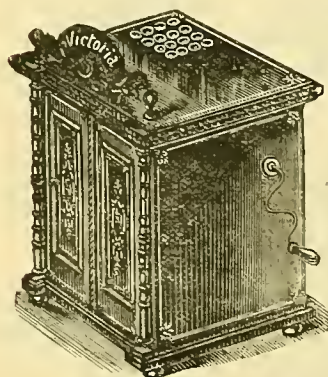
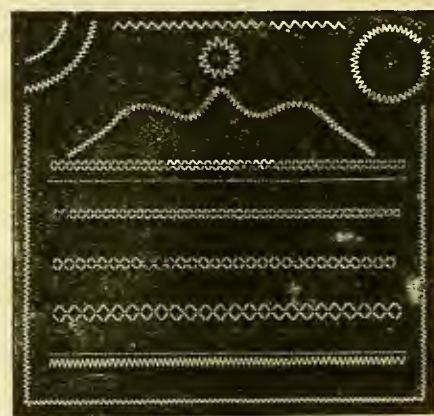
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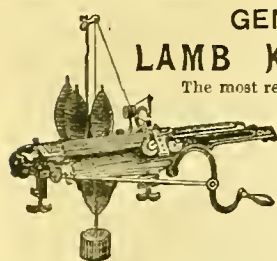
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Principles and Practice of the Law of Hire and Conditional Sale.*

By H. E. TUDOR, ESQ., Solicitor,

Author of "A Defence of the Hire System."

CHAPTER XLII.

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AND THE
HIRE SYSTEM—*continued.*

NOTES.

Now let us go back for a moment to sub-section 4, which we have given in full at the beginning of this chapter, and we shall there find that, when once a married woman has entered into a valid contract, not only such property as she had at the date of such contract will be rendered liable to the obligation of such contract, but also all subsequent property which she may have become possessed of at any time *after* the date of the contract; so that now a tradesman has a much better chance of getting his money back, since his judgment will not be confined merely to such property as the married woman had when she purchased the goods from him, but it will bind any property which she may have subsequently acquired.

Let us look at section 1, sub-section 2, from a different aspect. It will be remembered that in chapter 38 we stated that the words of this sub-section, viz., a "married woman shall be capable of entering into and *rendering herself liable* in respect of," &c., were not to be taken as implying a personal liability on the woman to pay a debt. We further stated that, as a general rule, a married woman could not be committed for contempt of Court, because the judgment was not against her, but against her property.

We will now show how the Courts of Law justify and show the truth of our statements. In the case of *Scott v. Morley* (20 Q. B. D 120), decided on 11th November, 1887, in the Court of Appeal, an order on a judgment summons committing a married woman to prison for non-payment of a debt due under an order of Court was rescinded by the Lords Justices. Without stating all the facts (and omitting the history of this point of law), well worth perusing at length in the law reports, we will extract from the judgment such sentences as throw light on the terms of this sub-section. Lord Esher, in the course of his judgment, says (page 125):—"What is now the position of a married woman in respect of a liability to which she was not subject at common law, but which has been imposed on her solely by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882? The liability is imposed by sub-section 2 of section 1 of that Act, which provides, "... *render herself liable on any contract.*" "That must mean that a woman shall, after she is, and whilst she is, married, be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable upon any contract. She could enter into a contract before the Act; and, therefore, the Act must mean that she shall be capable of entering into a contract so as to render herself liable upon it. A liability is thus imposed on her which did not exist either at law or in equity before the Act. If sub-section 2 had stopped there, I should have thought that the same consequences would follow as in the case of a contract entered into by a *feme sole* (i.e., unmarried

person). If no remedy were given by the Act for a breach of the contract, the remedy must be that common law remedy which is applicable to the case; but if a remedy is given by the statute which imposes the new liability, that must be the only remedy. Sub-section 2 goes on to provide that the woman shall be capable of rendering herself liable in respect of, and to the extent of, her separate property, and of suing and being sued either in contract, in tort, or otherwise, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*; and that her husband need not be joined as a party to any action brought by or against her (that, again, alters the law); and any damage or costs recovered against her in any such action to be payable out of her separate property, and not otherwise. "That is, the damages recovered *are not to be payable by the married woman, they are to be payable out of her separate property.*"

"It seems to me that the judgment in such an action ought to follow the words of the Act. The damages to be recovered are to be payable out of the woman's separate property, or they are to be recovered against her, but are to be payable only out of her separate property. This section really imposes a new liability on a married woman at law, which will produce the same result as was before the Act produced in equity. In equity the decree was that the sum found due should be charged on the married woman's separate estate, and the same effect is, so it seems to me, given by the Act to an action at law as was before the Act produced in equity by a different process."

Having shown that the liability of a married woman is not personal but proprietary, the learned lord applies this principle in connection with the Debtors' Act, under which it will be remembered that a person, might be sent to prison for not paying a judgment debt because such omission was regarded as a contempt of Court, inasmuch as the order "hit" him in the first place, and his property in the second place. He adds:—"If this be so (i.e., a married woman not personally liable), does section 5 of the Debtors' Act, 1869, apply to a judgment of this nature? Section 5 says that the Court may commit to prison any person who makes default in payment of 'any debt due from him' in pursuance of any order or judgment of the Court. What is the real meaning of those words 'due from him'? It appears to me that they point to a debt which the defendant is **PERSONALLY** liable to pay. If you treat the Debtors' Act as an Act which authorises the Court to commit people to prison, then you must construe it strictly. It is a highly penal Act, affecting the liberty of the subject, and you must not say that a sum which is payable only out of a person's *property* is a sum 'due from' that person.

"If, on the other hand, you treat the Act as a remedial Act, then it only enables the Court to modify the imprisonment which could have been inflicted at common law, so as to prevent it from being so large as it was at law before the Act; and, treating the Act in that way, section 5 cannot apply to such a case, because there was nothing to modify, there being no power to arrest a married woman before the Act. If it is treated as a penal Act it must not be stretched. In either view of the Act it appears to me that section 5 of the Debtors' Act does not apply to the judgment which can be recovered against a married woman only by virtue of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. . . . I desire to repeat that our present decision applies merely to judgments which can be recovered against a married woman only by virtue of the Act of 1882, and that it does not apply to judgments which could have been recovered against a married woman at common law before that Act." Order of committal was discharged.

(To be continued.)

"A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our November Number.)

MR. R. A. BROOMAN obtained provisional protection dated March 20th, 1854, for improvements in sewing machines, wherein the friction brake is so constructed and applied upon the thread, that when operating on harsh materials at a high speed, the breaking of the thread at the period of great strain is obviated. Another feature in this invention consists in enlarging that portion of the needle which having entered the material is to retire from it before the pull upon the last loop has commenced; by this means, in sewing leather and similar materials, the hole is so made that the process of finishing the stitch is greatly facilitated. Another point in this invention is a peculiar formation of the bed plate upon which the work rests, whereby, when turning the work in order to sew a curve seam, each stitch may be as perfectly formed as when sewing in a right line. (The boot closer of the present day will be glad to see the latter part of this invention perfected.)

Elmer Townsend applied for a patent on the 30th of March, 1854, for certain improvements communicated to him by Alfred Twingle. These improvements have reference to a machine for performing the operation of sewing with two threads. One thread is passed through an eye near the point of an upright needle, which carries it upwards through the cloth, so as to form a loop in the same manner as in machines in which a needle and shuttle are used, but on the *upper* surface of the cloth. The second or binding thread is used in short lengths, and is combined with the first thread by the use of a vibrating hook and a vertical forked thread carrier to which an intermittent rotary motion is communicated. When the loop has been formed by the ascent of the needle, the hook passes through, and seizing the binding thread (which extends upwards from the cloth and is held between the rearmost leg of the thread carrier and spring attached thereto), draws it through the loop and through the space

between the foremost leg of the carrier and its spring. When the thread is drawn through the carrier, it is left supported by the said leg and its spring, and whilst thus supported, and during part of the descent of the needle, a semi-rotary movement of the thread carrier takes place, so as again to present the thread in a perfect position to be seized by the hook when it advances through the loop formed by the next ascent of the needle. By the intermittent rotatory motion of the forked thread carrier, the upper thread is wound round the lower thread during the operation of sewing, and in this respect the sewing differs from that produced by other machines.

(To be continued.)

The Star Hammock Carriage.

WE recently inspected at the Star Manufacturing Company's perambulator factory, Gooding Road, N., a new patent carriage which will be ready for the trade in the course of a few days.

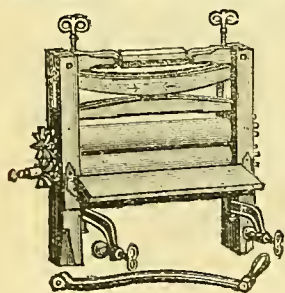
The Star Hammock differs widely from all other carriages of the hammock type. The body is suspended on spiral springs inserted in a slot cut in a back-bone of bent steel tube. The tube is extended at each end, so that a leverage of about a foot is obtained, which makes it a much easier carriage to wheel than other hammocks in the market.

We observed that the body rose and fell very readily, and with practically no side sway, that being prevented by means of a small hinged steel fork, or catch. This fork, when raised, allows of the body being used as a veritable swinging cot. The change is made instantly, and with no trouble whatever.

There can be no doubt but that this new carriage is constructed on a capital principle, and we predict for it great success during the coming season. It certainly shows a great advance on the hammocks in which the bodies are suspended from the handles, and in which side motion is so objectionable.

We hope to give further particulars of this important invention, together with illustration of same, in our next issue.

"NOVELTY" WRINGER, SIMPLE AND CHEAP.



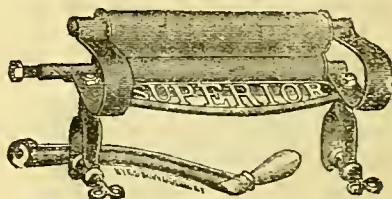
Largest Makers of Wringing Machines in the World.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889

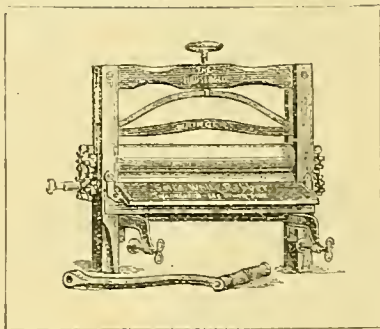
The leading feature of our Machines is **DURABILITY** combined with **LIGHTNESS**. Considering the quality of the materials used they are also the **Cheapest Machines** in the Market.

"SUPERIOR" WRINGER.

Entirely Self-adjusting.
No Thumbscrews required.



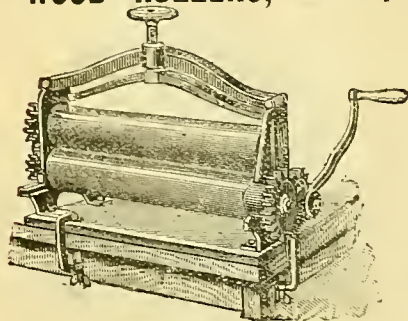
"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.



MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
INSTALMENT TRADE.

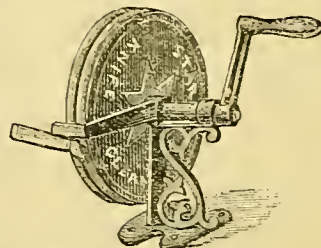
30 YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
FOR QUALITY.

"COTTAGE" MANGLE, WOOD ROLLERS, 20x4.



"STAR" KNIFE CLEANER.

A Cheap Cash Line.



Wholesale only.

Prices on Application.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO., 26, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.

Jottings.

Owing to causes beyond our control we are unable to give our usual portrait this month. In our next issue however we shall make amends by supplying two portraits.

* * *

Mr. Hermann Loog is sending out letters calling attention to the fact that a certain firm are circularising dealers to the effect that the Victoria Musical Cabinet sold by him is an infringement of their patent. These circulars, he says, emanate from Berlin, and therefore he cannot stop them. The firm have not taken the usual step in such matters—namely, notified the makers, as, it is said, they know full well that their contention as to infringement cannot be sustained. If such is the case, their action is contemptible, and it is very hard that they should “throw mud” from a “safe distance.”

* * *

A new “flossing” machine for the corset trade will make its appearance during next month.

* * *

We hear rumours of a patent action in connection with perambulator wheels.

* * *

We are pleased to find that the Leather Trades' School in Bethnal Green Road, E., the opening of which we announced a few months ago, is a great success. Here is to be seen a fine installation of machinery, including sewing machines, and the head master, Mr. C. W. Burdett, is deserving of high praise for the admirable manner in which the concern is conducted.

* * *

Mr. A. Batty, of High Street, Chiswick, has opened a branch at Church Road, Acton, W. By the way, he has been selling boots and shoes of late on easy terms, in addition to sewing machines, and has met with extraordinary success. He finds that this class of trade pays handsomely.

* * *

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company were delighted last month by the receipt of a telegram from Paris notifying that their machine had received the Grand Diploma of Honour at the Exposition International of Paris, 1890.

* * *

We much regret to have to record the death of Mr. H. Robinson, an old and respected sewing machine dealer, residing at 77, Parkgate, Darlington.

* * *

In our last issue, when recording the awards at the Edinburgh Exhibition, we stated that the Hitchcock mechanical lamp was represented in this country by the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company. We should have said by Mr. G. W. Phillips, who is the general manager of that company for Europe.

* * *

Messrs. Isted, of Southampton, have made extensive alterations to their sewing machine depôt, rendering it quite handsome. They are now thinking of adopting the electric light. This would make them, we believe, the first firm in the trade to so illuminate their showrooms.

* * *

The sewing machine exhibited at the Edinburgh Exhibition by Mr. Peter Scott, which obtained a bronze medal, was the König, for which Mr. T. Potter, of 47, Dunlase Road, Clapton, London, N.E., is wholesale agent.

* * *

Mr. E. W. Redwood will occupy from to-day new premises in Castle Street, Bristol. They are described to us by a traveller as the largest sewing machine depôt in the trade, located in Castle Street, opposite Mr. Redwood's old establishment. They consist of no less than twenty rooms, on four floors. The shop has a double frontage 22 ft. wide and 130 ft. deep. There is a back entrance to same 44 ft. wide for the receipt or despatch of goods, and a gas engine supplies power for several purposes, including that of working the Reece button-hole machine. This extensive building will be devoted solely to sewing and knitting machines. Mr. Redwood is agent for several excellent sewing machines, including those of the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1890,

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR AWARDED TO

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.

LIGHT-RUNNING, SPEEDY, SIMPLE, AND DURABLE.

THIS Sewing Machine contains an arrangement which involves a new departure from the ordinary style of working. The Machine is fed from the top, and has a smooth plate for the work to travel on. The needle descends into the material, pinning the several plies together, and the feed carries the needle and material along with it. When the needle is withdrawn the pressure foot is put down and the work held fast. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams. It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL MATERIALS**, from **MUSLIN** to **LEATHER**, without change of stitch or tension; as no matter what may be the difference in thickness, the stitch **MUST BE REGULAR**. Having the **FEWEST PARTS** of any Machine made, it is the **ACME OF SIMPLICITY**, and the heretofore difficult operations of **HEMMING, QUILTING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, FRILLING, &c.**, can be learnt by any lady as easily as plain sewing, and in the same time.

NOTE.—All the above operations are done without tacking. The Machine has no **COGS, SPRINGS, or TEETH** to cause friction or get out of order.

READ ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs. Griesbach has much pleasure in recommending the Vertical Feed Machine, she has had one in constant use for the last six years, and it is still equal to a new one. She has only used **THREE** needles during that time and the third one has just lately been put in. It works easily and never gets out of order, doing all kinds of work with the same tension and adjustment.

We shall be happy to show the Machine to anyone who will favour us with a visit.

**SAMPLES OF WORK, PRICE LISTS, AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED. LIBERAL TERMS.**

44, ROYAL CRESCENT, NOTTING HILL, NOV. 19TH, 1890,

Wheeler & Wilson Company, the Bishop's Cluster Company's high arm, and Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough's knitting machines. We hope that this removal will be fully justified by an increase of trade.

Some rogue of a fellow is bent on victimising the customers of the White Sewing Machine Company. He has succeeded in two instances in obtaining accounts from dealers, stating that he was told to call for same, and has given receipts—in one case in the name of Jones, and in the other calling himself Johnson. He is described as a young man with a dark moustache. Dealers should be on their guard against paying accounts to strangers without they can produce satisfactory credentials.

We have to congratulate Mr. H. W. Twiggs, the well-known Bristol perambulator manufacturer, upon having been elected on the Bristol Town Council. Our Liberal readers will be pleased to know that he has won a seat held by Tories for nearly twenty years. His success is therefore very popular among the opposition supporters.

A traveller of Boer nationality is the latest addition to the ranks of the trade. He travels with a small hand machine, and is reported to be so entertaining in manner as to obtain orders where his wares handled by another would utterly fail to find a customer.

The sewing machine business formerly carried on by T. Potter, of Winchester, is now being conducted by Mrs. Stickland.

Mr. G. W. Ash, the energetic and successful machine dealer, of Portsmouth, is about opening the Victoria Hall, Portsmouth, as a roller skating rink on the Olympia pattern.

Carter, Son, & Fabian, of Winchester, are well known as amongst the earliest dealers of sewing machines. Mr.

Carter has long since gone to where business troubles him no longer. Mr. Fabian is now dead, and Mr. Kingdon, an ironmonger, of Basingstoke, has taken over the concern.

"Made in Germany" does not appear to condemn sewing machines in the eyes of the Bristol people. Since the case of Singer v. Reid was decided Mr. Reid has made a special point of marking all his machines as above, and, instead of losing custom, his trade has almost doubled.

There have been many changes in the Singer Company's Bristol district lately. The Bath office is now managed by the district manager's niece, Mrs. W. Tawyer, her predecessor having gone to his company's Shields office. Mr. Wear, late superintendent at Swindon, has also gone to Shields, being succeeded by Mr. C. Vincent, late at the Bristol office. Mr. Hargreaves, late Singer superintendent at Bristol, has been transferred to the Taunton branch.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., the well-known mail cart and perambulator makers, of the Borough, London, have called our attention to the fact that the go-cart is of greater antiquity than is generally supposed. Mr. Lloyd, on perusing "The Lives of Famous Beggars," found on page 21 conclusive evidence that in 1783 a man was dragged about town and known as "Go-cart Billy."

ZOELEO.—We have received a sample of Zœleo from the Leather Waterproofing Company, 32, Cowper Street, London, E.C. It is a concern managed by a well-known sewing machine merchant. We have tested the compound. It is an oil for waterproofing all articles made from leather, including sole leather, footballs, belting, boots and shoes, cycle saddles, &c. We find that it makes these articles absolutely waterproof without interfering in the least with their polishing properties. It is put up in small bottles to retail at 6d. and 1s., and should be used by every person who values his health, being thoroughly



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion Tyres fitted to any of the "Special" Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,

CYCLE WORKS,

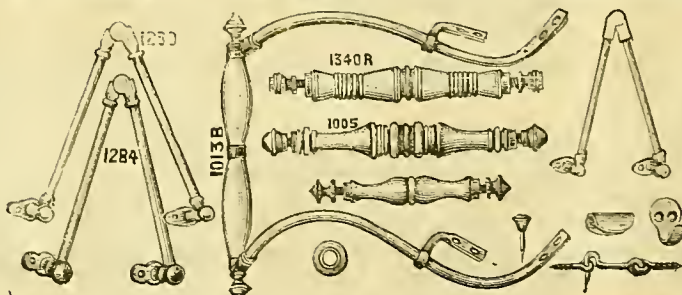
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers
of every De-
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Hood Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China,
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

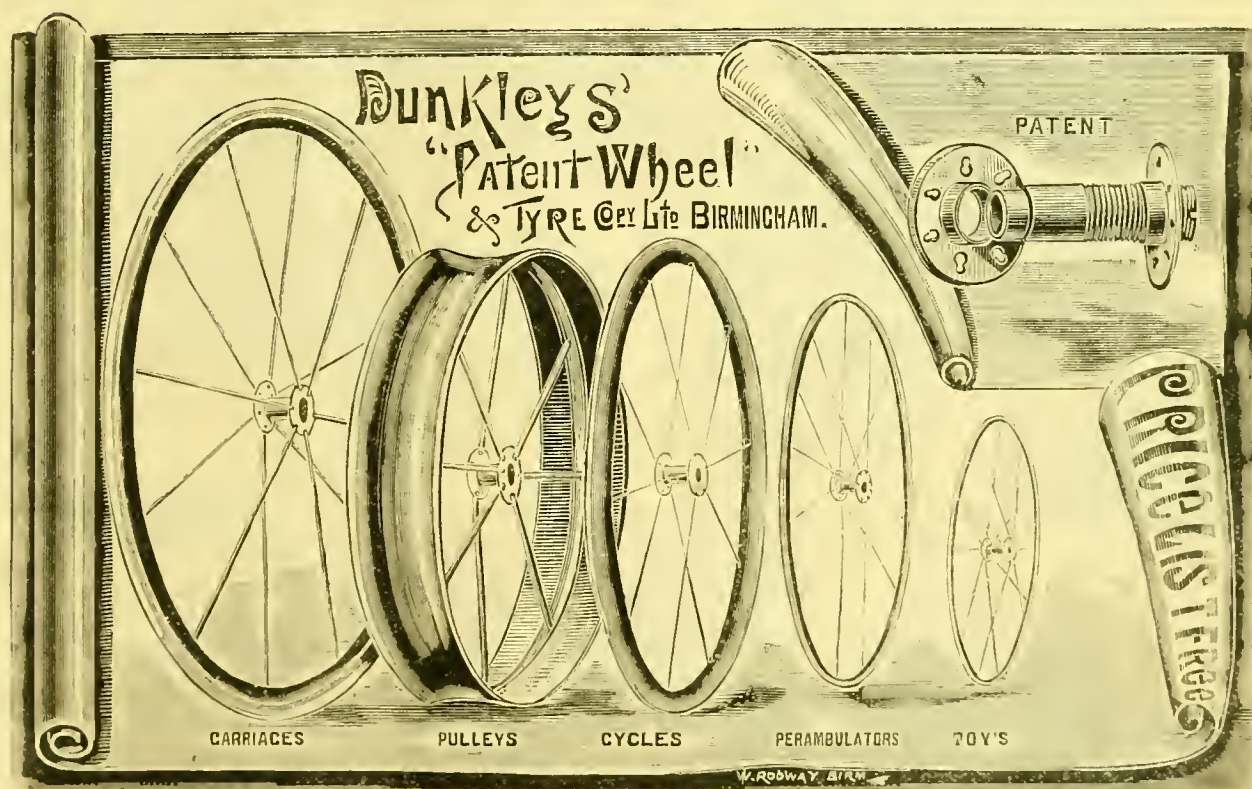
SMALL OUTLAY.—LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY'S PATENT

Fast Cushion Tyre

PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.



RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK,

reliable. The makers are open to appoint agents in all parts of the country, and supply printed matter and artistic show-cards to their customers.

During the past month, as will be seen in another column, there was made in Court certain disclosures in connection with the mysterious winding-up proceedings in Hermann Loog, Limited. These disclosures, however, are not likely to give the poor long-suffering creditors much hope of a dividend. The official liquidator has managed to spend the sum of £2,647 6s. in collecting £5,818 5s. 4d! We knew that he had gone to work in the most costly way possible to collect instalment accounts, but did not expect that his extravagances were nearly so bad. There really must be an inquiry into this matter.

In their new circular, just to hand, we observe that Messrs. W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, of Bolton, claim to be the largest makers of knitting machines in the United Kingdom. They ask that home productions should be supported, and state that they are prepared to appoint agents in every district in the country.

Mr. Justin Herbert has taken the place of Mr. S. Owens in the Cork agency for the Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The East London Machine Company have opened a new branch at 127, Goswell Road, E.C., dealing in sewing machines, perambulators, mangles, mail carts, musical instruments, toys, &c.

Mr. E. H. Walbrook has resigned his position with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, having accepted a position in the management of Hutchins' Sewing Machine and Domestic Machine Supply Company, Limited, 19, Duke Street, Cardiff, which concern is meeting with considerable success. Mr. Walbrook has had some ten years' experience of the trade in the service of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, as follows:—

Cashier at their Bristol and Cardiff depôts, manager at Hull and Leeds, and, finally, he was given charge of a department at his company's London head office.

The Victoria Cycle Company, of James Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, which Mr. W. C. Wark, late cashier for the Howe Company, started some time since, is going on so satisfactorily that several branches will shortly be opened. The company deal in all kinds of domestic machinery, sewing machines, bedsteads, and musical instruments, in addition to cycles.

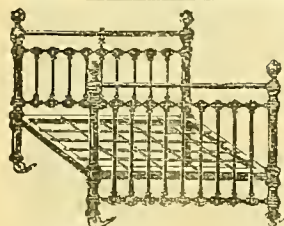
On another page will be found a report of the annual meeting of the Association of Perambulator Manufacturers. It now includes among its members most of the leading firms in the country, and will, no doubt, do some useful work in the future. Mr. Richard W. Allen, of Rowley Regis, near Dudley, is secretary, and will, we hear, be pleased to supply full details to any manufacturer desirous of joining.

Many mangle dealers will hear with regret that Mr. Tom Houldsworth, who formerly represented Watson & Whalley in London, died at his home in Morton, Yorks, last month.

The mangle makers are now unusually busy, and have met together to consider the question of resuscitating their union, which became moribund during the great depression in the trade a few months since.

During the past month the Singer Company have altered the addresses of several of their branch offices as follows:—Chepstow, to 47, Bridge Street; Nantwich, to 8, Pillory Street; Ramsgate, to 57, High Street; South Wigston, to Blaby Road; Warminster, to 13, George Street.

The Singer Company have recently closed their branch at Centre Aisle, Market Hall, Burnley, but still retain their depot at 110, St. James Street.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

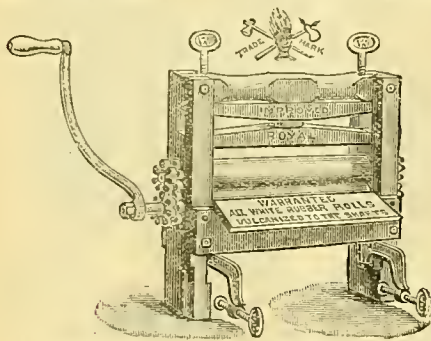
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



LOHMANN'S

"IMPROVED ROYAL" & "EMPIRE" WRINGERS

are the Best in the Market,
and DEFY any Competition.

C. LOHMANN, 22, JEWIN ST., LONDON, E.C

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

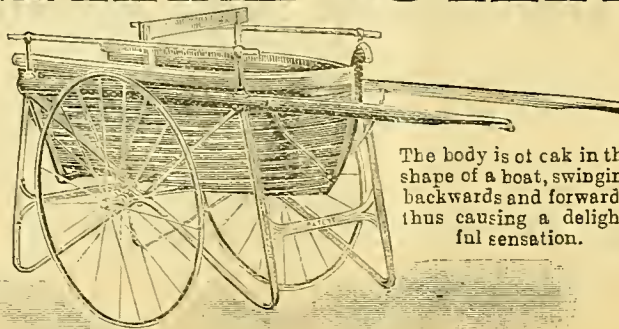
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

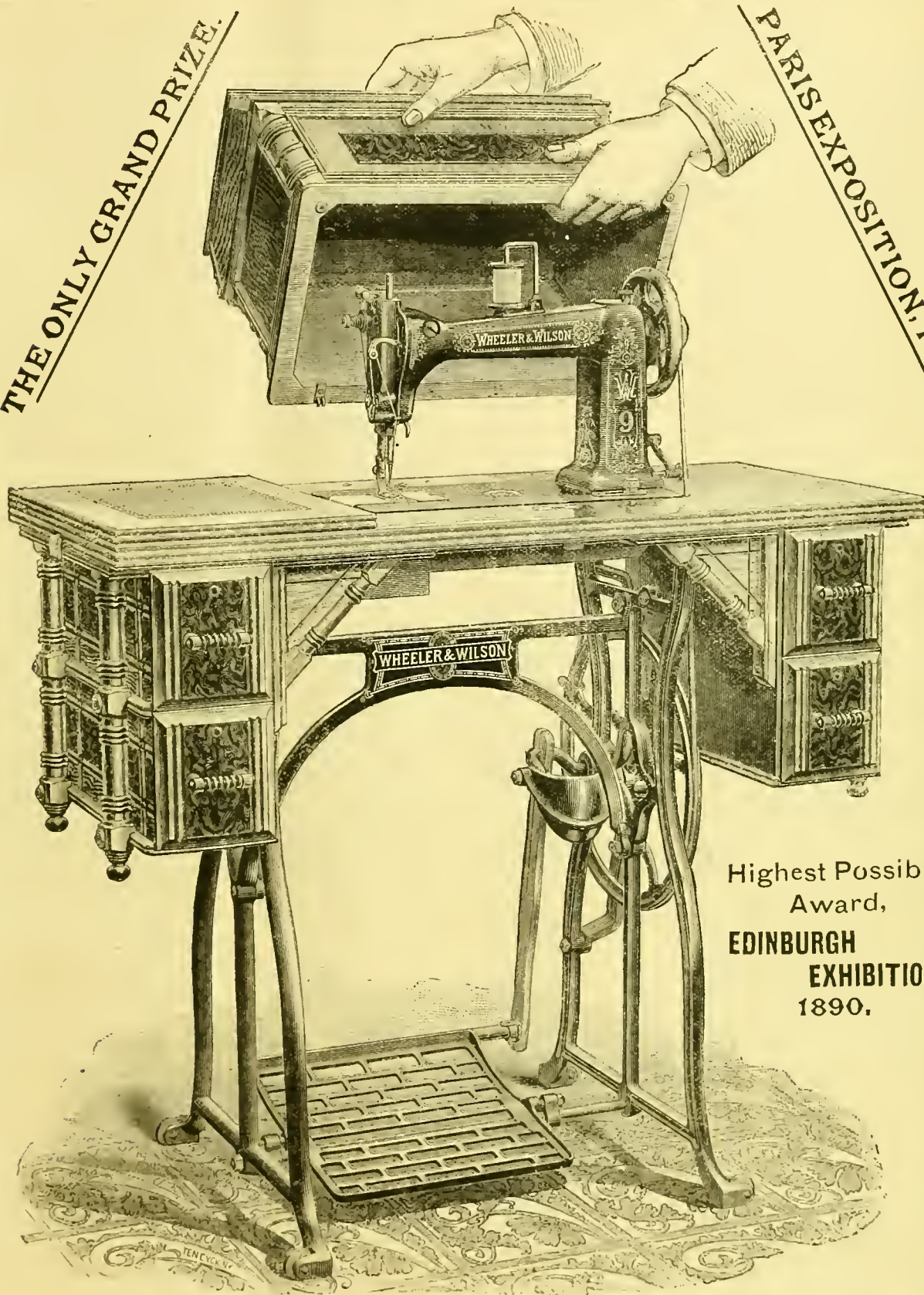
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARISEXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION,
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A Visit to Jones' Factory.

A REPORTER of the *Ashton-under-Lyne Herald* recently visited the factory of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, at Guide Bridge near Manchester, and supplies a long description of same to his paper from which we extract the following:—

Passing through a large gateway, high and wide enough to admit the retinue of the Shah of Persia, one enters a large courtyard, oblong in shape. It is the beginning and the end in the history of every sewing machine, manufactured by the firm, inasmuch as from one corner ascends the raw "pig," and after travelling over the oblong figure out comes the sausage—beg pardon—the sewing machine. This arrangement shows at a glance that in the process of manufacture there is no running from Dan to Beersheba. In a corner of this yard is piled a great quantity of "pig" iron. The floor of the yard is remarkably clear, and its general appearance neat and orderly. "Come this way," says Mr. Jones, and we step into the foundry, a large room 200ft. by 60ft., and proportionately high. A huge furnace is placed in the centre of the front wall, so that it is equally accessible from both sides of the foundry. Immediately behind the furnace is a large steam hoist for lifting metals and feeding the furnace. "In this department," said Mr. Jones, "all the plate and machine moulding is done. The 'machine process' saves the employment of skilled labour, and turns out better castings, and in greater numbers, than is possible under the ordinary system in the ordinary foundry. The patterns are, as you see, not of the ordinary wooden type, but are projecting from iron plates, and these being put into the earth moulds, all skilled labour in preparing the mould is done away with, and we are enabled to give constant employment to a large number of ordinary labourers." In a remote corner of this department we found a sand grinding machine for pulverising sand to a uniform consistency; side by side with it is a riddle for producing fine casting sand. The next stage in the process of manufacture is the dressing up of the perfected castings. We pass through a door and enter the "fettling" shop. Here the rough castings are cleared in rattlers or scouring barrels, and dressed by large emery wheels. There is also in this room, which is well ventilated and lighted, a large oven, hermetically sealed, for the purpose of annealing the castings. Adjoining this is the general casting stores. Here are compartments for every casting that is used for every description of sewing machine. From this section onwards is apparent that systematic order and coherency which are some of the leading characteristics of this firm. A large steam hoist in the store-room is the means by which all the castings are distributed for the subsequent processes. Opening out of this store-room is the place where the electro-plating is carried on. The articles requiring to be so treated are the plates and the extra attachments to the machine for tucking, hemming, braiding, &c. The bath in which the process is carried on proved a very interesting item to us. The mention of this department is somewhat out of place here, as it is really one of the finishing strokes, but we allude to it as it is on this floor, placed here probably on account of the somewhat unpleasant odour common to the process. Ascending a flight of broad iron stairs, we find ourselves in the drilling department, replete with unique and complete machinery of every kind. All the holes in the castings are bored in this department. Several beautiful and rapid-working drilling machines are at work; one, two, three, four, and even six drills are being actuated at the same time. This section of the factory is fitted up with overhead gearing, and a complex system of lathes—all worked by steam power. An elaborate tool-shop is also connected with this department, and in it all the special tools required for every kind of sewing machine is manufactured. The firm have made quite an important feature of this section. We next visit the milling department, which is well stocked with the best specimens of drilling, cutting, shaping, and other automatic machinery. With the aid of these wonderfully contrived pieces of mechanism, every part of the sewing machine is made in duplicate form or on the inter-changeable principle, as carried out in the large Government gun factories. Thus, no matter whether ten articles or ten thousand articles are operated upon, each one is an exact *fac simile* of the other, so that in case of an accident, whenever any part of one of the firm's machines get damaged or broken, even in Hong Kong, Shanghai, or the far antipodes, the customer has no difficulty in procuring a similar part by mail or otherwise, and it is certain to fit the damaged machine with very little trouble or expense. It has taken Messrs. Jones & Co. many years of experience in the trade to get such a valuable collection of appliances to enable them to produce work of so accurate a description. The gear-cutting department, which adjoins this, is well stocked with American tools, especially made for the firm. To give a mere enumeration of these, let alone stating their usefulness, would require the hundred hands of a Briareus. We hurry on, therefore, to the profile cutting branch of this enormous industry, which is devoted to cutting off the irregular surfaces of the plates. Here is made, also, the new hooks for the firm's latest machines. This hook is made from a piece of solid steel, and before it is completed 9-10ths of the material is cut away in the process, so that in the end we have a fragile-looking piece of mechanism only 1-10th its original body. A pair of diagonal engines, 70 h.p., supply the motor power for this department.

The cam cutting section is also well supplied with the usual automatic labour-saving machinery for smoothing the irregular cams. The planing and shaping departments rapidly plane and reduce the irregular surfaces of the beds of the machine. In passing through the turning department we stop for a moment to notice a splendid American grinding machine, which was specially made for the firm. The stud and screwing divisions of the factory is a veritable hive of industry. Here all the big and little screws of the sewing machine are manufactured, some of the screws being so small that one has to exercise some ingenuity in picking them up. The smithy is fitted with a patent American friction hammer, other ordinary large heavy hammers, and fly pressers. It is interesting to stand for a moment and watch the brawny sons of Vulcan skillfully manipulating the heavier portions of the machine. We are next conducted up another flight of stairs

and shown into the general storeroom, where all the parts actuated upon by the various processes are brought and stored up, and gradually drafted for further operations in the more advanced departments.

The fitting room is of large dimensions, being 240 ft. by 42 ft., and 18 ft. high. It is admirably lighted by side windows and at the top, and is specially reserved for finishing the machines. The fitting-up benches are so arranged that as each sewing machine is handed along the room the various parts are fitted into it, so by the time it reaches the end man it is complete, excepting the stand. This arrangement has the one great advantage that it prevents any inferior work being passed. For instance, No. 1 may turn 250 perfect machines and then one imperfect; he passes them on to No. 2, who goes through the 250 without a murmur, but when he comes to that solitary imperfect machine he immediately perceives its defects, and hands it back to No. 1. Here we see the building-up process—from the crudest form the machine gradually advances in symmetry and size until it is completed. Afterwards each machine is tested by steam power for a short time, to see that every part is in good working order. So far, the machines have been made entirely by piecework, but it is the duty of the last staff of workmen to see that the whole is in good working condition, and perfectly fitted in every part. For this test the machine is taken to the tester's room, where each machine is subjected to a close and careful scrutiny, and should the slightest flaw or rough motion be discovered it is sent back to be remedied. In another room the process of rough-fitting the machine previous to jappanning is carried on. Those parts which require to be glazed or polished are here operated upon with emery wheels of all sizes and constructions, and the arms and plates receive their burnished appearance. Adjoining this room is the jappanning department, into which the machine is now taken. Here there are large vats into which the pieces requiring to be jappanned are dipped, as this gives them a thicker and more uniform coat than when the brush is used. The articles are afterwards put into a stove, of which there are seven in number, for about 24 hours, at a temperature, raised by steam, ranging from 212 to 250 degrees. When they come out of here they pass into the hands of the artists for decoration, and some of the ornamentation is really beautiful in design and artistically worked out. Some of the plates are inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and highly ornamented with gold and colours. When this is finished they are coated with varnish and put into another stove, heated with steam up to 150 or 180 degrees, and are thoroughly dried and hardened.

"Now then," said Mr. Jones, "we will walk through the other factory." "What!" we exclaimed, somewhat astonished, "another factory?" "Yes," he replied, smiling, "and quite as large as this one." We paused to take a deep breath. "Come on," said he. "All right," we added, "if you will go like our American cousins." "What do you mean?" "Why a run through the place. We feel the 'vast void' in the inner man eloquently appealing to us to hurry on." Mr. Jones smiled and moved onwards. We followed. In the turning and drilling department of this factory we noticed a remarkable American machine for drilling the stands. It performed eleven different operations at the same time without necessitating the lifting up of the article. The cabinetmaking department of the firm is stocked with a large quantity of beautifully seasoned woods from the forests of Indiana, U.S.A., and fitted up with circular saws, wood planing, moulding, grooving, sandpapering, and other kinds of machinery. Manual labour in this department is reduced to a minimum. The tables, covers, and cabinets for the machines are made almost wholly by machinery. The wood being cut up, dovetailed, moulded, &c., by machinery, an immense amount of work is accomplished in this division. A fan and cyclone are established in this department; the fan drives all the dust and shaving into one place, and the cyclone carries it off. The room is therefore always clean, well ventilated, and in perfect working order. The stands or tables, covers, &c., having passed the cabinet makers' hands, go to the French polishers, and, after having undergone that process, they are taken to the table or stand-fitting department, where all the woodwork is put up. It is in this department that the metal portion of the sewing machine ultimately meets its stand or table. They are quickly fixed up and sent to an extensive adjoining warehouse, where the sewing machines are again tried, and specimens of the work done by each, whether fancy work or leather, are carefully examined by the foreman. When they finally pass a satisfactory examination they are removed to another room, where they are wrapped up, and, if necessary, packed up in boxes by the packers, lowered down the hoist into the luries, and taken away to different parts of the civilised globe.

The general offices, of which we have a glimpse in passing through to Mr. Jones' private room, are well appointed with all the paraphernalia of a modern commercial house, and half a score or so of quill drivers bend over their tables, filling up the various entries in their books, and in their epistolary spheres—

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

Others, still more enterprising collar the telegraph form and "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." Leaving them to their soul-absorbing occupations we proceed to the *sanctum sanctorum* of Mr. Jones. "Now, Mr. Jones, we want a word or two about the history of the house." "That is very soon given," he replied, and paused for a moment to take a retrospective glance, as it were. "Well," he continued, "we first started business thirty years ago last January, in a room only 20 ft. by 30 ft. in the late Nathaniel Howard's old factory. We had one fitter and one turner, and subsequently an apprentice, and these three men we have with us to-day. The fitter that I drew your attention to in the fitting-room is one of the three; he occupies a leading and respected position. In the tool-making department is still our old turner. These were the first two journeymen that came to Jones' and they are with Jones still." "But what about the apprentice?" we eagerly inquired. "Why, the apprentice is now general manager." "Good gracious!" we exclaimed. "Yes, he has worked himself up step by step, and is now the general manager of the whole concern. This sort of thing does not happen in every factory, and we are rather proud of it. But there is scarcely a foreman or leading hand with us who has not been made in the place. 'Surely that is rather a big order even for Jones?' 'It is: but

it's a fact. All our leading hands have been with us from fifteen to twenty-five years. But to proceed with our story. We started business as engineers' tool and sewing machine manufacturers in a very small way. Eighteen months later we were compelled to take over another room; still we prospered, and after another year had to take in the third room. We stuck to our business systematically and energetically, and it prospered. Each year found us further advanced than we were before, until the exigencies of our growing trade demanded even a larger place than all the available portion of Nathaniel Howard's old factory, so in 1865 we first built up a part of this factory, which has gone on increasing ever since; addition after addition has been made to its structure and its fittings until you find it the extensive and complete factory that it is to-day." Mr. Jones paused, and we ventured to inquire as to the number of machines produced. "Well," said he, "at first we used to produce as many as three machines in a fortnight." "Dear me!" we internally ejaculated, "what Herculean labour!" Mr. Jones allowed us to digest this information, then quickly supplemented it by saying, "But now we can turn out 460 machines in a week." That being a somewhat more reasonable figure as to the firm's probable output, we passed on to the query as to the number of hands employed. "As you know," said Mr. Jones, "we started with two men and a boy, but now, all told, we give employment to— to— what is the number, Mr. Mellor, I forget?" "800 hands, all told," replied Mr. Mellor. "What a record! What an achievement! The firm of Messrs. Jones & Co. are to be congratulated upon their success."

One of the strong points in the manufacture of sewing machines at Guide Bridge is this: From the very beginning Messrs. Jones & Co. have only made one quality of sewing machines, and that is the very best quality possible to produce; they have never had an inferior machine at a less price, and a better finished machine, with extras, at a higher price, but all machines are made of the very best quality and offered to the public at as reasonable a price as possible. It is, in a very great measure, owing to this fact that there is no uncertainty about the quality of their machines. All the world over it is known that Jones' sewing machines are made on sound mechanical principles and of the very best material.

Can you give us any information on this point. Where do they all go to, Mr. Jones? "Well, you may broadly put that down as all over the civilised world. We have agents in every large town and city in the United Kingdom, in Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Naples, Athens, Constantinople, in short, everywhere on the Continent. We regularly ship our sewing machines to India, China, Japan, and other places in the eastern world. With Australia and the Colonies we do a large business, and every year we find our machines are getting more and more popular." But what about the United States? "Ah! that is a sore point. The beggars over there try to kill our trade with their abominable tariff," and here Mr. Jones felt disposed to wax eloquent over the Free Trade controversy. "Isn't it unfair," he asked, "that they should come over here and compete with us in our own markets, unhindered in any way, but if we make an attempt to compete with them across the water, a heavy tariff stares us in the face?" We parried the question by asking what the tariff actually came to, and were a little astonished to hear that it was no less than 45 per cent., not including the cost of transit. "But notwithstanding," said Mr. Jones triumphantly, "we can lick them into fits in the price and quality of our machines."

Invention Jottings.

One of the latest inventions is an air-purifying apparatus, for use specially in sick rooms.

Mr. J. S. Irvine, of Charlotte, U.S.A., has patented a "Baby Walker" of a new type. The child is robed in a special jacket provided with armholes, and this jacket is attached to a cone-shaped base by means of straps. Thus the infant is kept erect, and very soon learns how to walk.

One of the latest American patents is for a scrubbing machine on wheels. This is so constructed that on being propelled a series of brushes are set in motion and water caused to flow from a small reservoir, thus thoroughly scrubbing the floor and rendering hand-work quite unnecessary. The inventor of this ingenious machine is curiously enough named Prud'homme.

Musical skipping-rope handles have recently been invented by a Canadian, Mr. John N. Pringle, of Belleville. The best way to describe the invention is to liken it unto a policeman's rattle, the rope being secured at the end at right angles to the handle. As the rope is turned, a metal tongue piece engages with a toothed wheel, and produces a sound which the inventor calls music.

The lime in feed-water, as all steam users know only too well, causes incrustation in boilers, and a greater expenditure for fuel is rendered necessary owing to the incrustation being a very bad condition of heat. Hundreds of powders and liquids of fancy name are in the market whose object is to prevent the formation of scale, and several water-purifying machines are in use for removing the lime from the water. Many of these so-called remedies, however, are worse than useless. We shall, therefore, watch with interest the success of Messrs. Farnce & Cabell's patent. These gentlemen have suggested nothing less than the use of electricity to prevent incrustation.

One of the latest American patents is a scrubbing-brush provided with a water-reservoir. Between the tufts of bristles are perforations, to allow of the water passing, and the stream can be stopped or allowed to flow by simply operating a small lever.

As is generally known, the leaving of clothes lines exposed to the elements causes them to rot, become dirty, and stretch. An American proposes to remove this objection by providing a small clothes-line reel. This consists of a small box containing a roller, to which one end of the line is fastened, and from which the other end passes through a slot. By revolving a small wheel outside the line can be slackened or tightened, or rolled up altogether if desired.

The Piano Keyboard.

WE hear much nowadays about the historical development of the piano, its tone, its mechanism, its literature, but about the origin of its keyboard very little is known. This part of the piano, says the *New Haven Register*, with all its defects and shortcomings, has from the beginning practically resisted both change and improvement. But when we learn that it was patched together with no thought of its present use, and that it was not even intended to be played upon by the fingers, it does not seem strange that it is so irregular and ill-adapted to the natural form of the hands, although one may wonder that in these times of boasted progress no satisfactory correction has been found and adopted.

In the beginning of our present musical system only the seven tones of the C major scale were used. The first instrument was a very primitive organ, intended only to sustain the pitch of the chorus by playing the bass. The compass of these instruments was naturally very small. As there was no necessity for striking more than one tone at once, the keys were made very broad, and were played upon by the fists or elbows, doubtless on account of the clumsy mechanism and resulting heavy touch. The first half tone foreign to the regular scale that was adopted, owing to the need felt for greater scope and variety, was B flat. Probably, in order not to change the instruments nor the habits of the players, the new note was placed between A and B, with its upper surface standing above the other keys, that it might be struck in spite of the small place left for it. This was the first "black key." Later the remaining half tones were added in the same manner.

With the complete scale came the need of harmony, and therefore of the playing of several tones at once. To accomplish this it became necessary to use the fingers, and therefore to make the keys narrower and of lighter touch. This gave the keyboard as we have it to-day, really only intended for the scale of C major. As late as the eighteenth century the expression was still used, "He plays with a delicate fist." At this time the twelve tones of the scale were not equal intervals. The seven regular tones were tuned to a perfect scale, leaving the other keys more imperfect in proportion to the number of black keys used. The terms white and black keys are employed here for the sake of simplicity. The keys were formerly made of different colours at different periods.

As the desire grew to modulate into more distant keys, it was found better to distribute equally the faults of the scale, making each one slightly imperfect, but thereby all exactly alike; to "temper" them. By this all the scales are alike to the ear, except as they are higher or deeper. Few ears can distinguish any difference whatever. John S. Bach was one of the first masters to make full use of this change. His "well-tempered clavier" is familiar to every one. The comparatively short and weak tone of the piano and its precursors has at all times tended toward very rapid passages and full chords, and yet its keyboard was originally intended for the playing of single notes slowly with the fist or elbow and in only one key. The extreme inconvenience of many keys, and the almost endless variety of complicated fingering to be learned, taking years of hard work to acquire, and scarcely less time to practise to retain, would seem in themselves sufficient reason to have condemned this, at present meaningless, system long ago.

The wide stretches, difficult or impossible for small hands, the narrow space between the black keys, often impossible for large hands, the utter disregard for the natural form of the hand, all cause difficulties, that great talent can, it is true, either overcome or conceal, but that might better be avoided. The small compass that a single hand can play often leaves two bunches of notes with long, empty, badly-sounding spaces between them. Or the notes for a chord must be played one after the other or connected with the pedal, giving rise to faults and bad habits of playing that justly give the average pianist a low standing as a musician of taste and culture. Certainly poor results for the hours and years wasted in practising exercises and ruining other people's nerves.

Attempts have long been made to overcome these faults of the keyboard, but until recently no apparently satisfactory solution has been found. A few years ago a man in Vienna named Paul von Janko brought a new keyboard system before the public, and to-day it is manufactured by the leading piano firms of Germany and Austria, although almost unknown in this country. In this instrument the keyboard corresponds to the musical demands and to the formation of the hand. The scales and their fingering are all alike. When one is learned they are all learned. A piece learned in one key can be played with equal ease in any other. Transposition is as easy and natural as for a singer. Each hand of medium size stretches over nearly two octaves, giving almost the fulness and scope of the orchestra, or of four hand arrangements. The keys are arranged in six rows, one above the other, like stairs, and having no black keys to play between, they are made so narrow that the entire length of the keyboard is about like the manual of an organ, thus avoiding many awkward motions and positions now so often seen. Having only one scale to learn, almost the entire time of study can be devoted to the wonderful literature in which the piano is so endlessly rich.

The present piano demands that the hand be placed in an awkward and forced position, and yet demands most imperatively that it be used with the greatest naturalness, ease, and grace, a problem seldom solved. This difficulty literally disappears of itself with the new keyboard. The six rows of keys allow three different places to strike the same note, and look to the eye like three different keys, further avoid the annoying conflict of the hands, often so trying and hampering. To give a clear idea of this keyboard it is necessary to have copious cuts and illustrations, or, better, a piano to which it is applied. As to its merits, and the probability of its eventually taking the place of the old system, much has been said. The almost insurmountable difficulty is well known of changing a universally adopted system of any kind, no matter how bad and faulty. Every one acknowledges the logic and beauty of the Janko invention, but many prefer to cling to that which the old masters used. Others justly say the piano has

already greater capacity for technical display than is desirable. Then why increase this possibility, and bring its insipid runs and arpeggios within the reach of a larger number? But might not the commonness and cheapness of the display of dexterity that now astonishes rather tend towards banishing it, and leave greater opportunity for the influence of true art?

The real difficulty and only true aim of art is not mechanical skill, but intellect, soul, sense of the beautiful. The mechanism is only the means to that end. There is certainly no reason in torturing the student with meaningless technical difficulties, wasting thereon his best energies. The difficulties and irregularities of the present plans are so endless that the average instruction means nothing more than learning like a parrot, one step after another, one piece after another, and, like a parrot, saying them over and over until every one is tired of hearing them. Even if Janko's system should never become universal, it is not improbable that it may influence changes of a still more perfect nature.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

16338. F. Bretz, for improvements in sewing machines.
 16661. F. E. Wilson, for improvements in portable and collapsible bassinets, perambulators, mail carts, and the like.
 16711. R. Tomlin and J. Hope, for improvements in reversible seats and back rests for children's mail carts and for other purposes.
 16918. E. McBride, 72, Southgate Road, London, for improvements in stitching.
 16922. J. Walker, W. S. McLennan, and J. W. Lindsay, for improvements in and relating to infants' chairs.
 17027. R. A. Edwards and the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for improved braiding attachment for sewing machines.
 17050. E. A. Aurich and E. T. Lassig, for producing ornamental stitches.
 17147. W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of France, for improvements in or relating to embroidering devices applicable for attachment to or for use in connection with sewing machines, partly applicable for other purposes.
 17187. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
 17212. H. Birch, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
 17227. R. McMakin and J. Parsons, for improvements in baby carriages.
 17240. H. H. Lake, a communication from E. B. Moore, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
 17278. W. H. Inslee, for improvements in sewing machines.
 17305. A. Frew, 20, Rosefield Street, Leamington, for an appliance for guiding perambulators, bassinets, and similar vehicles.
 17316. J. M. White and J. R. Hancock, for improvements in cots for children.
 17383. G. G. Meyer, for improvements in the construction of button-holes.
 17403. D. R. Dawson, for improvements in sewing machines.
 17845. R. Ramsbottom and J. Smethurst, for improvements in children's velocipede horses and go-carts.
 17969. R. Bird, Clanna, near Lydney, Gloucester, for improvements in sewing machines.
 18020. T. B. Sloper, for improvements in supporting devices applicable to perambulators and for other purposes.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

14544. *Embroidering and Sewing Machines*. E. Doughty, of Foxhall Road, Nottingham.—Dated September 16th, 1889. Price 6d.
 Consists (1) in the employment of a hollow needle holder as an axis on which a bobbin carrier is made to rotate. (2) Of a novel kind of bobbin carrier, with a guide thereon, for the extra thread. (3) Of an arrangement of two spur wheels and an endless chain or perforated band to communicate a rotary motion to the bobbin carriers and guides of the extra threads.
 15998. *Sole Sewing Machines*. H. A. Oldershaw, of 38, High Cross Street, Leicester.—Dated October 11th, 1889. Price 8d.
 The principal part of this invention consists of certain contrivances for maintaining the foot and needle point at a convenient height, to suit the varying thicknesses of sole, so that all thicknesses of sole can be sewn without altering or interfering with the gear of the machines.
 19175. *Sole Sewing Machines*. H. A. Oldershaw, of 38 and 40, High Cross Street, Leicester.—Dated November 29th, 1889.
 Consists in the employment of an improved lifting clutch arrangement for the presser foot bar, for lifting it while the work is being fed along.
 20564. *Wheels for Perambulators, &c.* W. H. Dunkley, of Jamaica Row, Birmingham.—Dated December 21st, 1889. Price 8d.
 Consists in certain improvements in connecting the hubs and spokes of metallic spoked wheels, for the purpose of expanding and tightening the metallic spokes and securing them to the hubs.
 2743. *Sewing Machines*. H. A. Oldershaw, of 38, High Cross Street, Leicester.—Dated February 20th, 1890. Price 8d.
 An automatic contrivance is provided for lifting or vibrating the foot bar vertically, so that whatever thickness, or uneven thickness of work is being sewn, the foot bar is properly regulated.
 7504. *Embroidering Machines*. A. J. Boulton, a communication from L. Legrand, of Brussels.—Dated May 14th, 1890. Price 1s. 3d.
 The object of this invention is to obtain mechanically, certain of the

operations which hitherto have had to be performed by hand, or by means of foot boards. According to this invention the workman has only to operate the pantograph by hand, and consequently can devote both hands to the work, the result being that the working capacity of the embroidering frame is materially increased, while the hand labour is reduced to a minimum.

10738. *Button-hole Sewing Machines*. A. Heberg, 123, Leighton Road, Kentish Town.—Dated July 10th, 1890. Price 8d.

The improved machine comprises a needle, means for imparting to it a reciprocating and swinging movement, a looper with oppositely arranged hooks and mechanism for operating the looper.

11015. *Sole Sewing Machines*. A. J. Boulton, a communication from J. E. Bertrand, of Boston, Mass., and Mellin Bray, of Newton, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated July 15th, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.

This invention consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement and combination of parts forming the subject of thirteen claims, and which can only be intelligibly described by reference to drawings.

11387. *Button-setting Machines*. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. H. Clark, of Chelsea, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated July 21st, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to certain improvements in machines for attaching buttons to leather, cloth, or any other material by means of what are called metallic tack fasteners, the buttons and the fasteners being both fed automatically from hoppers, and delivered at the proper point for clinching together through the leather or other material.

11946. *Sewing Machines*. H. H. Lake, a communication from W. R. Perce, of Providence, R.I., U.S.A.—Dated July 30th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to means of imparting reciprocating motion to the needle arm and feed carrier, and shuttle carrier of a sewing machine without the use of a driving belt.

13138. *Sewing Machines*. W. F. Beardslee, of Abingdon Square, New York.—Dated August 21st, 1890. Price 8d.

The improved machine has been devised for the purpose of forming a strong, safe, and smooth seam by straight ahead stitching. The stitch made is a peculiar one, it being composed of two threads carried by two eye-pointed needles, one or both needles penetrating the material.

13729. *Button-holders for Button Sewing Machines*. H. J. Haddan, a communication from F. Engel, of Hamburg.—Dated September 1st, 1890. Price 6d.

As the metal button case has to guide the button in an exact way, it is necessary that the button should exactly fit the case, and it has been therefore necessary to provide the machine with cases suitable in size for each size of button. The object of this invention is to so shape the case for the reception of the button that without removing it from the machine it may be adjusted to suit all usual sizes of buttons whereby the troublesome exchange of the case is obviated.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 14TH, 1890.

438138. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill., quilting machine.
 438212. G. Wissler, Cincinnati, Ohio, binding attachment for sewing machines.
 438346. A. T. L. Davis, Lake Village, N.H., circular knitting machine.
 438448. A. Saurer and V. Kobler, Arbon, Switzerland, machine for threading needles of embroidering machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 21ST, 1890.

438623. L. A. Harrison, Boston, Mass., presser foot for sewing machines.
 438655. A. C. Tebbetts, Boston, Mass., mechanism for automatically cutting button-holes on sewing machines.
 438662. J. Urban and W. W. King, Belton, Texas, quilting frame for sewing machines.
 438685. A. T. Gifford and C. H. French, Hopedale, circular knitting machine.
 438686. J. F. Gordon, Lowell, Mass., circular knitting machine.
 438690. M. Lachman, San Francisco, Cal., sewing machine.
 438794. W. F. Beardslee, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.
 438795. W. F. Beardslee, New York, N.Y., method of sewing parallel seams.
 438796. W. F. Beardslee, New York, N.Y., trimming mechanism for sewing machines.
 438811. W. T. Hose, New York, N.Y., sewing machine and plaiting attachment therefor.
 438812. J. Q. A. Houghton, Baltimore, Md., button-hole sewing machine.
 438854. L. A. Miller, Portage, spool holder for sewing machines.
 438855. B. B. Morgan, Ypsilanti, Mich., machine for making garment stays.
 438910. C. F. Bradford, Plymouth, Mass., machine for winding cotton, &c., upon cores.
 439050. A. C. Bugbee, Lake Village, circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1890.

439087. E. B. Allen, Portland, Me., clamp for button-hole sewing machines.
 439109. C. Chabot and G. Rehffuss, Philadelphia, and E. Blackfan Moore, West Chester, Pa., button-hole sewing machine.
 439168. E. B. Moore, West Chester, and G. Rehffuss, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.
 439205. E. N. Stephenson, Waco, Tex., mattress sewing machine.
 439234. J. Boppel, Newark, N.J., sewing machine.
 439378. J. Boppel, Newark, N.J., tension device for sewing machines.
 439379. J. Boppel, Newark, N.J., sewing machine.
 439571. W. H. Appleton, New York, N.Y., work transferring mechanism for knitting machines.
 439585. W. H. Appleton, New York, N.Y., work transferring mechanism for knitting machines.

439599. W. Mills, Philadelphia, and E. B. Moore, West Chester, Pa., button-hole sewing machine.
 ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 4TH, 1890.
 439679. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn., cutting mechanism for button-hole sewing machines.
 439680. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.

Gebrüder Nothmann.

THE factory of Gebrüder Nothmann (Nothmann Brothers) is situated at 20, Neue Hochstrasse, Berlin, and from here is carried on a very large export trade, particularly to the South American Republics.

They make a variety of machines, both hand and treadle, for family purposes. As a cheap hand machine Nothmann's Corona can be recommended. It runs light and makes a capital stitch. Nothmann's patent hand machine is somewhat more expensive, and is provided with a hand appliance forming part of the machine. This is so constructed that the machine can be worked by treadle if required.

There are several other family hand machines made by this firm, differing solely in the style of decoration and woodwork, all being constructed on the Singer principle, and all provided with the latest improvements.

All these hand machines can be mounted on tables and stands so as to form hand and treadle machines.

The treadle machines, made by this factory in three sizes for industrial purposes, are of the same type as the family machines.

Messrs. Nothmann, whilst adopting the Singer principle, have introduced numerous improvements into their machines, improvements of which they claim the following:—

a. *Improvements augmenting the durability and securing a light and silent running of the machine:—*

1. Automatic noiseless take-up.
2. Adjustable shuttle-carrier.
3. Adjustable elastic shuttle-box.
4. Adjustable feeder swinging between hardened points.
5. Simplified stitch-regulator without support working with exactitude.

b. *Improvements facilitating the management of the machine:—*

1. Simplified and easy method of setting the needle.
2. Never-failing relief-tension.
3. An efficient thread-cutter.
4. The most simple shuttle-lifter.
5. Loose-wheel-action of latest construction.
6. The self-acting winder, spooling surely and exactly and self-stopping.
7. Upper thread instead of being threaded is simply put in.
8. Shuttle of latest construction with precisely adjustable tension.

We found the factory at which these machines are made thoroughly well appointed and everywhere signs of intelligent workmanship and good material. The factory consists of five floors, the lower one devoted to heavy machine work, and the upper floors to fitting the machines together. On the second floor is a large testing room, where each machine is thoroughly examined before being handed over to the packing-room below.

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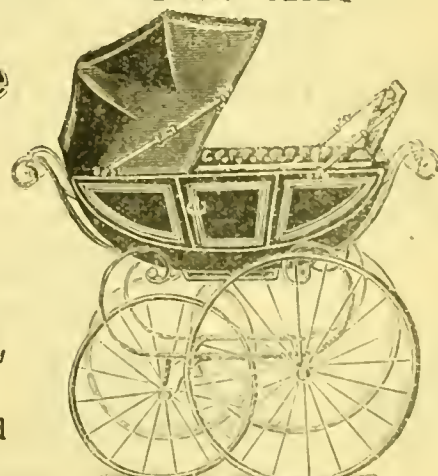
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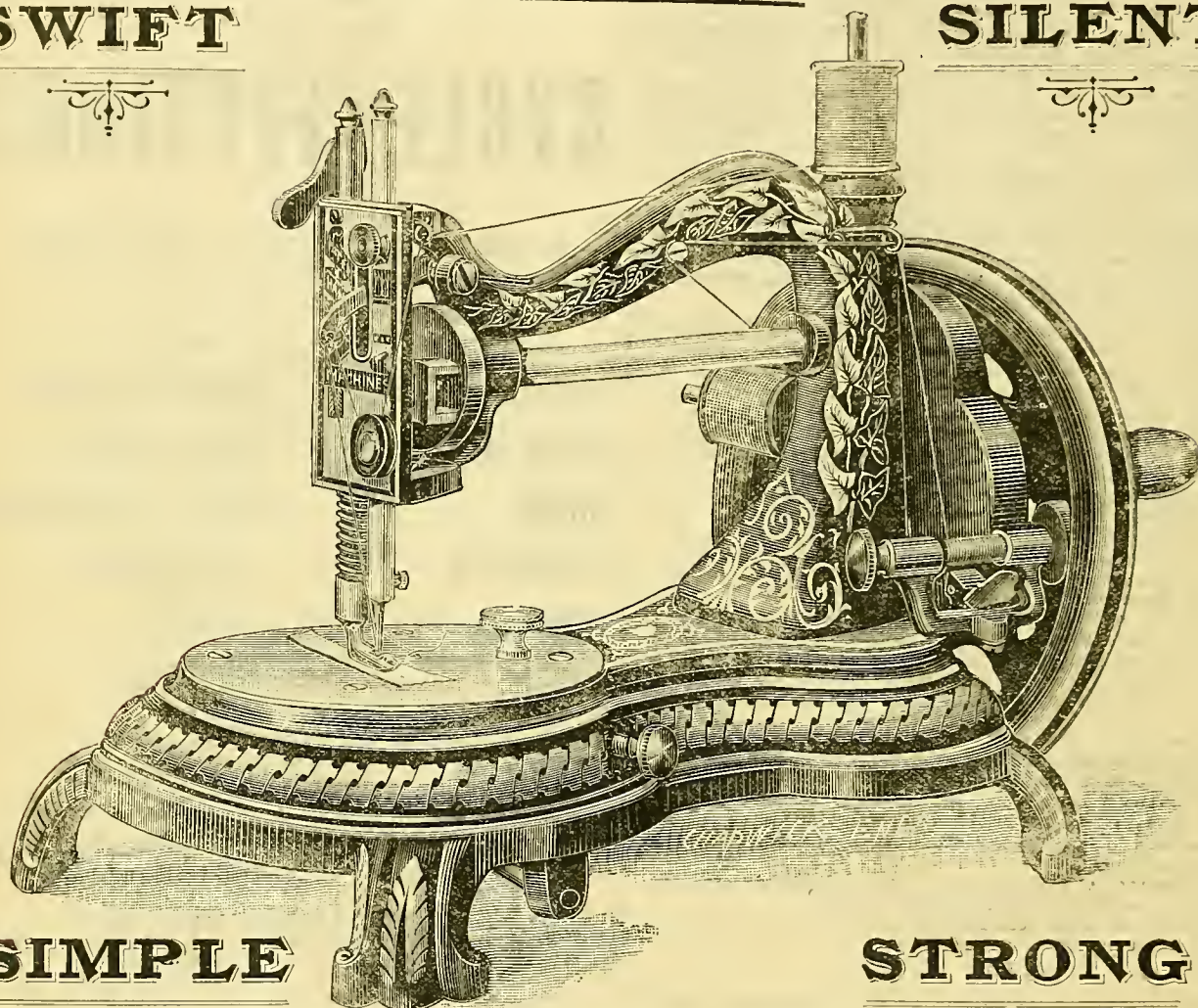
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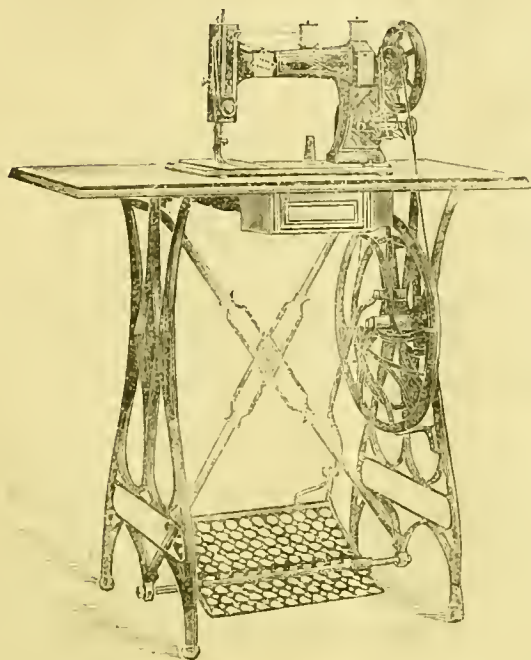
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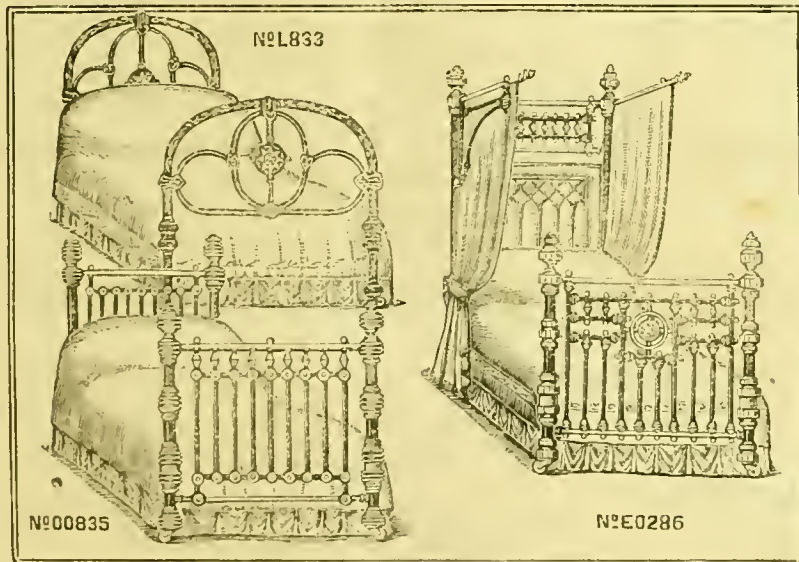
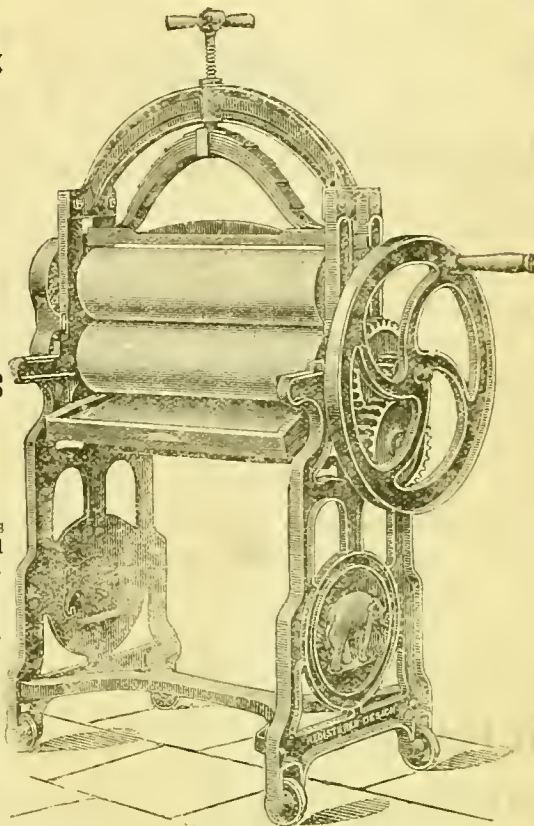
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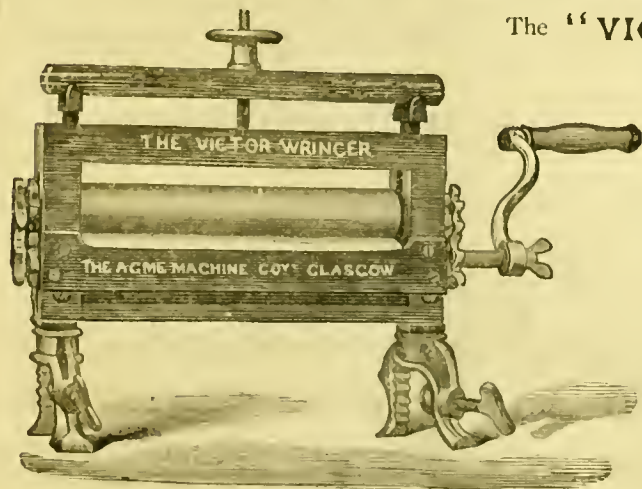
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